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VOLUME VII.

BOMBAY

AND

ITS FEUDATORIES.

PART I.—REPORT.

BY

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OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE,

PROVINCIAL SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1892.

312.09547
IN39

9739

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TABLE I.

AREA, HOUSES, AND POPULATION.

THIS table shows for each district the area, the number of towns and villages, the number of occupied houses, and the total urban and rural population, male and female. The districts are arranged in this and other tables in the order prescribed by Government.

Similar figures are given for the Feudatory States attached to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal. Detailed figures for each of the Tributary States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur will be found on page 4.

The difference between some of the areas here shown and those in the corresponding table of 1891 is due to inter-district transfers, as explained on the title-page of table II, except in the case of Chittagong, for which district revised figures have been supplied by the Survey Department, and of a few districts where the figures in the last Census Report were found to differ slightly from those generally accepted as correct.

For the purpose of column 3 (Number of towns), cantonments have been treated as forming part of the municipalities which they adjoin; for instance, Fort William and Calcutta are taken as forming one town.

TABLE I.—AREA, HOUSES,

Serial No.	District or State.	Area in square miles.	Number of		Occupied Houses.		
			Towns.	Villages.	Total.	In towns.	In villages.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	BENGAL	**189,837**	**191**	**222,664**	**15,035,689**	**815,242**	**14,220,447**
	(1) *British Territory* ...	**151,185**	**189**	**203,476**	**14,329,110**	**805,147**	**13,523,963**
	BURDWAN DIVISION ...	**13,949**	**27**	**24,869**	**1,835,463**	**147,806**	**1,687,655**
1	Burdwan	2,689	6	3,662	362,729	22,846	340,043
2	Birbhum	1,752	1	5,317	209,518	2,080	207,428
3	Bankura	2,621	3	5,592	231,646	12,022	219,624
4	Midnapore	5,186	7	6,464	677,163	21,968	655,193
5	Hooghly	1,191	8	2,863	284,358	89,516	224,839
6	Howrah	510	2	1,451	130,047	49,508	140,539
	PRESIDENCY DIVISION ...	**12,006**	**46**	**20,496**	**1,740,388**	**269,350**	**1,471,038**
7	24-Parganas	2,108	25	5,082	384,656	88,134	296,522
8	Calcutta	20	1	.....	125,483	125,483	.....
9	Nadia	2,703	9	3,411	348,628	24,811	323,817
10	Murshidabad	2,143	5	3,068	283,078	18,914	264,164
11	Jessore	2,925	3	4,804	369,327	6,557	362,770
12	Khulna	2,077	3	3,441	229,216	5,451	223,765
	RAJSHAHI DIVISION ...	**17,356**	**17**	**28,317**	**1,583,252**	**35,827**	**1,547,425**
13	Rajshahi	2,593	2	6,344	287,803	7,002	280,801
14	Dinajpur	3,946	1	7,841	287,687	2,937	284,750
15	Jalpaiguri	2,962	2	706	156,625	2,043	154,582
16	Darjeeling	1,104	2	559	61,527	5,412	55,015
17	Rungpur	3,433	6	5,313	387,349	6,937	380,412
18	Bogra	1,379	2	3,905	143,754	2,509	141,245
19	Pabna	1,539	2	3,720	258,707	8,987	249,720
	DACCA DIVISION	**15,040**	**17**	**26,928**	**1,980,331**	**61,190**	**1,919,141**
20	Dacca	2,782	2	7,203	470,243	21,663	448,580
21	Mymensingh	6,333	8	9,770	665,298	21,967	643,329
22	Faridpur	2,281	2	5,253	373,308	6,434	366,874
23	Backergunge	3,645	5	4,612	471,484	11,126	460,358
	CHITTAGONG DIVISION ...	**11,773**	**6**	**9,740**	**865,877**	**16,633**	**849,244**
24	Tippera	2,469	3	5,301	359,843	9,590	350,253
25	Noakhali	1,044	1	1,233	208,147	1,305	207,842
26	Chittagong	2,492	2	1,450	275,477	5,738	269,739
27	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	5,138	.....	256	21,410	.....	21,410
	PATNA DIVISION	**23,686**	**35**	**34,169**	**2,068,457**	**170,316**	**2,798,141**
28	Patna	2,075	7	4,952	311,213	55,549	255,664
29	Gaya	4,712	8	7,871	405,675	23,643	382,033
30	Shahabad	4,373	6	5,515	388,450	34,011	344,439
31	Saran	2,656	4	5,455	465,670	18,321	447,349
32	Champaran	3,531	2	2,623	316,400	8,247	308,153
33	Muzaffarpur	3,004	4	4,120	523,691	16,264	514,707
34	Darbhanga	3,335	4	3,333	577,158	21,662	555,596
	BHAGALPUR DIVISION ...	**20,511**	**15**	**21,656**	**1,581,584**	**47,089**	**1,534,495**
35	Monghyr	3,922	4	2,516	380,106	16,350	363,756
36	Bhagalpur	4,226	2	3,063	362,657	15,589	347,068
37	Purnea	4,994	3	3,355	345,573	6,704	338,869
38	Maida	1,899	3	3,055	192,735	5,574	187,161
39	Southal Parganas	5,470	3	9,107	310,453	3,072	307,381
	ORISSA DIVISION	**9,841**	**6**	**13,425**	**847,898**	**33,419**	**814,409**
40	Cuttack	3,029	3	5,617	403,826	17,289	386,539
41	Balasore	2,059	2	3,358	181,491	8,609	172,882
42	Angul and Khondmals ...	1,681	.....	1,449	39,793	.....	39,793
43	Puri	3,472	1	3,101	222,716	7,521	215,195
	CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION ...	**26,963**	**13**	**23,876**	**995,930**	**23,515**	**902,415**
44	Hazaribagh	7,021	3	8,848	224,014	7,104	216,910
45	Ranchi	7,128	4	3,173	224,702	7,608	217,094
46	Palamau	4,914	2	3,164	116,196	1,903	114,293
47	Manbhum	4,147	3	5,521	244,622	5,084	239,538
48	Singhbhum	3,753	1	3,150	117,397	1,816	115,581
	(2) *Feudatory States* ...	**38,652**	**9**	**19,188**	**706,579**	**10,095**	**696,484**
49	Kuch Bihar	1,307	4	1,192	111,290	3,132	108,158
50	Tributary States, Orissa ...	14,387	4	11,806	288,626	4,980	283,676
51	Ditto, Chota Nagpur	16,054	.....	4,606	164,903	.....	164,903
52	Hill Tippera	4,086	1	1,463	20,678	3,013	17,665
53	Sikkim	2,818	.....	121	11,082	.....	11,082
	BRITISH SUBJECTS IN CHANDERNAGORE.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

AND POPULATION.

POPULATION									Serial No.
Persons			Males.			Females.			
Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
78,493,410	*3,916,383*	*74,577,027*	*39,978,186*	*2,925,498*	*37,052,688*	*39,915,224*	*1,090,885*	*37,524,339*	
74,744,866	*3,870,968*	*70,874,398*	*37,376,782*	*2,198,889*	*35,177,893*	*37,368 084*	*1,671,379*	*35,696,705*	
3,940 076	*548,719*	*7,691,357*	*4,116,959*	*319,636*	*3,804,316*	*4,127,194*	*236,083*	*3,887,041*	
1 532.475	86,728	1 445 747	784 742	47 308	717 434	767 733	39 420	728 313	1
902 280	8 692	893 588	449 692	4,705	439 986	452 591	3 987	453 602	2
1 116 411	53 875	1 062 176	549 484	26 086	523 398	566 927	27 189	539 738	3
2,789 114	8 876	2 680 238	1 390 233	46 457	1 343 776	1 398 881	43,419	1 355 462	4
1 049 282	133 892	915 390	528 279	70 795	457 484	521 003	57 197	463 906	5
850 514	176,356	674 258	439 525	111 287	328 238	410 989	64,069	346 920	6
8,993 038	*1,460,724*	*7,530,304*	*4,703 862*	*905,229*	*3,798 633*	*4,289,166*	*557,495*	*3,731,671*	
2,078 359	308 130	1 681 229	1 092 916	238 014	860 912	985 443	166 126	819 317	7
847 796	847 796		562 596	562 596		285 200	285 200		8
1 667 491	95 555	1 571 936	827 509	46 486	781 123	839 982	48 969	791 013	9
1 333,184	75 908	1 257 276	653,346	39 123	614 223	679 838	36 785	643 053	10
1 813 155	21 299	1 791 856	914,025	11 711	902 314	899 130	9 588	889 542	11
1 253 043	24 236	1 228 807	653,470	13 409	640 061	599 573	10 827	588 746	12
8,495,159	*157,575*	*8 337,784*	*4,393,398*	*90 819*	*4,309,579*	*4,101,761*	*66,756*	*4,035,005*	
1 482 407	90 243	1 432 164	741 690	16 160	725 530	720 717	14 083	706 634	13
1 567 080	14 430	1 552 650	823,972	8 027	815 945	743,108	5 363	737 745	14
787 380	10 289	777 091	422 877	6 015	416 864	364,503	3 776	360 727	15
249 117	21 193	227 924	133 005	12 059	120 946	116,112	9 134	107 978	16
2 154 181	29 494	2 124,687	1 125 109	18 892	1 106 217	1 029 072	10,602	1 018 480	17
854 533	11 118	843 335	437 349	6 319	431 30	417 184	4 870	412 305	18
1 420 481	41 558	1 378 923	709 386	22 .80	687 187	711 065	19 189	691 736	19
10,793 988	*295,097*	*10,498,891*	*5,473,289*	*174,298*	*5,298,991*	*5,320,699*	*120,799*	*5,199,900*	
2 649 522	115 014	2 534 508	1 312 417	67 771	1 245 646	1 337 105	47 243	1 289 862	20
3 915 068	105 197	3 809 871	2 014,805	59 733	1 955 072	1 900 263	45 464	1 854,799	21
1 937 646	29 112	1 908 534	970 184	16 258	953 926	967 482	12 874	954 608	22
2 291 752	45 574	2 246 178	1 175,903	30 090	1 144 907	1 115 849	14 178	1 101 271	23
4 737,731	*80,951*	*4,656,780*	*2,364,396*	*48,499*	*2,315,897*	*2,373,335*	*32,452*	*2,340,883*	
2 117 991	48 448	2 069 545	1 085 989	28 656	1 057 333	1 032 002	19 790	1,012,212	24
1 141 728	6 820	1 135 208	568 777	4 901	564 874	572 951	2 217	570 734	25
1 383 250	25 985	1 357 265	641 392	15 540	625 852	741 858	10 445	731 413	26
124 762		124 762	68,238		68 238	56 524		56 524	27
15,514,987	*704,637*	*14 720,350*	*7,468 314*	*393,143*	*7,075,171*	*8,046,673*	*401,494*	*7,645,179*	
1 624,985	251 115	1 373 872	804 583	124 020	680 563	820 402	127 095	693 309	28
2 089 933	114 425	1 945 508	1 011 271	57 377	953 894	1 048 662	57 48	991 614	29
1 982 696	118 08	1 844 590	936 544	55 565	881 180	1 026 152	62 751	963 401	30
2,409 509	81 120	2 328 389	1 095 288	39 135	1 056 153	1 314 221	41 985	1 272 236	31
1 790 463	38 426	1 752 037	885 607	20 141	865 2671	904 856	18,285	886,771	32
2 754 790	88 055	2 666 735	1 318 547	44 735	1 273 814	1 436 243	43 320	1 392 921	33
2,812,611	103,392	2 809 219	1 416 474	52 182	1 364 292	406 137	51 210	1 445 027	34
8 726,318	*242,035*	*8,484,283*	*4,331,579*	*125,720*	*4,205,859*	*4,394,739*	*116,315*	*4,278,424*	
2 088 804	71 436	1 907 368	1 011 580	35 638	975 947	1 057 224	35 803	1 021 421	35
2,088,953	81 408	2 007 455	1 027 536	42 618	984 917	1 061 418	38,880	1 022 538	36
1 874,794	31 439	1 843 355	955,452	17 496	940 954	919 342	13 941	902 401	37
884 030	24 426	840 604	437 639	17 654	419 985	446 391	16 772	429 619	38
1 609 737	23 236	1 786,501	896 373	12,317	884,056	913 384	10,919	902 465	39
4,343,150	*167,452*	*4,175 698*	*2,115 726*	*86,644*	*2,029,082*	*2,227,424*	*80,808*	*2,146,616*	
2 062,758	78 720	1 984 038	995 408	41 477	954 332	1 067 349	37 643	1 029 706	40
1 071 197	30 208	1 031 799	517 543	19 635	497 1 8	553 654	19 763	533,891	41
191 911		191 911	95 935		97 976	95 976		95 976	42
1,017 284	40 344	967 950	508,839	25 932	480 907	510 445	23 402	487 043	43
4,900,429	*121,078*	*4,779,351*	*2,409,266*	*61,901*	*2,347,365*	*2,491,163*	*59,177*	*2,431,986*	
1 177 961	35 831	1 142,130	570 122	17 923	552 200	607 839	17 909	589 930	44
1 187 925	40 808	1 147 117	577 180	20 690	556,500	610 745	20 118	590 617	45
619 600	9 447	610 153	306 203	5 107	301 096	313 397	4,340	309 057	46
1 301 364	26 339	1 275 025	653 336	13,8 6	639 470	648,028	12 473	635 555	47
613 579	8,053	604 926	302,425	4 326	298,099	311 164	4,337	306 827	48
3,748,544	*46,115*	*3,702 429*	*1,901,404*	*26,009*	*1,874,795*	*1,847,140*	*19,506*	*1,827 634*	
586 974	14 060	552 914	301 392	9 130	292 252	285 592	4 930	280,662	49
1 947 802	23,648	1 925 220	989 973	11 634	958 341	977 828	12 010	965 819	50
1,001 429		1 001 429	508 759		506 759	464 670		464 670	51
173,325	9,513	163 812	92 495	5 847	86 648	80 830	3,066	77 164	52
59 014		59 014	30 795		30 705	28 219		28 219	53
10 999	10,999		6 444	6,444	..	4 555	4 555		

TABLE I.

Detailed figures for the Orissa and Chota Nagpur States.

State.	Area in square miles.	Number of		Occupied Houses.			Population.								
							Persons.			Males.			Females.		
		Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total	Urban.	Rural.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ORISSA TRIBUTARY STATES	*16,387*	*4*	*11,803*	*388,626*	*4,950*	*383,676*	*1,947,502*	*22,542*	*1,925,960*	*989,973*	*11,632*	*958,341*	*977 829*	*10,910*	*966,919*
Athgarh	168	.....	192	8,809	.....	8,809	43,784	..	43,784	22,050	.....	22,050	21,734	.. ..	21,734
Talcher	399	.....	293	12,183	.....	12,183	60,432	.....	60,432	29,946	.....	29,946	30,486	..	30,486
Mayurbhanj	4,243	1	3,363	121,958	1,179	120,779	610,383	6,613	604,770	303,266	3,149	300,117	307,117	3,464	304,653
Nilgiri	278	... ..	466	13,310	.....	13,310	66,460	..	66,460	33,217	.. ...	33,217	33,243	....	33,243
Keonjhar	3,096	1	1,937	57,112	1,070	56,042	285,758	4,532	281,226	144,072	2,292	141,780	141,686	2,240	139,446
Pal Lahara	452	.....	265	5,175	.. ...	5,175	22,351	.....	22,351	10,861	.. .	10,861	11,490	.	11,490
Dhenkanal	1,463	2	968	53,715	2,701	51,014	273,862	12,397	261,265	135,410	6,191	129,219	138,252	6,206	132,046
Athmallik	730	.....	460	7,747	.....	7,747	40,753	..	40,753	20,761	.....	20,761	19 992	.....	19,992
Hindol	312	.....	234	9,494	. ...	9,494	47,180	... ..	47,180	23,346	.....	23,346	23,834	.	23,834
Narsinghpur	149	.....	198	8,382	... ..	8,382	39,613	.....	39,613	19,571	.....	19,571	20,042	..	20,042
Baramba	134	.....	181	7,926	.....	7,926	38,260	.....	38,260	18,813	.. ...	18,813	19,447	...	19,447
Tigaria	46	.....	102	4,789	... .	4,789	22,625	.....	22,625	11,189	..	11,189	11,436	... ..	11,436
Khandpara	244	.....	325	11,241	.....	11,241	69,450	... .	69,450	34,773	.....	34,773	34,677	.....	34,677
Nayagarh	588	.....	775	28,968	.....	28,968	140,779	....	140,779	69,796	. ...	69,796	70,983	... ..	70,983
Ranpur	208	.....	261	9,236	....	9,236	46,075	....	46,075	23,001	. ..	23,001	23,074	.. ..	23,074
Daspalla	268	.....	455	10,686	.....	10,686	51,987	.....	51,987	25,804	.....	25,804	26,183	.. ..	26,183
Baud	1,264	.....	1,070	17,895	.....	17,895	88,250	... .	88,250	44,097	... ..	44,097	44,153	...	44,153
CHOTA NAGPUR TRIBUTARY STATES	*16,054*	... ..	*4,603*	*164,903*	.....	*164,903*	*1,001,429*	... ..	*1,001,429*	*506,759*	.....	*506,759*	*494,670*	.....	*494,670*
Chang Bhakar	906	.....	117	3,257		3,257	19,548	.....	19,548	10,003	. ...	10,003	9,545	.....	9,545
Kores	1,625	.....	240	5,852	.....	5,852	35,113	.....	35,113	17,948	.....	17,948	17,165	.....	17,165
Sirguja	6,055	... .	1,372	57,502	..	57,502	351,011	.... .	351,011	177,961	.. ...	177,961	173,050	. ...	173,050
Udaipur	1,055	... .	196	7,375	. .	7,375	45,391	.....	45,391	23,107	.....	23,107	22,284	.. ..	22,284
Jashpur	1,923	..	566	22,019	.. ...	22,019	132,114	... ..	132,114	66,647	.....	66,647	65,467	.. ...	65,467
Gangpur	2,515	.....	806	38,006	... ..	39,006	238,896	.....	238,896	121,492	.....	121,492	117,404	.....	117,404
Bonai	1,340	.....	217	6,379	.....	6,379	38,277	...	38,277	20,001	.....	20,001	18,276	...	18,276
Kharsawan	145	...	263	6,090	... ..	6,490	36,540	.....	36,540	17,768	.. ...	17,768	18,772	.....	18,772
Seraikela	438	.. ...	816	17,423	. ..	17,423	104,539	... .	104,539	51,832	.....	51,832	52,707	... ..	52,707

TABLE II.

VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1872.

THIS table compares the population as now ascertained with that of the three previous Censuses. The figures for the latter differ slightly from those shown in the old Census Reports. This is due to subsequent changes of jurisdiction, *i.e.*, transfers of area from one district to another. The effect of these changes on the population of the districts concerned has been calculated, and the figures have been adjusted accordingly.

The following are the districts which have undergone changes of jurisdiction :—

Between 1872 and 1881—

Burdwan, Bankura, Birbhum, Midnapore, Hooghly, 24-Parganas, Jessore, Murshidabad, Rangpur, Faridpur, Backergunge, Mymensingh, Noakhali, Tippera, Gaya, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Singhbhum, Manbhum.

Between 1881 and 1891—

Burdwan, Birbhum, Midnapore, Hooghly, Nadia, Rajshahi, Bogra, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Dacca, Faridpur, Mymensingh, Tippera, Patna, Shahabad, Saran, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Purnea, Malda, Sonthal Parganas, Cuttack, Puri.

Between 1891 and 1901—

Hooghly, Howrah, Dinajpur, Bogra, Rajshahi, Pabna, Jalpaiguri, Dacca, Faridpur, Patna, Shahabad, Saran, Muzaffarpur.

The total population of the Province received an addition of 105 persons, transferred from Ganjam to Puri, between 1881 and 1891, and another of 590 persons, transferred from Ghazipur to Shahabad, between 1891 and 1901. On the other hand, during the latter decade it lost 616 persons transferred from Jalpaiguri to Goalpara.

Details of the changes in the population of each of the States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur will be found on the last page of the Table.

TABLE II.—Variation in

Serial No.	District or State.	Persons.				Variation. Increase (+) or Decrease (−).		
		1901.	1891.	1881.	1872.	1891—1901.	1881—1891.	1872—1881.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	BENGAL	***78,493,410***	***74,673,793***	***69,536,940***	***62,335,217***	***+3,819,619***	***+5,136,853***	***+7,201,723***
	(1) *British Territory* ..	***74,744,866***	***71,346,961***	***66,750,494***	***60,165,084***	***+3,397,905***	***+4,596,467***	***+6,585,410***
	BURDWAN DIVISION ...	***8,240,076***	***7,689,189***	***7,393,954***	***7,604,661***	***+ 550,887***	***+ 295,235***	***− 210,707***
1	Burdwan	1,838,475	1,391,880	1,394,220	1,486,400	+ 140,595	− 2,340	− 92,180
2	Birbhum	902,280	798,224	792,031	851,235	+ 104,026	+ 6,223	− 59,204
3	Bankura	1,116,411	1,069,668	1,041,752	984,597	+ 46,743	+ 27,916	+ 73,155
4	Midnapore	2,789,114	2,631,461	2,515,565	2,542,920	+ 157,648	+ 115,901	− 27,355
5	Hooghly	1,049,282	1,046,296	974,992	1,119,731	+ 14,986	+ 59,304	− 144,739
6	Howrah	850,515	765,626	675,394	635,878	+ 86,889	+ 88,231	+ 39,516
	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	***8,993,028***	***8,535,126***	***8,211,986***	***7,427,343***	***+ 457,902***	***+ 323,140***	***+ 784,643***
7	24-Parganas	2,078,350	1,991,286	1,890,771	1,581,448	+ 187,071	+ 200,517	+ 109,323
8	Calcutta	847,796	682,305	612,307	633,009	+ 165 491	+ 69,998	− 20,702
9	Nadia .. .	1,667,491	1,644,108	1,662,795	1,500,397	+ 23,383	− 18,687	+ 162,398
10	Murshidabad	1,333,194	1,250,956	1,226,790	1,214,104	+ 82,238	+ 24,166	+ 12,686
11	Jessore	1,813,155	1,808,837	1,930,375	1,441,507	+ 76,672	− 60,548	+ 487,868
12	Khulna	1,253,043	1,177,052	1,079,948	1,046,878	+ 75,991	+ 97,704	+ 33,070
	RAJSHAHI DIVISION ...	***8,495,159***	***8,017,402***	***7,725,051***	***7,372,755***	***+ 477,757***	***+ 292,351***	***+ 352,296***
13	Rajshahi	1,462,407	1,439,634	1,450,776	1,423,592	+ 22,773	− 11,142	+ 27,184
14	Dinajpur	1,547,980	1,482,870	1,442,518	1,430,006	+ 81,510	+ 40,052	+ 12,422
15	Jalpaiguri	787,380	680,736	580,570	417,855	+ 106,644	+ 100,166	+ 162,715
16	Darjeeling	249,117	223,314	155 645	94,990	+ 25,803	+ 67,669	+ 60,655
17	Rangpur	2,154,181	2,005,464	2,097,904	2,183,686	+ 88,717	− 32,500	− 85,722
18	Bogra	851,533	764,461	695,974	642,060	+ 90,072	+ 77,487	+ 44,914
19	Pabna	1,420,401	1,361,223	1,310,604	1,210,470	+ 59,238	+ 50,619	+ 100,134
	DACCA DIVISION ..	***10,793,988***	***9,845,296***	***8,707,040***	***7,597,500***	***+ 948,692***	***+1,138,256***	***+ 1,109,540***
20	Dacca	2,040,522	2,395,430	2,090,877	1,687,931	+ 254,092	+ 304,553	+ 402,946
21	Mymensingh	3,915,068	3,472,186	3,055,287	2,351,695	+ 442,882	+ 416,940	+ 703,592
22	Faridpur	1,937,646	1,823,715	1,040,087	1,530,288	+ 113,931	+ 165,678	+ 120,749
23	Backergunge	2,201,752	2,154,965	1,900,889	1,887,586	+ 137,787	+ 253,076	+ 13,303
	CHITTAGONG DIVISION	***4,737,731***	***4,190,081***	***3,569,071***	***3,441,430***	***+ 547,650***	***+ 621,010***	***+ 127,641***
24	Tippera	2,117,991	1,782,135	1,514,361	1,404,045	+ 335,056	+ 268,574	+ 110,316
25	Noakhali	1,141,724	1,009,603	820,772	840,376	+ 132,035	+ 188,921	− 19,604
26	Chittagong ...	1,383,250	1,290,187	1,132,541	1,127,402	+ 63,083	+ 157,826	+ 4,939
27	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	124,762	107,396	101,597	69,607	+ 17,476	+ 5,689	+ 31,990
	PATNA DIVISION ...	***15,514,987***	***15,811,604***	***15,061,493***	***13,118,917***	***− 296,617***	***+ 750,111***	***+ 1,942,576***
28	Patna	1,624,985	1,773,410	1,750,196	1,559,517	− 148,425	+ 17,214	+ 190,679
29	Gaya	2,059,938	2,138,331	2,121,982	1,947,824	− 78,393	+ 13,649	+ 176,158
30	Shahabad	1,962,690	2,060,670	1,949,960	1,710,471	− 97,980	+ 110,670	+ 239,489
31	Saran	2,400,500	2,405,007	2,295,207	2,076,640	− 55,498	+ 109,800	+ 218,567
32	Champaran	1,700,403	1,859,465	1,721,908	1,440,815	− 59,062	+ 137,857	+ 280,793
33	Muzaffarpur	2,754,700	2,712 857	2,583,404	2,246,752	+ 41,933	+ 129,453	+ 336,652
34	Darbhanga	2,912,611	2,801,955	2,630,496	2,136,898	+ 110,656	+ 171,459	+ 493,598
	BHAGALPUR DIVISION...	***8,726,318***	***8,552,069***	***8,066,111***	***7,292,184***	***+ 144,249***	***+ 515,958***	***+ 773,927***
35	Monghyr	2,088,804	2,036,021	1,969,950	1,814,638	+ 52,783	+ 66,071	+ 155,312
36	Bhagalpur	2,068,963	2,032,696	1,967,035	1,826,038	+ 56,267	+ 65,061	+ 141,397
37	Purnea	1,874,794	1,944,658	1,849,072	1,714,996	− 69,864	+ 95,586	+ 134,076
38	Malda	884,030	814,919	711,467	677,326	+ 69,111	+ 103,432	+ 34,159
39	Sonthal Parganas ...	1,909,727	1,753,775	1,567,906	1,359,185	+ 55,962	+ 185,869	+ 308,781
	ORISSA DIVISION ...	***4,343,150***	***4,047,402***	***3,739,799***	***3,162,595***	***+ 295,748***	***+ 257,603***	***+ 697,204***
40	Cuttack	2,013,758	1,937,671	1,795,065	1,544,210	+ 125,087	+ 142,606	+ 250,855
41	Balasore	1,071,107	994,675	946,280	770,223	+ 76,522	+ 49,395	+ 175,048
42	Angul and Khondmals ...	191,911	170,058	160,862	78,374	+ 21,853	+ 9,196	+ 82,488
43	Puri	1,017,284	944,998	835,592	769,779	+ 72,286	+ 56,400	+ 118,813
	CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION	***4,900,429***	***4,628,792***	***4,228,989***	***3,147,699***	***+ 271,637***	***+ 402,803***	***+ 1,078,290***
44	Hazaribagh	1,177,801	1,164,231	1,104,742	771,175	+ 13,640	+ 59,579	+ 332,867
45	Ranchi	1,187,925	1,128,885	1,058,169	813,328	+ 59,040	+ 70,716	+ 244,841
46	Palamau	619,600	596,770	551,078	453,795	+ 22,830	+ 45,695	+ 97,283
47	Manbhum	1,301,344	1,193,328	1,054,228	790,231	+ 108,036	+ 135,100	+ 237,707
48	Singhbhum	613,879	545,488	463,775	318,190	+ 68,021	+ 91,713	+ 135,595
	(2) *Feudatory States* ...	***3,748,344***	***3,326,837***	***2,786,446***	***2,170,133***	***+ 421,707***	***+ 540,391***	***+ 616,313***
49	Kuch Bihar	566,974	578,868	602,694	532,565	− 11,894	− 23,756	+ 70,059
50	Tributary States, Orissa ...	1,947,802	1,696,710	1,410,183	1,103,999	+ 251,092	+ 286,527	+ 306,484
51	Ditto, Chota Nagpur	1,001,439	883,359	678,002	498,607	+ 118,070	+ 205,357	+ 179,395
52	Hill Tippera	173 325	137,448	95,637	35,362	+ 35,883	+ 41,806	+ 60,275
53	Sikkim	59,014	30,456	.....	.....	+ 28,556	.....	.....
	British subjects in Chandernagore.	10,909	4,913	853	Not available	+ 6,086	+ 4,060	Not available

POPULATION SINCE 1872.

NET VARIATION IN PERIOD 1872—1901 Increase (+) or Decrease (−)	MALES. 1901	1891	1881	1872	FEMALES. 1901	1891	1881	1872	Serial No.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
+ 16,158 193	*39 278,186*	*37,252,375*	*34,625,630*	*31,163,598*	*39 215,294*	*37,421,493*	*34,911,310*	*31,171 619*	
+ 14,579,782	*37,376 789*	*35,563,447*	*33,204,721*	*30,059 388*	*37,368,084*	*35,783,514*	*33,543,773*	*30,105,696*	
+ 635,415	*4,116,952*	*3,800,758*	*3,606,699*	*3,726,489*	*4,193,124*	*3,888,431*	*3,767,955*	*3 878,172*	
+ 46 075	764,763	682 872	669 457	727 741	767 733	709 008	734 765	759 089	1
+ 51 045	444 089	388 843	380 401	407 ?13	467 891	408 412	411 038	443,352	2
+ 147 814	540 484	525 941	507 ?6	48 850	596 9? 7	543 727	554,016	4 4,238	3
+ 246 194	1 390 233	1 308 074	1 243 195	1 258 139	1 398 881	1 324 ?04	1 ?7? ? 0	1 204 781	4
− 70 349	598 279	509 185	470 ?1 8	541 954	521 005	525 111	504 ?83	578 377	5
+ 214 636	430 535	384 844	335 804	312 083	410 989	376 781	330 590	353 795	6
+ 1,565,685	*4,703,802*	*4,403,151*	*4,187,795*	*3,796,898*	*4,989,166*	*4,131,975*	*4,024,191*	*3,670,445*	
+ 496 911	1 092 916	988 862	870 794	805 259	985 443	902 436	8 9 177	778 181	7
+ 214,787	5?? ?8?	447 162	393 ?? 3	407 4	285 200	295 143	218 854	225 ?87	8
+ 187 094	82 ? ? 9	802 147	8 10 302	799 030	83? 992	841 901	833 ?05	771 ?.7	9
+ 119 060	651 ?46	6? ? ?05	586 483	589 ?05	67? 838	645 281	640 ?07	633 ?50	10
+ 361 648	914 ?5	941 384	979 ?71	715 ?8?	880 ?90	947 ?? 3	?8 ? ?4	? ?5 ?14	11
+ 206 165	653 470	617 981	568 402	580 ?29	599 573	559 671	511 546	4?0 ?49	12
+ 1,129,404	*4,393,398*	*4,111,770*	*3,921,272*	*3,740,945*	*4,101,761*	*3,905,073*	*3,803,779*	*3,639,810*	
+ 38 815	741 690	719 289	716 229	707 017	720 ?17	720 ?45	734 547	716 575	13
+ 136 984	823 97?	774 ?80	74 ?78	74 517	743 108	?08 ?90	6 ?? ?40	6?? 570	14
+ 388 525	4?? 877	?64 ?19	?14 ?89	216 488	?84 ?0?	?16 ?17	?75 ?8?	?01 ?67	15
+ 154,121	1?? 005	1?? 04 ?	89 ?51	?? ?90	?16 ?12	?00 ?08	6? ?04	41 ?97	16
+ 495	1 ?25 ?09	1 ?61 ?12	1 ?67 ?01	1 ?89 ?11	1 ?89 ?7?	1 ?0? ?? ?	1 ? ? ?03	1 ?84 ?75	17
+ 212 473	?37 ?40	?91 ?33	?48 ?75	?44 ?61	?17 ?84	?7? ?89	?57 ?0?	?17 ?99	18
+ 209 991	?09 ?? ?	?77 ?? ?	?67 ?49	?01 ?? ?	?11 ?65	?65 ?71	?0? ?55	?08 ?18	19
+ 3,196,488	*5,473,289*	*4 987,39?*	*4,369,733*	*3,798,077*	*5,?20,699*	*4 857,904*	*4,337,307*	*3,799,493*	
+ 821 591	1 ?12 417	1 ?87 ?? ?	1 ?1 ?54	89? ?44	1 ?37 ?05	1 ?07 ?01	1 ?89 ?86	9?4,?87	20
+ 1 663 373	? ?14 ?? ?	1 ?88 ?16	1 ?55, ?05	1 ?88 ?16	1 ?0? ?03	1 ?65 ? ?0	1 ?? ? ?2	1 ?6? ?7?	21
+ 407 358	?7 ?4	? ? ? ?94	?2 ?95	?7? ?14	?87 ?8?	?17 ?21	?? ? ?62	?7? ?74	22
+ 404 166	1 ?75 ?03	1 ?04 ?43	?73 ?7?	?05 ?03	1 ?15 ?4?	1 ?4? ?22	?87 ?10	?22 ?5?	23
+ 1,?96,?01	*?,?64,?96*	*?,?95,?6?*	*1,?71,?93*	*1,?19,?13*	*?,?73,?35*	*?,?94,?21*	*1,?97,?78*	*1 ?21,?17*	
+ 713 946	1 ?65 ?69	?11 ?09	?08 ?5?	?16 ?16	1 ?32 ?02	?71 ?? ?	?46 ?11	?67 ?29	24
+ 301 362	?68 ?7?	?68 ??	?15 ?46	?35 ?55	?72 ?51	?50 ? ??	?05 ? ?	?14 ?61	25
+ 225 848	?41 ?02	?16 ?68	?81 ?49	?15 ?69	?11 ?56	?74 ?99	?00 ?78	?91 ?43	26
+ 55 155	?? ?38	?? ?06	?? ?46	? ?83	?? ?24	? ?30	?? ?61	?? ?34	27
+ 2,?96 ?70	*?,?68,?14*	*?,?48,?50*	*? ?66,?77*	*6,?75 ?83*	*?,?46,?73*	*?,?63,?54*	*?,?94,?16*	*6,?43,?74*	
+ 65 ?68	?04 ?83	?58 ?26	?58 ?01	?61 ?16	?20 ?02	?07 ?? ?	?07 ?05	?? ? ?01	28
+ 112 109	1 011 ?71	1 ?45 ?11	1 ?44 ?41	?53 ?05	1 ?45 ?62	1 ?93 ?20	1 ?81 ?61	?96 ?19	29
+ 252 225	?31 ?44	?89 ?96	?43 ?83	?,? ?33	1 ?26,?02	1 ?70 ?83	1 ?08 ?17	?81 ?48	30
+ 332 889	1 ?95 ?88	1 ?? ? ?70	1 ?9? ?93	1 ?? ?74	?,?14,?21	?,? ?? ?37	1 ?04 ?14	1 ?7? ?66	31
+ 349 648	?85 ?? ?	?84,?35	?? ?27	? ?? ?29	?04 ?56	?61 ?90	?50 ?61	?05,?26	32
+ 508 038	1 ?18,?47	1 ?00 ?27	1 ?66 ? ?	1 ?07 ?9?	1 ?30 ?45	1 ?06 ?5?	1 ?17 ?01	1 ?? ?64	33
+ 775 ?13	1 ?16 ?74	1 ?70 ?65	1 ?04 ?29	1 ?85 ?48	1 ?66 ?37	1 ?30 ?70	1 ?30 ?67	1 ?65 ?50	34
+ 1,?34,?34	*?,?31,?79*	*?,?55,?14*	*?,?19,?10*	*?,?59,?80*	*?,?94,?39*	*?,?96,?55*	*?,?47,?01*	*?,?39,?04*	
+ 254 ?66	1 ?11 ?80	?87 ?72	?69 ?88	?97 ?21	1 ?67 ?24	1 ?48 ?40	1 ?00 ?12	?16 ?17	35
+ 262 ?15	1 ?27 ?33	1,?04 ?65	?79 ?06	?17 ?56	1 ?91 ?18	1 ?27 ?31	?97 ?30	?09 ?02	36
+ 159 ?99	?58 ?12	?23 ?46	?17 ?20	?78 ?20	?16 ?12	?61 ?62	?11 ?53	?38 ?75	37
+ 208 ?02	?? ?,?53	?89 ?17	?47 ?08	?11 ?70	?? ?01	?15 ?02	[illegible]	?45 ?89	38
+ 550 552	?56 ?73	?70 ?64	?85 ?39	?29 ?64	?13 ?04	?33 ?11	?82 ?17	?49 ?21	39
+ 1,180,?55	*?,?15,?26*	*1,?89,?19*	*1,?67,?73*	*1,?58,?54*	*?,?27,?24*	*?,?64,?83*	*1,?22,?96*	*1,?03,?41*	
+ 518 ?48	?06 ?09	?40 ?57	?77 ?01	?50 ?09	1 ?67 ?49	?97 114	?17 ?? ?	?? ? ?10	40
+ 300 ?85	?17 ?45	?81,?64	?01 ?01	?7? ?77	?53 ?54	?15 ?11	?48 ?19	?? ? ?85	41
+ 113 ?37	?5 ?15	?5 ?48	?1 ?50	?? ?77	?5 ?76	?6 ?90	?9 ?12	?? ?97	4
+ 247 ?05	?06 ?.?	?74,?30	?4? ?60	?80,?00	?10 ?45	?70 ?08	?41,?32	?80 ?79	43
+ 1,?52,?30	*?,?09,?66*	*?,?77,?73*	*?,?93,?69*	*1,?91,?49*	*?,?91,?63*	*? ?51,?19*	*?,?72,?20*	*1,?50,?50*	
+ 406 ?86	?70 ?22	?86 ?64	?44,?03	?07 ?45	?07 ?30	?97 ?57	?59 ?30	?74 ?80	44
+ 274,?97	?77 ?90	?61 ?78	?53 ?46	?07 ?04	?1? ?46	?77 ?12	?54 ?23	?15 ?04	45
+ 195 ?05	?06 ?.?	?94,?30	?73 ?11	?13 ?54	?13 ?97	?03 ?70	?27 ?64	?10 ?11	46
+ 480 ?43	?85 ?36	?93 ?19?	?56 ?26	?18,?71	?46 ?26	?00 ?29	?82 ?00	?? ? ?56	47
+ 295 ?99	?02 ?25	?71 ?17	?26 ?81	?50 ?25	?11,?54	?76,?71	?27 ?04	?58 ?05	48
+ 1,?78,?11	*1,?01,?01*	*1,?88,?28*	*1,?20,?09*	*1,?04,?10*	*1,?47,?40*	*1,?37,?09*	*1,?65,?37*	*1,?68,?93*	
+ 34,?09	?01,?82	?02 ?57	?11 ?76	?78 ?85	?65 ?92	?76 ?11	?90 ?46	?53 ?80	49
+ 84?,?03	?89 ?7?	?40 ?50	?12 ?75	?54 ?02	?77 ?89	?47 ?00	?97 ?64	?48 ?97	50
+ ?02 ?22	?06 ?59	?49 ?83	?46 ?38	?22 ?61	?44 ?70	?33 ?76	?32 ?64	?46 ?46	51
+ 138,?83	?? ?05	71 ?96	61 ?08	1? ?62	80 ?30	?5 ?45	?4,?79	17 ?00	52
	?0 ?95	15 ?42			?? ?19	14,?16	...	...	53
	...	6,?44	? ?22	?70	Not available	4,?55	1 ?91	?83	Not available

TABLE II.

Details of Variation in the Population of each of the Tributary States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur.

State	Persons.				Variation. Increase (+) or Decrease (−).			Net variation in period 1872–1901. Increase (+) or Decrease (−)	Males.				Females.			
	1901.	1891.	1881.	1872.	1891–1901.	1881–1891.	1872–1881.		1901.	1891.	1881.	1872.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1872.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
ORISSA TRIBUTARY STATES ...	***1,947,802***	***1,696,710***	***1,410,183***	***1,103,699***	**+ *251,092***	**+ *286,527***	**+ *306,484***	**+ *844,103***	***969,973***	***849,450***	***712,535***	***554,909***	***977,829***	***847,260***	***697,648***	***548,797***
Athgarh	43,784	36,803	31,079	26,366	+ 7,181	+ 5,724	+ 4,713	+ 17,418	22,050	18,468	15,761	13,128	21,734	18,115	15,318	13,238
Talcher	60,432	52,674	35,590	33,021	+ 7,758	+ 17,084	− 2,431	+ 22,411	29,946	26,332	18,829	19,469	30,486	26,342	16,761	13,552
Mayurbhanj	610,383	532,238	385,737	258,180	+ 78,145	+ 146,501	+ 127,057	+ 351,703	303,268	265,889	194,827	129,843	307,117	266,358	190,910	129,187
Nilgiri ...	56,460	56,198	56,972	33,944	+ 10,262	+ 5,226	+ 17,028	+ 32,516	33,217	27,943	25,486	17,339	53,243	28,255	25,806	16,555
Keonjhar ...	285,758	248,191	215,612	181,871	+ 37,567	+ 32,489	+ 33,741	+ 103 887	144,072	125,062	109,041	90,879	141,686	123,089	106,571	90,992
Pal Lahara ...	22,751	19,760	14,987	15,450	+ 2,951	+ 4,813	− 563	+ 6,901	10,861	10,012	7,965	7,963	11,490	9,688	7,222	7,487
Dhenkanal ...	273,662	238,258	206,316	178,072	+ 35,377	+ 29,969	+ 30,244	+ 95,590	135,410	118,725	103,839	88,041	138,252	119,560	104,777	90,031
Athmallik	40,753	31,606	21,774	14,336	+ 9,146	+ 9,831	+ 7,238	+ 26,217	20,761	16,402	11,356	7,567	19,992	15,204	10,418	6,769
Hindol	47,180	37,973	33,802	23,023	+ 9,207	+ 4,171	+ 5,777	+ 18,155	23,346	18,659	16,987	14 022	23,834	19,314	16,815	14,003
Narsinghpur	39,613	33,849	32,553	24,758	+ 5,764	+ 1,296	+ 7,795	+ 14,855	19,871	16,748	16,378	12,746	20,042	17,101	16,205	12,013
Baramba	38,200	32 526	29,772	24,261	+ 5,784	+ 2,754	+ 5,511	+ 13,899	18,815	16,108	15,004	12,110	19,447	16,418	14,768	12,151
Tigaria	22,625	20,146	19,850	16,420	+ 2,079	+ 296	+ 3,430	+ 6,205	11,189	10,019	9,948	8 346	11,436	10,827	10,002	8,174
Khandpara	69,450	63,287	66,296	60,877	+ 6,163	− 3,009	+ 5,419	+ 8,573	34,773	31,696	33,891	30,234	34,677	31,591	32,405	30,643
Nayagarh	140,779	117,993	114 622	83,249	+ 22,917	+ 3,340	+ 31,373	+ 57,630	69,796	58,629	57,961	42,706	70,983	59,233	56,761	40,541
Ranpur	46,075	40,115	36,539	27,306	+ 5,960	+ 3,576	+ 9,233	+ 18,769	23,001	20,139	18,382	13,974	23,074	19,976	18,157	13,332
Daspalla	51,967	45,597	41,608	34,805	+ 6,370	+ 3,989	+ 6,803	+ 17,162	25,804	22,804	20,977	17,367	26,163	22,793	20,631	17,438
Baud	88,260	89,651	71,144	57,068	− 1,391	+ 18,507	+ 14,086	+ 31,192	44,097	45,964	36,723	29,517	44,153	43,687	34,421	27,541
CHOTA NAGPUR TRIBUTARY STATES ...	***1,001,429***	***883,359***	***678,002***	***498,607***	**+ *118,070***	**+ *205,357***	**+ *179,395***	**+ *502,822***	***506,759***	***449,683***	***345,238***	***252,461***	***494,670***	***433,676***	***332,764***	***246,146***
Chang Bhakar ...	19,548	18,526	13,466	8,919	+ 1,022	+ 5,060	+ 4,547	+ 10,629	10,003	9,708	6,826	4,498	9,545	8,818	6,640	4,421
Korea	85,113	36,240	29,546	21,127	− 1,127	+ 6,394	+ 8,719	+ 13,986	17,948	18,586	15,162	11,063	17,165	17,654	14,384	10,064
Sirguja	331,011	324,552	270,311	182,831	+ 26,459	+ 54,241	+ 87,480	+ 168,180	177,961	165,294	137,359	91,291	173 050	159,258	132,952	91,540
Udaipur	46,291	37,586	33,955	27,706	+ 7,855	+ 3,581	+ 6,247	+ 17,683	23,107	19,121	17,111	13,999	23 284	18 415	16,844	13,709
Jashpur	132,114	113,636	90,240	66,926	+ 18,478	+ 23,396	+ 23,314	+ 65,188	68,547	57,279	45 999	34,648	65,467	56,357	44,241	33,278
Gangpur	* 238,806	191,440	107,965	73,637	+ 47,456	+ 83,475	+ 34,328	+ 165,259	121,492	95,480	56,009	37,751	117,404	95,960	51,956	35,886
Bonai... ...	38,277	32,120	24,030	24,632	+ 6,157	+ 8,090	− 602	+ 13,645	20,001	16,791	12,445	12,645	18,276	15,329	11,585	12,187
Kharsawan	36,540	35,470	31,127	26,280	+ 1,070	+ 4,343	+ 4,847	+ 10,260	17,768	17,707	15,496	13,192	18,772	17,763	15,631	13,088
Seraikela	104,539	93,539	77,062	66,347	+ 10,700	+ 16,777	+ 10,715	+ 38,192	51,932	46,717	38,801	33,354	52,707	47,122	38,261	32,993

TABLE III.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES

CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION.

In this table, as in Tables I and IV, Cantonments have been treated as forming part of the municipalities which they adjoin.

In a few districts that have been cadastrally surveyed, the mauza or survey village has been taken as the village. Elsewhere it is the residential village or group of houses bearing a separate name; small outlying hamlets have been treated as part of the main residential village to which they appertain.

TABLE III.—Towns and Villages

	District or State.	Total number of inhabited towns and villages.	Population.	Under 500.		500—1,000.		1,000—2,000.	
				Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	BENGAL	***229,855***	***78,493,210***	***183,125***	***34,091,006***	***26,976***	***18,503,076***	***9,034***	***13,072,134***
	(1) ***British Territory***	***203,653***	***74,744,866***	***168,305***	***31,580,956***	***25,838***	***17,766,056***	***9,399***	***12,766,775***
	BURDWAN DIVISION	***24,896***	***8,240,076***	***20,738***	***3,965,717***	***3,088***	***2,094,891***	***866***	***1,149,696***
1	Burdwan	3,698	1,532,475	2,748	586,161	649	460,823	227	307,713
2	Birbhum	3,318	902,280	2,672	508,646	346	227,055	81	105,306
3	Bankura	5,595	1,118,411	5,304	720,073	226	203,581	70	95,689
4	Midnapore	6,471	2,789,114	7,065	1,547,514	1,716	748,732	254	324,873
5	Hooghly	2,391	1,049,282	1,922	375,046	401	272,046	123	164,196
6	Howrah	1,453	850,514	1,034	228,776	276	192,144	111	149,738
	PRESIDENCY DIVISION ..	***20,542***	***8,993,098***	***15,914***	***3,471,695***	***3,478***	***2,363,800***	***955***	***1,277,320***
	24-Parganas	5,107	2,075,559	4,177	912,201	747	509,784	148	200,000
8	Calcutta	1	847,796	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Nadia	3,420	1,667,481	2,510	549,983	780	529,103	270	360,690
10	Murshidabad	6,678	1,533,184	2,928	594,246	550	370,133	106	142,809
11	Jessore	4,897	1,815,155	3,774	883,808	879	594,121	214	271,454
12	Khulna	3,444	1,253,043	2,725	541,597	522	350,679	163	218,277
	RAJSHAHI DIVISION	***28,354***	***8,495,159***	***24,649***	***4,465,179***	***2,469***	***1,684,805***	***885***	***1,216,993***
13	Rajshahi	6,348	1,462,407	5,791	1,003,476	402	303,215	87	113,891
14	Dinajpur	7,842	1,567,080	7,418	1,190,185	329	218,210	75	93,995
15	Jalpaiguri	768	787,380	628	103,706	100	72,914	127	183,866
16	Darjeeling	571	249,117	452	92,019	69	49,173	37	53,138
17	Rangpur	5,218	2,154,181	4,105	866,570	643	447,516	334	471,030
18	Bogra	3,887	854,533	3,537	571,915	268	191,045	51	65,322
19	Pabna	3,722	1,420,461	2,915	637,308	598	412,437	174	250,057
	DACCA DIVISION	***26,945***	***10,293,988***	***20,787***	***4,436,775***	***4,233***	***2,922,433***	***1,508***	***2,045,031***
20	Dacca	7,265	2,649,522	5,764	1,076,261	1,069	733,340	341	470,236
21	Mymensingh	9,778	3,916,068	7,660	1,656,340	1,531	1,040,747	476	651,223
22	Faridpur	5,285	1,937,646	4,193	837,531	748	511,693	271	363,008
23	Backergunge	4,617	2,291,752	3,170	856,643	885	638,253	420	582,570
	CHITTAGONG DIVISION ..	***9,746***	***4,737,731***	***7,157***	***1,554,040***	***1,579***	***1,081,700***	***686***	***950,152***
24	Tippera	5,364	2,117,991	4,213	995,566	816	551,707	282	383,418
25	Noakhali	2,634	1,141,728	1,999	388,736	503	270,778	151	204,617
26	Chittagong	1,452	1,353,250	734	166,680	298	215,946	235	338,716
27	Chittagong Hill Tracts	296	124,762	211	53,057	62	45,269	16	23,406
	PATNA DIVISION	***34,804***	***15,514,987***	***25,791***	***5,259,247***	***5,179***	***3,590,919***	***2,346***	***3,222,930***
28	Patna	4,959	1,624,985	4,200	837,183	517	345,321	119	156,944
29	Gaya	7,879	2,059,933	7,028	1,251,961	649	432,928	181	250,006
30	Shahabad	5,521	1,902,696	4,016	822,307	652	444,509	263	360,483
31	Saran	5,859	2,409,509	4,530	1,035,554	918	628,328	356	493,455
32	Champaran	2,625	1,790,463	1,528	358,721	618	446,032	338	457,912
33	Muzaffarpur	4,124	2,784,790	2,370	570,732	1,017	720,126	532	727,784
34	Darbhanga	3,237	2,912,611	1,923	383,219	806	573,668	552	831,406
	BHAGALPUR DIVISION ...	***21,071***	***8,796,318***	***17,009***	***2,987,978***	***2,785***	***1,944,464***	***1,330***	***1,820,152***
35	Monghyr	2,520	2,068,804	1,282	204,158	631	435,482	416	574,587
36	Bhagalpur	3,065	2,086,953	1,805	400,267	678	468,085	406	553,226
37	Purnea	3,358	1,874,794	2,177	377,382	751	527,798	322	440,382
38	Malda	3,558	884,030	3,197	812,534	272	188,067	97	89,731
39	Sonthal Parganas	9,170	1,809,737	6,548	1,193,642	453	307,032	119	162,226
	ORISSA DIVISION	***13,431***	***4,343,120***	***11,041***	***2,003,084***	***1,738***	***1,185,781***	***559***	***742,473***
40	Cuttack	6,620	2,062,758	4,339	864,178	841	580,439	299	401,151
41	Balasore	3,280	1,071,197	2,780	518,150	452	293,229	129	171,460
42	Angul and Khondmals	1,449	191,911	1,350	117,431	93	67,515	19	24,274
43	Puri	3,102	1,017,284	2,572	503,325	396	244,598	112	145,588
	CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION ...	***23,889***	***4,900,499***	***22,219***	***3,436,541***	***1,353***	***895,570***	***264***	***342,028***
44	Hazaribagh	6,851	1,177,981	6,501	936,547	206	137,404	46	58,906
45	Ranchi	9,177	1,197,925	8,585	682,949	515	340,513	91	115,699
46	Palamau	3,196	618,600	2,976	455,284	141	94,495	37	49,075
47	Manbhum	5,524	1,301,364	5,104	926,580	353	238,389	70	91,725
48	Singhbhum	3,151	613,579	2,073	474,236	136	101,769	20	26,623
	(2) ***Feudatory States***	***19,197***	***3,748,544***	***17,818***	***2,510,750***	***1,088***	***737,020***	***335***	***505,359***
49	Kuch Bihar	1,196	566,974	986	169,087	236	159,151	111	144,925
50	Tributary States, Orissa	11,809	1,947,602	11,214	1,472,316	449	313,137	79	109,280
51	Ditto, Chota Nagpur ...	4,903	1,001,429	4,231	719,811	342	234,093	37	46,756
53	Hill Tippera	1,464	173,525	1,453	141,725	27	17,235	3	4,524
53	Sikkim	125	59,014	94	14,773	13	13,404	5	6,324

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CHAPTER I.

AREA, HOUSES, POPULATION AND TOWNS.

TABLE

Comparative Table of District,

Districts.	Comparative Ratios.							Areality.					
	Ratio to Total Area.		Ratio to Total Population.		Relative proportions of Urban and Rural Population per cent.		Rank according to Ratio of Urban Population.	Of Subdivision (Táluka) in square miles.	Of Town Circle in square miles.	Radius of town circle in miles.	Radius of village circle in miles.	Of Occupied house, in acres.	Of person in acres.
	Per cent.	Serial order.	Per cent.	Serial order.	Urban.	Rural.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bombay City	0·018	...	4·358	...	100·0	...	...	...	22·6	...	...	0·247	0·017
Ahmedabad	3·138	14	4·688	7	30·1	69·9	1	564	219·4	8·369	4·707	11·51	2·74
Kaira	1·286	22	4·672	12	14·0	86·0	10	230	160·9	7·156	2·808	4·92	1·18
Panch Mahals	1·390	21	1·662	21	12·2	87·8	11	588	403·2	11·388	2·473	15·84	3·29
Broach	1·170	23	1·811	20	21·2	78·8	5	293	292·6	9·663	3·657	12·31	2·74
Surat	1·329	20	3·447	16	24·0	76·0	2	208	184·7	7·682	2·109	8·39	1·64
Total, Gujarát ..	8·233	V	16·430	II	21·5	78·5	I	343	228·8	8·455	3·106	9·45	2·13
Thána	3·146	15	4·799	10	11·1	88·9	16	393	491·9	12·523	2·090	15·56	2·78
Kolába	1·497	19	2·702	18	11·0	89·4	15	312	234·0	8·644	1·569	12·08	2·35
Ratnágiri	3·196	16	5·865	3	6·3	93·7	22	436	560·3	13·363	3·010	12·74	2·27
Kánara	3·126	17	2·367	19	12·2	87·8	12	499	558·6	13·343	3·819	31·38	5·61
Total, Konkan ...	10·905	IV	15·733	III	8·86	91·14	V	413	454·6	12·030	2·454	16·22	2·94
Khándesh	3·721	3	7·747	1	18·4	81·6	7	682	351·8	10·594	3·899	26·18	4·78
Násik	4·750	7	4·474	13	12·2	87·8	13	495	540·0	13·114	3·631	27·00	4·51
Ahmednagar	5·313	6	4·713	11	14·6	85·4	9	604	239·0	9·604	3·015	31·67	4·78
Poona	4·293	9	5·663	4	20·4	79·6	6	671	488·1	12·475	4·550	17·10	3·22
Sholápur	3·631	15	3·981	15	17·1	82·9	8	649	648·8	14·379	6·406	20·94	3·67
Sátára	3·968	10	6·501	2	9·0	91·0	18	453	983·6	11·052	2·741	16·06	2·60
Total, Deccan .	30·606	II	33·079	I	15·4	84·6	II	591	399·9	11·291	4·275	23·42	3·94
Belgaum	5·734	11	5·874	6	8·3	91·7	20	665	776·1	15·724	4·852	16·04	2·94
Dhárwar	3·060	12	5·575	5	22·4	77·6	3	418	200·1	7·982	3·590	15·18	2·80
Bijápur	4·532	8	4·223	14	8·6	91·4	19	708	1,133·6	18·996	5·120	26·64	4·55
Total, Karnátak ...	11·936	III	15·172	V	13·5	86·5	III	574	439·1	11·829	4·318	18·51	3·34
Total, Presidency Proper ...	61·786	...	84·771	...	15·3	84·7	...	502	373·3	10·905	3·637	17·81	3·09
Karáchi	11·340	1	2·996	17	22·4	77·6	4	1,013	2,636·4	32·200	16·229	31·01	10·07
Hyderabad	7·223	5	4·872	8	9·4	90·6	17	1,004	1,129·1	18·959	6·741	36·04	6·29
Shikárpur	7·433	4	4·855	9	12·0	88·0	14	664	1,162·0	19·237	8·428	30·72	6·50
Thar and Párkar	10·178	2	1·531	22	2·2	97·8	23	1,813	6,364·5	45·010	60·614	155·32	27·32
Upper Sind Frontier	2·038	13	0·926	23	7·1	92·9	21	647	1,274·5	20·145	5·670	56·02	9·35
Total, Sind . .	38·212	1	15·220	IV	12·6	87·4	IV	906	1,911·5	24·671	13·529	59·27	10·66
Total, British Territory ...	100·000	...	100·000	...	17·4	82·6	...	619·1	539·1	14·705	5·008	23·73	4·24

No. 1.

Areas and Population.

Proximity		Density.								Village Density.				
Of towns, in miles.	Of villages, in miles.	Average number of persons per						Average number of occupied houses per		Relative proportion per cent. of villages containing a population of				
		Sub-division.	Village.	Square mile.	Occupied Houses. Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Square mile.	100 persons.	1 — 499.	500 — 999.	1,000 — 1,999.	2,000 — 2,999.	3,000 and over.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
...	...	...	...	27,352·91	14·43	14·43	...	2,589·04	6·9	...	...	... ...	...	...
15·91	2·58	181,678	708	333·40	4·20	3·88	4·35	55·56	23·8	43·06	30·03	18·55	4·30	3·27
13·63	1·85	124,512	1,307	541·69	4·16	3·79	4·23	130·17	24·9	24·37	25·41	27·27	11·84	9·61
21·08	1·76	104,472	432	104·31	4·31	4·46	4·36	40·41	20·8	71·95	20·23	5·18	1·88	0·76
18·39	2·07	68,206	672	288·42	4·49	4·77	4·42	51·99	22·3	49·03	30·62	14·92	2·96	2·47
14·01	1·64	81,248	627	391·09	5·18	4·68	5·29	76 20	19·5	55·48	25·73	13·90	2·88	2·51
16·078	1·92	103,274	748	300·91	4·45	4·14	4·54	67·69	22·5	...	...	.....	.....	...
23·84	1·63	90,487	427	229·95	5·69	5·64	5·68	41·13	17·9	74·62	17·71	5·34	1·87	1·06
16·48	1·43	84,931	378	272·21	5·14	5·61	5·08	52·98	19·5	77·25	16·16	5·16	0·25	1·08
26·44	1·90	122,881	795	281·96	5·61	6·41	5·57	50·24	17·8	39·39	36·03	18·24	3·74	2·60
25·40	1·97	49,595	332	114·16	5·59	6·40	5·49	20·48	17·9	83·12	10·97	5·63	0·03	1·35
22·91	1·75	89,001	468	217·52	5·51	5·94	5·47	39·44	18·1	...	...	.....	.....	...
20·16	2·14	91,303	426	133·93	5·48	5·11	5·57	24 44	18·2	73·65	16·55	6·72	1·45	1·63
24·97	2·06	70,299	453	142·02	5·99	5·17	6·13	28·70	16·7	71·80	19·37	5·95	1·38	1·46
18·27	2·45	80,706	572	138·75	6·62	5·85	6·90	20·21	15·1	56·30	28·78	11·28	1·93	1·71
23·74	2·33	133,475	720	196·88	5·81	4·02	5·70	37·42	18·8	50·03	27·20	15·87	2·77	2·56
27·37	2·19	107,241	877	105·28	6·96	7·48	6·86	23·76	14·4	35·47	34·22	21·87	5·45	3·49
31·047	2·09	111,458	836	248·85	6·17	5·68	6·22	39·55	16·2	46·91	25·71	17·90	5·20	4·28
21·49	2·26	95,954	588	162·45	5·95	5·11	6·18	27·38	16·8	...	...	.....	.....	...
29·04	2·28	144,752	866	217·57	5·45	5·24	5·47	39·01	18·3	48·88	25·65	14·31	5·58	5·58
15·21	2·04	95,874	637	228·40	5·42	5·58	5·37	42·16	18·5	56·28	25·25	11·92	3·88	3·22
36·18	2·48	99,542	657	140·50	5·83	6·09	5·82	24·02	17·1	57·37	25·26	12·50	1·80	2·07
22·50	2·27	110,085	715	191·85	5·54	5·53	5·54	34·57	18·9	...	...	... ...	.....	...
20·77	2·06	103·800	686	206·86	5·50	5·97	5·51	36·97	17·9	60·05	28·30	11·31	2·76	2·59
37·23	4·01	40,848	561	39·88	5·04	4·67	5·16	7·90	19·8	63·80	22·99	9·19	1·79	2·17
36·11	2·82	102,072	621	101·70	5·73	6·25	5·68	17 75	17·5	52·97	29·60	13·57	2·15	1·71
34·63	3·14	65,392	730	98·48	5·64	5·88	5·69	17·48	17·7	44·74	29·97	21·06	2·88	1· 5
35·73	3·38	42,600	1,393	23·43	5·69	5·22	5·70	4·12	17·6	53·80	18·40	10·38	6·19	12·73
38·18	3·18	43,637	551	69·48	5·99	5·96	6·00	11·42	16·7	59·46	27·03	9·46	2·36	1·69
46·96	3·66	59,230	679	60·09	5·37	5·29	5·61	10·80	17·9	...	...	.....	... ...	...
24·05	2·45	93,351·7	617	150·73	5·59	5·89	5·53	26·97	17·9	59·05	23·92	11·77	2·71	2·55

CHAPTER I.

AREA, HOUSES, POPULATION AND TOWNS

Preceding enumerations.

The census of the Presidency was taken along with that of the rest of India on the night of February 26th, 1891. As the whole of the British Empire was enumerated within a few weeks before or afterwards, it forms part of an Imperial census as nearly synchronous as the varying climates and other characteristics of the different countries will admit. This is the second census which has been so taken, the first being 10 years ago on February 17th, 1881; but it is the third of this Presidency and most of the Indian Empire as the first Imperial census was preceded by one taken on February 21st, 1872, a year after the census in the United Kingdom. The method of conducting the enumeration, or the census operations as it was officially called, will be found fully detailed in Chapter XII. It will be sufficient here to say that it was practically the same as was found to work successfully in 1881, and was adopted throughout India on the recommendation of a conference of the officers most concerned in that enumeration.

Method of enumeration

The chief points of difference between the Indian and the English system are, firstly, the recording the information required by the schedules by means of men employed for the purpose, instead of imposing this duty on the householder, and, secondly, the filling up of the schedules for each house in the first place several days before the actual night of the census, and on that night merely bringing this record up to date by striking out persons who have died or left the house, and adding new arrivals. In England there have been nine enumerations with regular intervals of ten years from 1801 to 1891. At the first four the information was collected by the overseers of the poor and recorded by them much as is now done in India. In 1841, the whole business of the census was thrown on the Registrar-General and his staff of Superintendent and Resident Registrars and the system of householders' schedules, whereby the householder is responsible for the correct return of the inmates of his house, was substituted for that of collection by the officials. It was in the same year that the census was for the first time all taken in one night. Previously the overseers filled their schedules in from day to day till they were complete. The Indian system is, therefore, a combination of the earlier and later English systems, and seems to combine the advantages of both. The persons, to whom the actual filling in of the schedules was entrusted, were called enumerators and had to fill them in for a number of houses, which varied according to their size, their distance apart, and other circumstances affecting the difficulty of enumeration, but ordinarily their beat was supposed to take in some 350 persons. Above them, about one to every ten, were supervisors, whose duty it was to see that the enumerators understood their instructions, and during the preliminary enumeration did go from house to house and there record the required information as accurately as it was possible to obtain it, and to continue this process of inspection up to the final night, when it was their duty to visit all the enumerators' blocks and see that the men were duly engaged on their work. Above the supervisors was the whole chain of Revenue and Municipal officials, all of whom, up to the Collector himself, took their share of inspection and instruction, and as the operations were performed during the time best suited to touring their inspection was a very real check.

Accuracy of figures.

So much it is necessary to say in explanation, as the accuracy of the figures depends entirely on this system of enumeration, and the system depends entirely on the opportunities it gives for the inspection of the work of the enumerators by their superior officers. Except in Municipalities, the enumerators during the preliminary record, were the lowest grade of Revenue officials, the village accountants, kulkarni, talâti or tapâdâr, who had to perform this duty for their whole charge, which in some districts embraces seven or eight villages with a population of two thousand or more. To get through their work in time it was necessary to begin early in January and the superior Revenue officers, therefore, had nearly two months in which to check and test their work. These men were all well

acquainted with the villages, where their work lay, and every house in them, and knew exactly where to find the people. On the final night the schedule books of every block were given to some different person, who had been selected for the post and carefully trained in his work, and taken over the houses in the block beforehand. It will be seen, therefore, that the chance of errors through the neglect or carelessness of the enumerators was very small, far less than it would be from the householders themselves, over whose returns there can be little check,—no check in fact except in glaring cases of neglect or palpably absurd entries. Of course, the enumerator has primarily to depend upon the householder for the details of the return, and was bound to enter them as stated by him, but he was instructed not to accept wild and random statements, but to explain to the householder and help him with his advice. Add to this that there were careful arrangements for the enumeration of all travellers, by road, rail or water, which included the giving them of passes to prevent their being counted again, and it will be seen that instead of the enumeration being less accurate than in a country where the people are better educated, it is practically certain that the returns, as far as the bare numbers are concerned, are considerably more accurate. As to the accuracy of the different items of information, that will be considered under their respective heads. It must be remembered that the population enumerated at each place is the actual and not the resident population. As the resident population varies from day to day, as it is difficult in many cases to decide of which place a person is a resident, and as many can be called residents of more places than one, it was considered to lead to greater accuracy in the total result by making no attempt to distinguish between habitual and temporary residents, but to record the population of each place as that actually found there on the night of February 26th. Travellers were either counted at one of the places they passed through during the night, or at the first place that they arrived at in the morning. This is in accordance with the system of registration. Births and deaths are not registered with reference to permanent abode, but to the place where they occur.

Information required.

The information asked for is shown in the schedule in Chapter XII. The results are shown in Tables I — XVII and A — E in the second volume. Though these tables, in a measure, speak for themselves their true meaning can only be realized by a careful study and comparison of them, one with another and with similar results in other countries.

Contents of chapter.

In this chapter will be considered the population, as it now is, with reference to its means of accommodation, the manner in which it is distributed, the area of the land, the number and size of the towns and villages, their distance apart, and the number and agglomeration of houses. The tables referred to are Nos. I, III and V.

Area.

The total area of the Presidency is 194,109 square miles. This is exclusive of the outlying Settlement of Aden which with Shekh Othman and Perim is reckoned at 80 square miles. This is divided into—

	Square miles.	Population.	Persons per square mile.
British Territory	125,064	18,857,044	150·78
Feudatory States...	69,045	8,059,298	116·72
Total ...	194,109	26,916,342	138·67

Difference of areas as compared with 1881.

Before going further it is necessary to explain a difference in the above areas from the area given in the 1881 report, viz.—

	1881.	1891.	Difference.
British Territory...	124,122	125,064	+942
Feudatory States...	73,753	69,045	—4,708
Total .	197,875	194,109	—3,766

The Districts and States which account for the difference are given in Table No. 2 :—

TABLE NO. 2.

Districts and States.	1881.	1891.	Difference.
Ahmedabad	3,821	3,949	+128
Broach	1,453	1,463	+10
Thána	4,243	3,935	−308
Kolába	1,496	1,872	+376
Kánara	3,911	3,910	−1
Khándesh	9,944	10,907	+963
Ahmednagar	6,666	6,645	−21
Poona	5,348	5,369	+21
Sholápur	4,521	4,542	+21
Sátára	4,988	4,987	−1
Dhárwár	4,535	4,603	+68
Bijápur	5,757	5,668	−89
Karáchi	14,115	14,182	+67
Hyderabad	9,030	9,033	+3
Shikárpur	10,001	9,296	−705
Upper Sind Frontier	2,139	2,549	+410
Total	91,968	92,910	+942
Pálanpur	8,000	7,775	−225
Mahi Kántha	11,019	9,300	−1,749
Rewa Kántha	4,935	4,980	+45
Surat Agency	1,220	1,051	−169
Janjira	325	324	−1
Sawántwádi	900	926	+26
The Dángs and Surgana	3,840	1,020	−2,820
Southern Marátha Jághirs	2,734	2,919	+185
Total	33,003	28,295	−4,708

Causes of the changes in area.

The causes of the changes are :—

(1) The transfer of the Panvel Táluka with the Karanja Petha, an area of 307 square miles, including the two municipal towns of Panvel and Uran, from the Thána to the Kolába District in 1883.

(2) The transfer of 4 villages with an area of 27 square miles from Ahmednagar to Poona in 1887, and of one village with an area of 5 square miles from Poona to Ahmednagar in 1887.

(3) The transfer of the village of Donaj, area 2 square miles, from Bijápur (Indi Táluka) to Sholápur (Pandharpur Táluka) in 1882-83.

(4) The transfer of 27 villages of the Gajendragad Jághir (including the town of Gajendragad) with an area of 68 square miles from the Bádámi Táluka of Bijápur to the Ron Táluka of Dhárwár in 1885.

(5) The transfer of 69·87 square miles from Shikárpur to Karáchi in 1884-85, of 5·47 square miles from Karáchi to Hyderabad in 1885-86, and of 1·92 square miles from Hyderabad to Karáchi in 1889-90.

(6) The transfer of 620·04 square miles from Shikárpur to the Upper Sind Frontier in 1883-84, and of 3·21 in 1885-86, and of 18·57 in 1889-90.

(7) The transfer of 232·64 square miles from the Upper Sind Frontier to the Punjáb in 1889-90.

The other changes are due to more accurate measurements, which in the Native States were completed in the following years :—

Pálanpur, 1884-85.
Mahi Kántha, 1884-85.
Rewa Kántha, 1884-85.
Surat Agency, 1883-84.
Sáwantwádi, 1886-87.
The Southern Marátha Jághirs, 1886-87.

Up to 1888-89 the Khándesh Agency—which was taken to include the Mewás Estates, the Dángs and Surgana—was estimated in the administration reports as 3,840 square miles divided into—

660 the Dángs.
360 Surgana.
2,820 Mewás Estates.

In the 1889-90 report the area appears as only 1,623 for Mewás Estates and the Dángs, out of which the Dángs remained the same with 660. The remaining 963 square miles of the Mewás Estates have been transferred from the Khándesh Agency to the Khándesh District in the above table, as the territory is as purely British as any other part of the district, the only difference being that it is administered like the frontier districts of the Punjáb under special laws. Surgana is now politically attached to Násik instead of Khándesh. It should be noted that in case of transfers of area from or to a district, corrections corresponding to the population of this area have been made in the 1881 figures given in Table II. The population of the two years relate, therefore, to the same area, that is, to the area of the district as it stood on the night of the 1891 census. For instance, the population which is shown as that of Thána in 1881 is the 1881 population of the area which in 1891 constituted the Thána District, but not of that district as it was in 1881. It may be noted that another táluka, Karjat, has been transferred since the census from Thána to Kolába, and the figures for these two districts do not therefore represent their present circumstances.

Comparison with European countries

As the bare figures give little definite idea, Table No. 3 has been drawn up to show similar details for some of the best known countries in Europe and Asia. They are arranged in order of densities :—

Table No. 3.

Year of Census.	Country.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Persons per square mile.
1885...	Saxony	5,856	3,182,003	543
1889...	Belgium	11,373	6,093,798	536
1882...	Egypt	12,976*	6,817,265	525*
1891...	England and Wales ...	58,186	29,001,018	498
1880...	Java	50,848	22,819,171	449
1889...	Holland	12,648	4,548,596	360
1889...	Japan	117,655	39,607,234	268
1880...	Italy	111,410	28,459,628	219
1885...	German Empire ...	211,168	46,855,704	222
1885...	Prussia	136,075	28,318,470	208
1880...	Austria	115,903	22,144,241	191
1886...	France	204,092	37,930,759	186
1888...	Switzerland	15,892	2,933,334	185
1881...	Ireland	32,583	5,174,836	159
1891...	Bombay, British Territory ...	125,064	18,857,044	151
1878...	Portugal	34,038	4,550,699	134
1881...	Scotland	30,417	4,033,103	132
1881...	Jamaica	4,424	585,582	132
1891...	Bombay Presidency ...	194,109	26,916,342	131
1891...	Ceylon	25,364	3,008,299	118
1891...	Bombay Feudatories ...	69,045	8,059,298	117
1890...	Servia	19,050	2,096,043	110
1887...	Spain	197,670	17,550,246	89
1889...	Greece	25,041	2,187,208	87
1880...	Sweden	170,979	4,565,668	27

* Omitting about 380,000 miles of desert.

The whole Presidency falls short of the area of France by one-twentieth, and is very nearly equal in extent to Spain. The British Territory is almost exactly equal to Hungary, while the Feudatories fall short of the united area of England and Wales and Belgium by a few hundred square miles only.

In population the whole Presidency falls short of the United Kingdom by rather more than two millions, of Italy by a million and a half, and of Prussia by a little less than this number. It contains nearly three times as many inhabitants as Scotland and Ireland together, and four times as many as Egypt. The British Territory alone contains a million more than Spain, and about half that of France, while the Feudatories contain twice the population of Scotland.

In density the British Territory comes between Ireland and Portugal having 8 less to the square mile than the former and 17 more than the latter. The whole Presidency has 3 less to the square mile than Portugal, and 1 less than Scotland and Jamaica The Feudatories with 117 to the square mile have 1 less than Ceylon and 7 more than Servia

Divisions

The British portion is divided into 23 districts, which are grouped into four divisions, Sind and the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions of the Presidency Proper. These latter divisions have not been shown in the tables as, except in Sind, the districts are only partially grouped according to physical and climatic differences. It has been thought preferable, therefore, to omit these divisions and to group the districts according to the natural and historic divisions of—

Sind,	Deccan, and
Gujarát,	Karnatak
Konkan,	

This was the plan adopted in 1881, and the only change made is the transfer of Kanara from the Karnatak to the Konkan, to which by its situation chiefly below the ghats it more naturally belongs. The Native States are grouped in the same way, those of them whose Political Agent is also a Collector being included in the same group as the district, and the others according to their geographical position Table No. 4 shows the area, population and density for each of these divisions :—

TABLE No. 4.

Divisions	Area.	Population	Density per square mile
	Sq miles		
Gujarát, British Territory	10,296	3 098,197	300 91
„ Native States	50 515	5,542 349	109 72
Konkan, British Territory	13 639	2,966 729	217 52
„ Native States	1 784	327 559	183 61
Deccan, British Territory	38,390	6,237,666	162 48
„ Native States	3,853	408,290	105 97
Karnátak, British Territory	14,928	2,860,914	191 65
„ Native States	6,784	1 649,163	243 10
Sind ...	47,789	2,871,774	60 09
Khairpur	6,109	131,937	21 60

From this it is seen that few of the European countries exceed Gujarát in the density of its population, and that it occupies a position between Holland and Japan The Konkan, Karnátak and Deccan approach most nearly to the German Empire, Austria and Ireland, respectively ; while Sind, which has only one-fifth of the Gujarát population for its size, ranks below any that is recorded in the table except Sweden. The average size of an administrative division is 31,260 square miles and its population 4,508,820, and in both respects it ranks about midway between Scotland and Ireland. The average size of a district is 5,436 square miles, and its population is 784,143. In size it is little short of Saxony, but in population it is not much more than one-fourth

Districts

In size there are 8 districts above and 15 below the average, and in population 14 above and 9 below. In size they vary considerably from Karáchi, which has 11·34 per cent of the total area, to Broach which has only 1·17. Khándesh, the largest district in the Presidency Proper, is very nearly twice the size of Yorkshire. Thar and Párkar exceeds this by an area equal to that of Norfolk, and Karáchi exceeds that again by the area of Sussex. The average district is 400 square miles less than Yorkshire. The smallest district, Broach, with

1,463 square miles, corresponds most nearly to Sussex of any English county, which, with its 1,471 miles, comes 21st out of the 40 in point of size. In population the districts correspond much more nearly with counties than they do in size, and every district nearly finds its counterpart. Also the population is more evenly distributed over the districts than is the area. Khándesh (the most populous) has less than 8 per cent. of the whole, and though the Upper Sind Frontier has only ·926 per cent. the next lowest district in point of population, viz., Thar and Párkar, has 1·581, which is more than the percentage of area claimed by Kaira which holds the same position in that respect. Khándesh has nearly a million, and a half and among counties would come fifth after Lancashire, Middlesex, Yorkshire and Surrey. The Upper Sind Frontier, the last district with only 174,548, ranks between Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire and has only 5 English counties below it.

Density.

But it is in density that the comparison of the districts with one another, and with other well-known counties and their divisions is of most importance. Above the average density of 150·78 there are 13 districts, all five of Gujarát, three of the Konkan, three of the Deccan and two of the Karnátak. Taking the districts singly, we see that Kaira is far the most populous with nearly 512 to the square mile, and is a little less thickly populated than Yorkshire, which has 550. Next comes Surat with 391, and Broach and Ahmedabad with 233 are within a very small frontiers of one another. The remaining district of Gujarát, the Panch Maháls, is far behind, with only 194, and is less populous than three of the Konkan, two of the Deccan, and two of the Karnátak districts. The Konkan average is brought down by Kánara, the most thinly populated district of the Presidency Proper. The Deccan ranges from Sátára with 245 to Khándesh and Ahmednagar with 133, and in the Karnátak, Belgaum and Dhárwár are much the same with 217 and 228, while Bijápur is far behind with only 140. In Sind the average of the division is exceeded by three out of the five districts, Hyderabad and Shikárpur being at the head with 101 and 98, and Upper Sind Frontier having 68. Thar and Párkar is the most thinly populated in the Presidency with only 23·43, and ranks below Sweden in that respect; while Karáchi, notwithstanding its large sea-port, has less than 40 to the square mile. The least densely populated English county is Westmoreland with 87. The accompanying diagram will show at a glance the relative densities of the different districts and States as compared with those of some typical English counties.

Native States.

It is not intended here to discuss at any length the figures relating to each Native State, but the comparative densities of the divisions compared to the British territory are interesting. The Gujarát British territory is nearly three times as thickly populated; and the same is the case in Sind. As we go south the proportion decreases, until in the Karnátak the Native States show a considerably greater population to the square mile. Table No. 5 gives the density of each:—

TABLE No. 5.

State.	Density per square mile.	State.	Density per square mile.
Cutch	85·91	The Dángs	49·88
Pálanpur	83·03	Surgana	34·44
Mahi Kántha	62·53	Bhor	104·40
Káthiáwár	133·88	Akalkot	152·16
Rewa Kántha	147·29	Sátára Agency	155·84
Cambay	256·34		
Surat Agency	172·41	Total, Deccan Group ...	105·97
Total, Gujarát Group ...	109·72	Jat	81·50
		Kolhápur	324·26
		Southern Marátha Jághirs ...	219·00
		Sáwanúr	242·51
Jawhár	98·93		
Janjira	252·41	Total, Karnátak Group ...	243·10
Sáwantwád	208·37		
		Khairpur	21·60
Total, Konkan Group ...	183·61	Total, Feudatory States ...	116·72

The question of emigration from the highly populated and of immigration to the thickly populated districts will be discussed in the chapter on the birth-places of the people, and that of their means of subsistence in the chapter on "Occupation"; but as the rural population depends almost entirely on the land, or on land-holders or cultivators for their livelihood, a few details contrasting the agricultural position of the districts may not be out of place.

Agricultural statistics.

Table No. 6 is given to afford comparison between the number that each district is capable of supporting, the number that it actually contains, the pressure of the population on its means of subsistence, and the extent of its resources :—

TABLE No. 6.

District.	Assessment per square mile.	Population per square mile.	Number of acres of fully assessed unoccupied land per 100 of population.	Number of persons per Rs 100 of assessment on occupied land only.	Serial order in respect of 2.	Serial order in respect of 3	Serial order in respect of 4.	Serial order in respect of 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.							
Ahmedabad... ...	728	233·40	7 68	63·73	5	7	10	8
Kaira	1,825	541·69	5·66	44 39	2	1	14	16
Panch Mahâls ...	374	194·31	27·74	113·92	11	12	3	2
Broach	2,028	233·42	7·59	15·74	1	6	11	23
Surat	1,681	391·09	5·41	28·41	3	2	15	21
Thâna	340	229·95	4·72	77·54	14	8	16	5
Kolâba	538	272·21	0·73	55·68	7	4	21	11
Ratnâgiri	239	281·98	0·26	132·75	21	3	22	1
Kânara	269	114·16	13·75	45·63	19	18	6	15
Khândesh	362	133·93	28·84	43·21	12	16	2	17
Nâsik	300	142·02	11·80	57·60	17	14	8	10
Ahmednagar ...	293	133·75	6·62	55·19	18	17	12	12
Poona	304	198·88	2·58	84·18	16	11	18	3
Sholâpur	260	165·28	2·37	72·95	20	13	20	6
Sâtâra	465	245 85	2·39	79·66	8	5	19	4
Belgaum	460	217·57	6·22	68 34	10	10	13	7
Dhârwar	656	228·40	4·61	42·77	6	9	17	18
Bijâpur	314	140 50	10·21	58·41	15	15	9	9
Karâchi	107	39·83	12·52	51·02	22	22	7	13
Hydorabad	728	101·70	41·96	49·63	4	19	1	14
Shikârpur	463	98·48	17·53	30·42	9	20	4	20
Thar and Pârkar ...	51	23·43	...	26·91	23	23	...	22
Upper Sind Frontier.	359	68·48	16·39	39 29	13	21	5	19

As the assessment is *cæteris paribus* in proportion to the fertility of the soil, and is not imposed upon land supposed to be incapable of cultivation, it shows relatively the number of persons that a given amount of land will support. Column 2, which gives the assessment per square mile, shows, therefore, the relative number which each the district is capable of supporting per square mile, taking its whole area, whether cultivable or uncultivable, occupied or unoccupied. Column 3 shows the population per square mile over the same area. Columns 6 and 7 give the serial order of the districts in respect of these two features, and it will be noticed that they follow pretty well the same order, the only districts which show any marked divergences being Ratnâgiri on the one hand, and Hyderabad and Shikârpur on the other. Ratnâgiri, it is well known, does not support its population; Hyderabad and Shikârpur could evidently support a much larger number. Column 5 shows the number of persons to Rs. 100 of assessment, and is a measure of the pressure of the population on the land. Column 4 shows the number of unoccupied cultivable acres, and is the complement of column 5, as it shows the room still left for expansion.

The figures are taken from the published Jamábandi reports. Thar and Párkar is there shown as having no cultivable land not taken up. In the Panch Maháls the number of persons compared to the assessment is high, and the amount of waste land is also high. Otherwise, the districts, where there is the least land left to be taken, are those where the number of persons to the same amount of assessment is the highest.

Tálukas.

The average number of persons to a táluka is interesting, more from an administrative point of view, as showing the number of persons with whom the Revenue, Police and other officials may have to deal rather than from an economic. Here Belgaum has the highest average with 144,752 persons, followed next by Poona; while the lowest is Kánara with only 49,595 or not much more than one-third of Belgaum. The average area, population and density of a táluka in each of the sub-divisions are shown below :—

TABLE No. 7.

	Number of Tálukas.	Area.	Population.	Density.
Gujarát ...	30	343	103,274	300·91
Konkan	33	413	89,901	217·52
Deccan	65	591	95,964	162·48
Karnátak	26	574	110,935	191·65
Presidency Proper	154	502	103,800	206·86
Sind...	48	996	59,829	60·09

Distribution of the people in villages.

I next come to the distribution of the people in villages, which for the present will be taken to include towns as well. It should be noticed that the word 'village' does not quite correspond either with its ordinary English meaning of a collection of houses or with that of the Anglo-Indian patois, in which it usually means the revenue unit, whether it contains one collection of houses, several of them, or none at all. For unoccupied revenue villages have been altogether excluded from the figures, but separate collections of houses, if described as one village in the revenue accounts, have been classed as one village, though they may be a mile or more apart.

Revenue villages and occupied sites.

Table No. 8 contrasts the number of villages and towns arrived at in this way with the number of revenue villages and also with the number of separate occupied sites as they were enumerated during the preliminary census operations.

TABLE No. 8.

District.	Number of towns and villages—Census Table I.	Number of revenue villages.	Number of occupied sites.	District.	Number of towns and villages—Census Table I.	Number of revenue villages.	Number of occupied sites.
Ahmedabad .	887	884	1,119	Poona .	1,101	1,204	2,410
Kaira ...	583	591	1,120	Sholápur ...	716	717	9.8
Panch Mahále	656	691	1,301	Sátára	1,346	1,856	2,547
Broach	405	423	426				
Surat . .	797	868	1,766	Belgaum	1,076	1,133	1,431
				Dhárwár .	1,303	1,473	1,389
Thána	1,891	1,984	4,327	Bijápur	1,112	1,176	1,150
Kolába	1,201	1,344	2,167				
Ratnágiri ...	1,310	1,334	7,912	Karáchi ..	783	846	4,011
Kánara	1,185	1,417	3,889	Hyderabad	1,348	1,400	3,445
				Shikárpur	1,111	1,118	6,137
Khándesh ..	2,818	2,334	2,827	Thar and Párkar	212	71	1,822
Nasik .	1,647	1,696	2,295	Upper Sind Frontier .	296	304	1,491
Ahmednagar .	1,348	1,374	1,953				

The number of towns and villages scarcely varies at all from that shown in 1881, except in Sind. The figures for that province are given in Table No. 9.

TABLE No. 9.

	1881	1891
Karáchi	723	783
Hyderabad .. .	1,105	1,348
Shikárpur	1,373	1,111
Thar and Párkar	73	212
Upper Sind Frontier	143	296

The reasons for the alterations are quite unconnected with the growth of population, and are merely technical, on the introduction of new revenue settlements.

Size of villages.

The distinction between the revenue village and occupied site should be borne in mind when Table III and the table at the beginning of this chapter are studied. Column 18 of Table No. 1 shows the average number of persons per village. The divisions now come in respect of the average size of their villages in the following order:—

Gujarát ...	748	Deccan ...	588
Karnátak ...	715	Konkan ...	483
Sind ...	679		

The average for the Presidency is brought up to 887 by the 821,764 inhabitants of the capital city. Within each division there is not much similarity. The Konkan, as a rule, has small villages, but the Ratnágiri average is high, more than doubling that of either of its two neighbouring Konkan districts. Thar and Párkar, the least populous district, has the largest, and Kaira, the most populous, the next largest average. Columns 25 — 29 show, for each district, the percentage of villages of five different sizes to the whole. This shows that in the case of Kaira the villages are all through larger than in other districts. In Thar and Párkar there is a large population of villages of the two highest classes, so that excluding the few largest villages the average size does not appear to be greater than in other districts.

The following table shows the relative proportions of villages of the different sizes in 1881 and 1891, first for the whole Presidency, and then excluding Sind and Bombay City:—

TABLE No. 10.

	Including Sind and Bombay.					Excluding Sind and Bombay.				
	1 — 499	500 — 999	1,000 — 1,999.	2,000 — 2,999.	3,000 and over	1 — 499.	500 — 999	1000 — 1,999.	2,000 — 2,999.	3,000 and over
1881...	63·36	22·39	10·09	2·23	1·43	65·48	21·37	9·67	2·13	1·35
1891...	59·05	23·02	11·77	2·71	2·55	60·05	23·30	11·31	2·75	2·59

Taking them district by district it appears that the proportion of villages in the highest class, *i. e.*, of 3,000 persons or more, has increased in every district, except Hyderabad and the Upper Sind Frontier, and those in the next highest, of 2,000 to 3,000, in every district except the same two and Násik. The third class shows a decrease in the same two Sind districts only. Except, therefore, in these two Sind districts it is clear that the villages are increasing in size, but not in number. And in fact, under the system of revenue villages, this must be the case, as increase of population cannot now lead, except in very exceptional cases, to the creation of a new revenue village. At the next census it will have to be decided whether the revenue village should not be ignored altogether as a statistical unit.

Towns

We now come to the distinction between towns and villages, or urban and rural population. The places shown as towns in Table I are the same as those shown in Tables IV and V, and were selected on the recommendation of the Collectors. They do not quite correspond with those selected in 1881, 57 new ones appearing and 10 having been omitted.

The criteria laid down by the Census Commissioner for a town were as follows, and they have, as a rule, been followed :—

" (*a*) The population should be not less than 5,000, residing in houses more or less contiguous, not in scattered collections as hamlets, &c.

" (*b*) The place, if not containing the above population, should be under the operation of some Municipal or Chaukidári Act.

" (*c*) The place, though containing the above population, should not be merely a large village, but should have some distinctly urban character as that of a market town.

" (*d*) Where a town is made up of several distinct portions, each should be shown separately, for the purposes of Final Tables IV and V, as municipal limits, suburbs and cantonments, respectively."

A comparison with the number and size of towns in England and Wales is interesting, especially when taken in connection with the total population :—

TABLE No. 11.

Country	Population.	Number of towns containing				
		10,000 — 20,000.	20,000 — 50,000	50,000 — 100,000	Over 100,000.	Total.
Bombay Presidency	18,857,044	57	13	3	5	78
England and Wales	29,001,018	176	120	38	24	358

It is seen that in England and Wales, where the total population is only about half as much again, the number of towns over 10,000 is nearly five times as much. The population contained in these towns is—

	Towns.	Population.	Average.
Bombay Presidency	78	2,672,254	34,260
England and Wales	358	17,826,347	49,794

In England the population in towns of over 10,000 falls short of the whole of this Presidency population by only one million.

Urban population by districts

Column 6 of Table No. 1 shows the percentage of urban to the total population of each district, and column 8 shows the rank of each district according to this percentage. Ahmedabad has the highest percentage, 30·1, with its large capital town and 17 others. Then follow Surat, Dhárwár, Karáchi, Broach and Poona, which last has just over 20 per cent. urban. Notwithstanding its high population of large villages, Thar and Párkar is at the bottom of the list, with only two towns, and a percentage of 2·2.

Density of large towns.

The density per acre of the 21 towns over 20,000 is here given for comparison :—

TABLE No. 12.

Towns.	Population.	Density per acre	Towns.	Population.	Density per acre
Bombay	821,764	57·75	Dhárwár	32,841	44·68
Poona	161,390	26·40	Sátára	29,601	56·27
Ahmedabad... ..	148,412	104·88	Sukkur	29,302	... ..
Surat	109,229	56·89	Nadiád	29,048	136·37
Karáchi	105,199	2·22	Belgaum City ...	28,423	98·35
Sholápur . ..	61,915	72·67	Násik	24,429	68·43
Hyderabad ...	58,048	4·53	Gadag	23,899	134·26
Hubli	52,595	69·66	Viramgám... ...	23,209	59·06
Shikárpur .	42,004	6·91	Dhulia	21,880	18·57
Ahmednagar ...	41,689	131·51	Bársi	20,569	85·70
Broach	40,168	37·26			

Bombay sections.

Bombay takes a very low place with only 57·75 to the acre, but it must be remembered that the town extends over 22 square miles, and that parts of it are quite rural in appearance. Table No. 13 gives the density for sections compared with 1881. It will be noticed that except in the 2nd Nágpáda and Kámátipura, the overcrowding in the most populous parts has somewhat diminished :—

TABLE No. 13.

Section.	Population.		Density.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Colába, Upper	2,867	4,335	20·3	30·3
„ Middle and Lower ...	14,265	13,622	55·5	52·3
Fort, South	3,515	3,951	27·0	30·0
„ North	33,828	32,847	258·2	246·9
Esplanade	13,080	10,064	20·9	15·9
Market	49,130	44,751	558 2	502·2
Mándvi	42,351	37,295	261·4	226·5
Chakla	37,048	32,197	726·4	624·2
Umarkhádi	54,656	52,466	525·5	498·1
Dongri	33,290	30,317	118·0	106·2
Dhobi-taláo	39,409	39,945	402·1	400·7
Phanaswádi	23,218	24,069	188·7	192·2
Bhuleshwar	38,106	38,363	508·0	506·2
Khára-taláo	28,691	27,035	699·8	649·3
Kumbhárwáda	34,990	32,209	777·5	699·3
Girgaum	25,319	26,999	205·8	216·7
Khetwádi	29,436	28,814	175 2	169·2
Chaupáti	10,975	11,512	99·7	103·0
Wálkeshwar	11,303	12,990	21·2	24·1
Mahálakshmi	6,232	17,014	16·9	45 6
Mázgaon	27,904	33,040	49·2	58·6
Tárwádi	14,542	21,298	30·7	44·4
Byculla	26,842	47,403	29·0	50·7
1st Nágpáda	9,372	11,133	323·1	376·1
2nd Nágpáda	15,922	18,763	482·4	552·0
Kámátipura	28,455	29,203	437·7	441·5
Tárdev	20,281	18,980	89 7	83·0
Parel	18,560	28,740	16·9	25·9
Sewri	5,555	6,063	13·1	14·2
Sion	17,237	19,601	4·1	4·6
Máhim	17,309	18,505	18 8	19·9
Warli	14,621	25,493	10·0	17·2

Areality

Column 10 shows the average number of square miles to every town, and varies from 6,364·5 in Thar and Párkar to 160·9 in Kaira. Column 11 shows the radius of a circle of the average town area; and column 12 the same for the average village circle. Columns 15 and 16 show the average distance of towns and villages, supposing them to be distributed at regular intervals over the district.

Houses

Next comes the question of house accommodation. Table No. 14 gives the increase of occupied houses, both in towns and villages :—

TABLE No. 14.

Districts	Area.	Occupied Houses, 1881			Occupied Houses, 1891.			Increase or Decrease, + or −		
		Towns	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.
Bombay City	22	28,310	.....	28,310	56,959	.. .	56,959	+28,649	...	+28,649
Ahmedabad .	3,949	56,401	143,592	199,993	71,403	148,089	219,492	+14,999	+4,497	+19,496
Kaira .	1,699	31,011	160,271	191,282	32,301	177,157	209,458	+1,290	+16,886	+18,176
Panch Mahals	1,613	6,712	44,218	50,070	8,531	56,646	65,177	+1,819	+12,388	+14,207
Broach	1,463	13,588	58,647	72,235	15,165	60,898	76,063	+1,577	+2,251	+3,828
Surat	1,062	27,578	92,814	119,892	38,337	93,419	126,756	+5,759	+1,105	+6,864
Total, Gujarát ...	10,296	135,292	499,082	634,375	160,737	536,209	696,946	+25,444	+37,127	+62,571
Thána .. .	3,935	14,943	121,233	136,176	17,737	144,124	161,861	+2,794	+22,891	+25,685
Kolába	1,872	10,160	79,907	90,157	10,505	88,685	99,190	+345	+8,688	+9,033
Ratnágiri ...	3,922	9,094	168,250	177,344	10,885	186,172	197,057	+1,291	+17,922	+19,213
Kánara ...	3,910	3,168	60,664	63,832	3,530	71,345	74,875	+362	+10,681	+11,04
Total, Konkan ..	13,639	42,365	430,144	473,099	47,657	490,326	537,983	+4,792	+60,182	+64,974

Districts.	Area.	Occupied Houses, 1881.			Occupied Houses, 1891.			Increase or Decrease, + or −		
		Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.
Khándesh	10,907	35,023	176,713	211,736	52,491	214,110	266,610	+17,468	+37,407	+54,875
Násik	5,940	14,870	107,940	122,810	19,847	130,938	150,785	+4,977	+12,992	+17,969
Ahmednagar ..	6,645	11,240	93,960	105,200	24,285	109,991	134,276	+13,045	+16,031	+29,076
Poona	5,389	32,269	121,418	153,687	54,210	146,717	200,927	+22,041	+25,299	+47,340
Sholápur	4,542	15,763	66,594	81,357	17,145	90,765	107,910	+1,382	+25,171	+26,553
Sátára	4,987	13,936	132,227	151,173	12,490	179,240	195,730	+554	+47,003	+47,557
Total, Deccan ..	38,390	128,001	697,867	825,963	187,468	861,770	1,049,238	+59,467	+163,903	+223,370
Belgaum	4,657	13,553	141,354	154,906	16,013	169,854	185,867	+2,461	+28,500	+31,061
Dhárwár .	4,603	26,501	136,299	162,800	42,273	151,798	194,071	+15,692	+15,499	+31,181
Bijápur	5,668	14,345	98,294	112,639	11,189	124,959	136,148	−3,156	+26,665	+23,509
Total, Karnátak ...	14,928	54,439	375,947	430,335	69,475	446,611	516,086	+14,997	+70,764	+85,751
Total, Precy Proper	77,375	388,967	2,002,940	2,391,907	522,296	2,834,916	2,857,212	+133,339	+331,076	+465,315
Karáchi ...	14,182	14,037	74,987	89,024	27,149	84,991	112,040	+13,112	+9,004	+22,016
Hyderabad ...	9,033	9,341	141,147	150,488	13,805	146,596	160,401	+4,464	+5,440	+9,913
Shikárpur	9,296	16,559	115,064	131,623	20,467	141,520	162,007	+3,928	+26,456	+30,384
Thar and Párkar ...	12,720	...	38,412	38,412	1,383	51,167	52,450	+1,283	+14,755	+16,038
Upper Sind Frontier .	2,549	2,316	23,721	26,037	2,080	27,042	29,122	−236	+3,321	+3,085
Total, Sind ...	47,780	42,253	391,131	433,584	64,804	451,216	516,020	+22,551	+59,325	+81,436
Total, British Territory.	125,064	431,210	2,394,271	2,825,491	587,100	2,786,132	3,373,232	+155,890	+391,861	+546,751

In 1881 unoccupied as well as occupied houses were enumerated; but on this occasion the instructions were to consider the latter only.

The definition of a 'house' supplied to the village officers whose duty it was to make out the lists of houses (or block lists as they were called) was as follows:— Definition of "House."

"The dwelling place of one or more families, with their dependents and servants, having a separate principal entrance from the public road, street, lane or other thoroughfare."

It would have been better if all the words after "entrance" had been omitted; as in many cases which are in the ordinary sense of the word quite separate houses, but opening into a common courtyard with an outer gate, were all counted and numbered as one house. The definition had two objects, one to ensure the greatest accuracy in the enumeration of the people, and the other to obtain as much uniformity as was possible, in the number of houses. But this latter object was considered of less importance than the former and the definition was framed principally to suit the enumerators' needs.

Judging from the average number of persons for occupied house in 1881 and 1891, there has been a very appreciable advance in the way of better house accommodation in the Deccan. Taking the figures per 100 houses they show—

TABLE No. 15.

	Average per 100 houses.		Difference per 100 houses.
	1881.	1891.	
Gujarát	451	445	—6
Konkan	565	551	—14
Deccan	645	595	—50
Karnátak	562	554	—8
Sind ..	550	557	+7

This would seem to show that there is a tendency for the different members of a family to start houses of their own, instead of all clinging to the ancestral roof-tree. The decrease is apparent in every district, and per 100 houses is:— Sátára 85, Poona 56, Ahmednagar 50, Khándesh 43, Násik 37, Sholápur 21.

Houses in Bombay.

Table No. 16 gives the number of houses in Bombay City, for each section, in 1881 and 1891 :—

TABLE No. 16.

Statement showing the number of houses of the City of Bombay by Wards and Sections.

Ward	Section.	Occupied Houses		Unoccupied Houses		Ward	Section.	Occupied Houses.		Unoccupied Houses.	
		1881.	1891.	1881	1891.			1881	1891.	1881	1891.
A	Upper Colába ..	124	72	16	92	C	Khetwádi ...	1,081	931	78	339
	Lower Colába .	600	575	64	619	D	Chaupáti ...	592	605	19	237
	Fort South ..	199	277	42	192		Walkeshwar	430	1,078	24	287
	Fort North	1,057	1,060	56	135		Mahálakshmi ...	248	888	9	391
	Esplanade	215	272	22	186	E	Mázgaon ..	1,391	1,519	28	427
B	Market	1,992	1,410	88	314		Tárwádi...	805	732	7	427
	Mándvi .. .	991	1,322	191	293		Byculla	1,018	1,075	62	232
	Chakla	1,052	886	56	144		1st Nágpáda ..	524	228	18	17
	Umarkhádi	1,625	1,549	55	235		2nd Nágpáda	235	499	2	46
	Dongri	1,043	752	38	302		Kámátipura	1,541	1,234	67	110
C	Dhobi-talão ...	1,725	1,450	46	170		Tárdev	689	570	31	141
	Phanaswádi .	752	974	22	172	F	Parel ..	678	951	42	278
	Bhuleshwar	1,544	1,116	101	185		Sewri	370	519	44	361
	Khára-talão	1,451	634	40	86		Sion	1,317	2,091	26	227
	Kumbhárwáda ..	918	787	48	127		Máhim	886	2,201	123	711
	Girgaum	1,081	1,137	2	143		Warli . ..	646	1,588	41	698

Houses in town and country.

Columns 21 and 22 of the table show the average numbers of persons per house for town and country separately.

Movement to and from towns

The last subject for this chapter is the movement from the country to the towns or *vice versâ* ; not the increase or decrease of particular towns, which will be dealt with in the next chapter, but the tendency towards centralization or the reverse. The percentage of the urban population in 1881 and 1891 for divisions is as follows :—

	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.
Gujarát	19·9	21·5	Karnátak... ...	12·2	13·5
Konkan	9·0	8·8	Sind	10·7	12·6
Deccan	14·3	15·4			

Here the 1881 figures are taken from that year's report and the number of towns do not coincide. Places change their character gradually from rural to urban. The exact time at which any particular place ought to take rank as a town is a matter of doubt. It will be better, therefore, if we take in 1881 the same towns only as at the present census, and take areas for districts and divisions as they are at present. Then the following figures result ;—

TABLE No. 17.

Towns	Percentage of urban population, taking same towns in 1881 as in 1891.		Difference.
	1881.	1891.	
Ahmedabad	29·8	30·1	+0·3
Kaira	15·1	14 0	—1·1
Panch Mahals	14·0	12·2	—1·8
Broach	20·9	21·2	+0 3
Surat	24·8	24·0	—0·8
Gujarát	22·2	21·5	—0·7
Thána	11·2	11·1	—0·1
Kolába	12·2	11·6	—0·6
Ratnágiri	6·5	6·3	—0 2
Kánara	12·3	12 2	—0·1
Konkan	9·8	8·8	+1·0

Towns.	Percentage of urban population, taking same towns in 1881 as in 1891.		Difference.
	1881.	1891.	
Khándesh	19·6	18·4	—1·2
Násik	11·6	12·2	+0·6
Ahmednagar	15·4	14·6	—0·8
Poona	19·4	20·4	+1·0
Sholápur	19·9	17·1	—2·8
Sátára	9·4	9·0	—0·4
Deccan	15·6	15·4	—0·2
Belgaum	8·2	8·3	+0·1
Dhárwár	20·9	22·4	+1·5
Bijápur	7·9	8·6	+0·7
Karnátak	12·9	13·5	+0·6
Karáchi	19·6	22·4	+2·8
Hyderabad	9·5	9·4	—0·1
Shikárpur	13·5	12·0	—1·5
Thar and Párkar	2·7	2·2	—0·5
Upper Sind Frontier	7·8	7·1	—0·7
Sind	12·2	12·6	+0·4
Total, British Territory ...	18·9	17·4	—1·5

Urbanization.

The districts may be divided into four classes according to the increasing urbanization :—

Poona, Dhárwár and Karáchi show large advances in the population of their towns compared with the country.

Ahmedabad, Breach, Násik, Bijápur and Belgaum show slight advances in the same direction.

Ratnágiri, Surat, Thána, Kolába, Kánara, Ahmednagar, Sátára, Thar and Párkar Upper Sind Frontier and Hyderabad show a slight tendency other way.

Kaira, Panch Mahás, Khándesh, Sholápur and Shikárpur show a larger decrease in towns compared to the country.

Shikárpur in towns shows an actual decrease, while in Kolába the population of the 8 towns is in the aggregate exactly the same in 1891 as it was in 1881.

The reasons for Dhárwár and Bijápur are the construction of the Southern Marátha Railway with the extension of local trade and the transfer of its centres from Bombay and places on the G. I. P. Railway to towns in the district. The opposite effect in Sholápur is doubtless due to the same cause. In Karáchi it is entirely due to the enormous increase of 42 per cent. in the capital city, and 34 per cent. in its cantonment. Násik owes the change in its population to very large increases in Málegaon, Devláli Cantonment and Sinnar, in the two former of which the changes are due to military movements, and have really nothing to do with any change of character in the district.

In Sind it is but natural that the rural population should at present advance more rapidly than towns, as there is any quantity of land still advilable and the country is so thinly populated, and the tendency towards towns would be rather to form new towns out of villages than to congregate to the old towns. The same would apply to the Panch Mahás. Kolába is too near the metropolis of the Presidency for its towns ever to rise much beyond their present size. Sholápur I account for by the trade being partly taken away by the Southern Marátha Railway and partly owing to the very large increase of rural population, which the towns could not expect under any circumstances to cope with. Sátára is partly accounted for in the same way. But here the Southern Marátha Railway should have had the opposite effect to that which it had on Sholápur, and the same as in Dhárwár and Bijápur. The town of Sátára itself has been left 10 miles away from the railway and no doubt in consequence of this its population has actually declined. Ashta and Islámpur show larger increases than

the average of the táluka, but they are neither actually on the railway. The return of famine exiles which would be principally to the village would naturally raise the village ratio, and it is to this that its increase must be put down.

In Surat there is a decrease in four towns, while the others show considerable increases. Surat itself shows a decrease. Olpád, Mándvi and Pátri are the other three, and they are of decreasing importance.

TABLE No. 18.

Kaira District.

Towns.	Population. 1881.	Population. 1891.	Percentage of difference
Nadiád	28,304	29,048	+2·63
Umreth	14,643	15,638	+6·73
Kapadvanj	14,442	14,805	+2·51
Kaira	12,640	10,101	—20·09
Borsad	12,228	12,159	—0·56
Mahudha	9,440	9,436	—0·04
Anand .	9,271	9,214	—0·61
Mehmadabad,. ..	8,173	7,842	—5·05
Dákor	7,771	9,487	+22·08
Mátar	4,889	4,642	—5·05
Total ...	121,801	122,372	+0·47

Kaira is the most peculiar district, for it has a larger proportion of towns of moderate size than any other district, with 5 out of the 78 in the whole Presidency over 10,000. They have almost all decreased and it looks as if this district had nearly reached the limit of its power of extension. Their population in 1881 and 1891 is given in Table No. 18 with the percentage of increase or decrease.

The explanation of Mr. Cooke, the Collector of the district, is as follows:—

"The large increase in the town of Dákor is probably attributable to the fact that the day of census followed the day of the full-moon (on which day great numbers of pilgrims visit Dákor) by only three days and perhaps owing to more careful enumeration. In any case the population of Dákor fluctuates very heavily and a large variation is naturally to be expected.

"In the case of Kaira there seems to be a general impression that owing to the construction of the railway and the impulse given to trade in the neighbouring city of Ahmedabad, the trade of Kaira is rapidly decaying and as it decays the population decreases. Kaira is my head-quarter and I was actually present when the enumeration took place. I am of opinion that every possible care and accuracy was observed and I am aware of no other reason, than that given, for the decrease of population.

"The large town of Nadiád requires some notice. It is a fact that on the final night of enumeration no less than 3,500 persons were struck off the enumerators' books as absent. The explanation given to me (and I know of no other) is this that on the night of the final enumeration a great number of residents were absent on pilgrimages to Chámpáner and to the Abu temples, and also that towards the end of February great numbers of money-lenders ordinarily resident in Nadiád leave head-quarters to collect money due to them and to carry on other business in the villages where their constituents reside. They probably do not return till the end of the hot weather.

"Regarding the other towns I am at a loss to tender any explanation for the slow increase of population. The burden of municipal taxation may have something to do with it, but I am not satisfied that it is so."

The following places are not now recognized as towns, though they were in 1881:—

TABLE No. 19.

District.	Places.	Population. 1881.	Population. 1891.	District.	Places.	Population. 1881.	Population. 1891.
Sátára ...	Nerla ...	6,807	7,543	Bijápur .	Kaládgi .	7,024	4,622
	Bhilaudi ..	6,569	6,985		Sulebhávi .	5,990	3,313
	Peth ...	5,672	6,520		Hungund ...	5,416	6,620
	Kolé ...	5,169	5,733		Ukli ..	5,218	5,339
	Pátan ...	3,548	3,912		Mangoli ...	5,126	6,449

CHAPTER II.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

TABLE No 1

District	Percentage of increase of occupied houses.			Percentage of increase of population.			Increase of persons per square mile.	Percentage of increase of population	
	Town	Country	Total	Town	Country	Total		Males	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bombay City	+101 20		+101 20	6 28		6 28	3,690·91	+11 47	— 1 54
Ahmedabad	+26 59	+3 13	+9 74	29 47	0 36	7 63	9 30	7 78	7 48
Kaira	+4 16	+10 54	+19 50	0 47	9 70	8 30	41 69	7 93	8 73
Panch Mahála	+27 10	+27 90	+27 87	21 61	22 88	22 68	35 98	23 59	21 72
Broach	+11 61	+3 84	+5 30	12 88	2 40	4 45	8 42	3 85	5 10
Surat	+20 88	+1 80	+5 72	13 58	3 60	5 83	21 54	5 10	6 55
Total, Gujarát	+18 81	+7 44	+9 86	17 12	6 25	8 41	19 61	8 22	8 62
Thána	+18 70	+18 88	+18 86	10 88	12 23	12 80	15 83	13 36	10 75
Kolába	+3 39	+10 86	+10 02		6 31	5 54	17 10	4 50	6 61
Ratnágiri	+13 46	+10 65	+10 80	23 13	10 18	10 92	27 76	8 57	13 03
Kánara	+4 43	+17 61	+16 04	4 95	5 93	5 81	6 31	5 09	6 53
Total, Konkan	+11 18	+13 99	+13 74	9 89	9 47	9 51	17 91	8 73	10 28
Khándesh	+49 87	+21 16	+25 91	34 11	13 18	16 68	9 52	16 68	16 90
Násik	+28 47	+12 04	+14 63	18 85	6 23	7 98	10 51	8 79	7 15
Ahmednagar	+116 05	+17 06	+27 64	74 61	12 31	18 50	21 06	18 60	18 39
Poona	+68 52	+20 84	+30 82	30 72	15 61	18 40	30 48	19 70	17 08
Sholápur	+8 77	+38 37	+32 64	16 08	31 62	28 67	36 44	29 17	28 17
Sátára	+2 99	+35 54	+31 46	— 10 77	18 87	15 40	32 87	15 27	15 54
Total Deccan	+46 46	+23 48	+27 04	25 67	15 57	17 01	20 97	17 34	16 68
Belgaum	+18 16	+20 25	+20 06	18·03	16 93	17 02	31 94	17 56	16 47
Dhárwár	+58 98	+11 30	+19 14	53 89	10 15	17 65	33 72	18 30	17 27
Bijápur	— 22 00	+27 13	+20 87	— 13 28	32 80	27·03	29 60	27 69	26 37
Total Karnátak	+27 50	+18 83	+19 92	28 05	18 70	19 88	15 82	20 38	19 39
Total Presidency Proper	+34 28	+16 57	+19 45	16 96	12 95	13 71	22 16	13 97	13 44
Karáchi	+93 41	+13 21	+25 85	50 16	7 43	15 40	5 93	15 13	15 74
Hyderabad	+47 79	+3 86	+6 59	62 20	24 54	21 74	18 40	22 79	20 50
Shikárpur	+23 72	+22 99	+23 08	4 98	13 37	11 57	13 28	11 53	11 62
Thar and Párkar	+12 83	+40 52	+44 05		48 24	46 65	7 53	47 00	46 22
Upper Sind Frontier	— 10 19	+14 00	+11 84	9 20	43 71	19 71	2 38	16 85	23 42
Total Sind	+53 37	+15 90	+19 01	31 23	17 49	18 97	9 59	19 12	18 81
Total British Territory	+36 15	+16 37	+19 39	18 23	13 68	14 48	17·98	14 77	14 18

CHAPTER II

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

Movement.

Next come Tables II and IV, which show the population at the recent Census compared with the preceding one. In the first Chapter was discussed the population simply with respect to its present amount and its distribution in the province. Now we have to consider it with reference to its movement, *i. e.*, the rate at which it progresses.

The Census of 1881 was taken immediately after a famine, which was felt severely all over the Deccan and Karnátak, especially in the Bijápur and Sholápur districts, and upset all the ordinary circumstances of life. Not only did large numbers die of starvation or the diseases following on insufficient food; but the births were reduced to a great extent, both on account of the postponement of marriages, or, more accurately speaking, of the living together of husband and wife until happier times, and also of the weakened condition of many of the survivors. The rate of increase was consequently much less than would have been expected in ordinary times.

The decade preceding the recent Census was, on the other hand, marked by no famine, nor even by a particularly bad harvest, nor by any specially severe epidemic.

Weather, crops, prices and wages.

It is not necessary to more than refer to the influence of climate, food, prices and wages on the increase of population. It has long since been accepted as proved that, when food is cheap and plentiful, the increase will be greater than when it is difficult to procure. A rise in wages will have an effect opposite to that of the price of food, so that an increase in the price of food, if accompanied by a rise in wages, need have no retarding effect on the rate of increase. The influence of climate in this country on population, besides its indirect effect through harvests and diseases, is doubtless to retard propagation during exceptionally hot seasons. In order to give as clear an idea as possible of the circumstances of the ten years that elapsed between the last Census and the preceding, I have drawn up Table No. 2, which is taken from the Statistical Tables in the published Administration Reports, to show briefly the crops, prices of food, wages and public health as reported there. But it must be remembered that the Presidency extends over an area of close upon 200,000 square miles, and that the circumstances of one portion will often be very different from those of another. It would be impossible to give such a description for each district or even each division. The description should be taken to express the average of the whole Presidency, and is at any rate sufficient to show that there was no extraordinary natural cause which would have any exceptional effect on the rate of increase.

TABLE No. 2

Years	Weather.	Crops	Prices	Wages
1881 82	Favourable	Very good	Fell considerably	Stationary.
1882 83	Average	Good	Stationary	Rose in Sind
1883 84	Do	Poor	Rose	Rose very slightly
1884 85	Varied	Fair	Fell	Varied
1885 86	Average	Plentiful	Rose slightly in Sind and Gujarát Fell elsewhere	Rose generally
1886 87	Abundant	Good	Fell except wheat	Rose in Sind Rise where normal
1887 88	Favourable	Fair	Rose slightly except wheat	Stationary
1888 89	Unfavourable	Bad	Rose	Do
1889 90	Average	Average	Fell everywhere	Do
1890-91	Normal	Do	Fell slightly except wheat	Do.

Rainfall and temperature.

Table No. 3 shows the annual rainfall and temperature at certain selected places in different parts of the Presidency :—

TABLE No. 3.

	Rainfall in inches										Mean of maximum temperature in May.								
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887 88.	1888-89.	1889 90	1890-91.	1881-82.	1882 83.	1883-84.	1884 85.	1885-86	1886-87	1887-88.	1888-89	1889-90.	1890-91
Bombay ...	73·04	60 23	90·18	75 14	67 91	99·74	94 93	57·84	67·75	48·76	91·0	89 5	90·3	89·4	89·9	90·7	90 0	90·0	90·8	89 1
Surat ...	39 87	42 94	60 17	40·34	38·54	49·41	39 59	29·49	40·24	56·85	100·0	97·2	98 9	95 5	98·4	97·7	94·5	98·2	101·9	100·2
Deesa	41·89	32 18	16 41	51 43	18 25	22·17	13·64	17 68	27·01	14·76	108 5	106 1	106 4	106 7	103 0	108·7	106·6	107·1	107 2	107·5
Mount Abu ...	...		49 53	92 48	36·24	59·55	77·47	45·40	58·69	64·63	91 3	88·1	87 8	89 1		90·9	89·3	87 7	87 4	88·3
Málegaon	18·42	25 53	.	38 48	18 74	29·15	27 84	17·60	18·30	17·57	105 3	103·7	104·6	104 2	102 0	104 5	102·2	103·7	105 8	106 4
Poona ...	17 23	30·01	36·64	29·01	29·60	27 44	28·40	25 07	30 31	24·29	101·3	97·7	100·2	99·6	99 4	101·2	95 5	100·0	102 0	101·3
Sholápur ...	12·80	20·57	19·93	...	20·99	26·07	20 43	25 81	19·08	28 84	107 0	104 7	104 7	105 5	103 7	104 0	102·3	104 4	107·8	107·2
Ratnágiri ...	82·04	120 03	110·94	108 03	93·17	126·10	114·20	95 18	11 ·98	125·16	89 0	90·8	91 5	90·4	90 4	92·4	90 8	90·0	92 5	90·7
Kárwár ...	96·63	113·65	111·49	94·78	116·05	148 04	144·07	126·92	18) 27	123·09	90 1	89·1	90 1	90·3	90 0	90 7	89 2	88 5	91 7	90 0
Belgaum ...	44 06	52·42	54·21	50 95	50 37	69·43	54 19	48 14	57·60	52 13	95 0	93 1	93 1	93 5	94 2	91·4	89·1	92·6	95 0	94·1
Karáchi		10·34	6 11	7 27	4·82	9·49	3 33	4·04	4·86	17·12	93 4	89 9	92 7	91 6	91 1	99·7	91·5	92·9	93 8	91·9
Hyderabad ...		14·50	4 90	8·77	4 79	7·74	3 80	2 93	7 54	11 55	106 6	1 6 2	107 8	108 1	102·0	110·3	108 1	107·0	108 7	108 2
Jacobabad ...	0 72	...	5·09	9 82	3·73	2 41	1·13	2 38	0·88	5 87	113 3	111 2	...	111 8	100·0	113·0	110·0	113 5	109·7	112·1

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For the temperature the mean of the maximum readings in May is chosen as that which gives the best idea as to the extremity of the heat. It is not the average heat of the year, but the severity or mildness of the hot months, that would tell on the birth-rate of a year.

Food grains in Bombay City

It would take too much space to give the prices of different food-grains in every district for each of the years, but the quoted prices for Bombay City of wheat, barely, rice (common) and jowári are given in Table No. 4 :—

TABLE No. 4.

Prices of Food-grains in Bombay Market.

Years	Wheat			Barley			Rice, common			Jowári		
	Rs	a.	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p
1880-81	3	14	0	1	12	0	4	9	1	1	12	0
1881-82	3	10	5	2	0	6	5	1	9	1	13	11
1882-83	4	3	6	2	7	0	4	12	0	2	1	10
1883-84	4	3	10	2	4	3	5	5	0	2	4	11
1884-85	3	7	3	1	15	11	5	5	4	2	7	5
1885-86	4	2	0	2	0	0	5	4	0	2	5	3
1886 87	4	10	1	2	0	11	5	5	7	2	13	11
1887-88	4	7	8	2	5	2	5	7	0	2	7	2
1888-89	4	13	0	2	2	4	5	4	11	2	7	2
1889-90	3	13	4	2	2	6	4	10	8	2	6	6
1890-91	3	14	3	2	9	3	5	1	8	2	7	3

They do not in every case follow the general prices of the whole Presidency as epitomized in Table No. 2, but it shows that there was no great fluctuation in the price of any of the grain during the ten years, and that the whole period may be taken as one of a succession of ordinary seasons

Healthiness of the year

Table No 5, which gives the numbers of reported deaths from cholera, small-pox and fever during the decade, as compared with the preceding one, will show that there was no particular unhealthiness. On the whole it may be taken that each of the ten years was very little different from a normal year But in a country, depending so much as this Presidency does for its prosperity on the monsoon which must always be liable to fail, a series of normal years can hardly be taken as a normal period In bad years, which most occur, though the intervals are irregular, the ordinary circumstances are thrown so far out of gear that the ordinary fluctuations of moderate years are quite insignificant, and no average that really means anything can be struck unless a really bad year is included. It would not do to take the rate of progress that is found to have occurred during this decade as the ordinary one, but rather one combined from the rates of progress of the last two decades.

TABLE No 5.

	1872 — 1880	1881 — 1890
Cholera	207,250	211,711
Small-pox	89,755	50,846
Fever	2,246,200	2,960,220

Causes of increase

Before going into the figures of increase and decrease, it may be as well to note that the only causes which can effect these are three —

(1) The natural rate of increase of the population, which is the excess of births and deaths.

(2) Immigration and emigration.

(3) Increased or diminished accuracy of the enumeration.

Births and deaths.

In countries where the system of registration is complete the first factor is known with accuracy, and in England and Wales, at the 1881 enumeration, it was possible to show that the increase of 14·36 per cent. was a natural rate of 15 09 per cent. reduced by 73 by the effects of emigration and all other causes.

In India, or at any rate in this Presidency, there is a system of registration, but, except in some few municipalities, it is not enforced by law, and is only carried out by the executive orders of Government to its own servants, most of whom have many other more important duties to perform. It is not contended for the statistics of births and deaths that they are even approximately accurate, and it would be absurd to base any theories on the actual amount of the natural increase as shown by them. They are, however, increasing in accuracy year by year, and they already possess a very important value relatively, in comparing one district or year with another, or one sex or age with another, where the figures dealt with are large.

Migration.

For immigration and emigration we have a certain amount of knowledge derived from the birth-place column of the schedule. By comparing the number of persons enumerated within the Presidency, but born out of it, and the number born within it and enumerated outside at each census, we can get a very fair idea of the loss or gain by emigration.

Increased accuracy.

As to the third cause, the relative accuracy of the two enumerations, it is not too much to say that by the nature of things each successive enumeration must be more accurate than the preceding one, in a country rapidly increasing, if perhaps not in civilization, at any rate in its fictitious adjuncts. As detailed in the first Chapter, the system followed was almost identically the same as in 1881, only with such improvements as experience had then suggested. In a country of such enormous area, variations due to the personal element must be very little, in the aggregate, among the superior officials, though in parts, no doubt, it varies and may account for some differences in isolated cases. But the effect due to the increased education of the enumerators and the effect of the previous experience on them must have been very great and all have acted in one way. On the part of the masses, too, there was less, I will not say opposition, because there was little of that in 1881, but of repugnance and dislike to the enumeration. The only cause that could have operated at all universally in prejudice of greater accuracy was the rather greater amount of information asked for in the schedule. It is recognized in all European countries that the more information asked for, the less likely is the average person to give it correctly, and as the chief aim is to arrive at the true number of the people, the fewer extra questions that are asked the better is the chief aim likely to be secured. The effect of this is less felt where the enumerators are Government officials, but it cannot be doubted that a less elaborate schedule would give more trustworthy results.

Increase.

The total increase is 3,518,771, made up by Divisions as follows:—

Divisions.	British Territory.	Feudatories.
Bombay City	48,568	.....
Gujarát	240,466	805,305
Konkan	257,602	28,209
Deccan	906,834	41,571
Karnátak	474,516	254,965
Sind	457,951	2,784
Total . .	2,385,937	1,132,834

It adds to the density per square mile of each of these divisions the numbers here shown. The total increase exceeds the population of Saxony at the last census (1885) by more than 300,000, while the increase in British Territory alone exceeds the 1889 population of Greece by 200,000. The increase in the Deccan alone is considerably more than the 1881 population of Victoria and rather less than the 1885 population of Hesse.

	British Territory.	Feudatories
Bombay City	2,207 8	
Gujarat .	24·0	15 9
Konkan	18·9	15·8
Deccan	23·6	10·8
Karnátak	31·8	37·6
Sind ..	9·6	0 46
Total	19 1	10·4

I will now examine the different districts with respect to the following points:—

(1) Emigration and immigration.

(2) The density of the population and the pressure on the land existing in 1881.

(3) The rate of increase as shown in the preceding nine years.

(4) The birth and death registers.

(5) The increase of employments other than agricultural, as shown by the increase of towns and the occupation returns.

(6) The relative increase of the two sexes.

Emigration and immigration.

It is convenient to take the emigration first, because in considering it we get the actual increase due to the 1881 population of the districts, which is more important than the increase in the district, in some of the later comparisons. Table No. 6 shows for each district the enumerated increase, the increase or decrease of emigrants, the increase or decrease of immigrants, and what we will take as the true increase due to the district, the enumerated increase plus the increase of emigrants and minus the increase of immigrants:—

TABLE No. 6.

District.	Census increase.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of emigrants.	Increase (—) or decrease (+) of immigrants.	Gross increase due to population of district.	Percentage of gross increase.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bombay City	48,568	+3,850	−57,521	—5,103	—0·66
Ahmedabad	65,388	+1,018	−27,812	38,594	4·51
Kaira	66,789	+9,766	—16,541	60,014	7·45
Panch Mahâls	57,938	+3,599	—5,806	55,731	21·81
Broach	14,560	+1,466	—4,025	12,001	3·67
Surat	35,791	+13,199	+1,392	50,382	8·20
Thâna	97,501	+3,277	—17,203	83,575	10·35
Kolâba	26,754	+21,460	—6,824	41,390	8·57
Ratnâgiri	108,836	+44,067	—4,959	147,944	14·84
Kânara	24,511	+2,146	—2,560	24,097	5·71
Khândesh	208,835	+2,731	—22,966	188,600	15·06
Nâsik	62,376	+18,301	—5,787	74,890	9·59
Ahmednagar	138,734	+4,781	—17,863	125,652	16·75
Poona	165,972	−10,223	—25,441	130,308	14·45
Sholâpur	167,278	+6,614	—18,886	155,006	26·57
Sâtâra	163,639	+53,046	—12,568	204,117	19·21
Belgaum	147,339	+17,980	—9,448	155,871	18·00
Dhârwâr	157,727	+4,143	—9,331	152,539	17·07
Bijâpur	169,450	+12,806	—14,108	168,148	26·82
Karâchi	75,384	—1,316	—5,323	68,745	14·04
Hyderabad	164,022	—16,204	—29,828	117,990	15·64
Shikârpur...	94,948	+7,942	+29,292	132,182	16·11
Thar and Pârkar	94,859	+5,971	—22,940	77,890	38·30
Upper Sind Frontier ...	28,738	+2,345	—7,489	23,594	16·18

It is seen here that the districts where the rate of increase is raised most by taking into account the emigrants and immigrants are:—

Surat	From	5·83	to	8·20
Kolâba	„	5·54	„	8·57
Ratnâgiri	„	10·92	„	14·84
Nâsik	„	7·98	„	9·59
Belgaum	„	17·02	„	18·00
Sâtâra	„	15·40	„	19·21
Shikârpur	„	11·57	„	16·11

To note how the increase contrasts with the density of the district in 1881, I have arranged them in order according to their density in 1881, in Table No. 7:— Density

TABLE No. 7.

	Present serial order in density.	Increase in density.	Rate of increase.	Serial order inverse to rate of increase.
Kaira	1	41·69	8·30	7
Surat	2	21·54	5·83	4
Kolába...	4	17·10	5·54	2
Ratnágiri	3	27·76	10·92	8
Broach	6	8·42	4·45	1
Ahmedabád	7	9·30	7·63	5
Thána	8	15·83	12·80	10
Sátára	5	32·87	15·40	11
Dhárwár	9	33·72	17·65	15
Belgaum	10	31·94	17·02	14
Poona	11	30·48	18·40	16
Panch Mahála	12	35·93	22·68	20
Násik	14	10·51	7·98	6
Sholápur	13	36·44	28 67	22
Khándesh	16	9·52	16·68	13
Ahmednagar	17	21·06	18·50	17
Bijápur	15	29·60	27·03	21
Kánara	18	6·31	5·81	3
Shikárpur	20	13·28	11·57	9
Hyderabad	19	18·40	21·74	19
Upper Sind Frontier	21	2·38	19 71	18
Karáchi	22	5·93	15·40	11
Thar and Párkar	23	7·53	46·65	23

It is apparent that, as a general rule, the rate of increase is less where the density is greater. This is natural, and is in accordance with the doctrine of Malthusianism. In going through the list the first district that calls for notice is Ratnágiri. Seeing as we have that the pressure of the population on the land is greater there than anywhere else, so large an increase would scarcely have been expected and we have to look for the explanation in the birth-place returns. Table No. 6 shows that when the emigration figures are taken into consideration, the increase due to the Ratnágiri population is 14·84 instead of 10·92. The emigration is chiefly to Bombay, and the people are constantly going and returning between the two places, earning money enough in Bombay to keep them for some time at home. After Ratnágiri the rate of increase gradually rises, as the density decreases, till we come to Násik, where there is a sudden drop from 22·68 in the Panch Mahála to 7·98 per cent.

The reason of this is not apparent at first, and doubts arise as to whether the enumeration was so good in this district as elsewhere. Table No. 6 shows that the increase rises to 9·59 when the increased number of emigrants is considered; but there would seem to be plenty of room in the district still for greater expansion. It is therefore worth while to examine this district more closely than the others, and see how the increase is distributed by tálukas:—

TABLE No. 8.

Tálukas.	Density in 1881.	Area.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.
Násik	204	465	8,025	8 45
Sinnar	127	519	7,057	10·68
Igatpuri	183	376	794	1·15
Dindori	137	529	10,336	14·30
Niphád	213	411	4,845	5·53
Chándvad	132	385	630	1·24
Yeola	129	412	12,530	23·52
Nándgaon	70	437	3,253	10·70
Málegaon...	101	775	7,745	9·87
Satána	105	619	773	1·19
Kalvan	106	554	478	0·82
Peint	120	458	5,910	10·72

The urban increase is 18·85, but one place—Nándgáon—has been added to the town population since 1881; and if its population is taken as urban in 1881 the urban increase is reduced to 13·07, which would make the rural increase very little different from that of the whole district.

Next we come to Sholápur. There the leap is extraordinary, but is easily explained by the reaction after the depression caused by the famine. The increases in Khándesh and Ahmednagar follow very nearly the regular order, and then there is another sudden rise to Bijápur. This is explained in the same way as Sholápur. These are the two districts most affected by the 1876-77 famine. Kánara is another surprise. The rate drops suddenly to 5·81, and is less than any district except Kolába and Broach. The fall is scarcely so surprising as in the case of Násik, because this district has such large tracts of forests that the density would perhaps best be shown by excluding them altogether. However, I have analysed the district by tálukas, as was done with Násik. Table No. 9 shows the increase or decrease by tálukas:—

TABLE No. 9.

Tálukas.	Density in 1881.	Area.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.
Kárwár	170	281	5,536	11·59
Kumta	255	230	4,045	6·88
Honávar	192	446	7,898	9·22
Ankola	93	367	2,755	8·05
Sirsi	80	779	650	1·04
Yellápur	62	589	—2,005	—5·52
Haliyál	62	980	2,194	3;59
Siddápur	149	239	3,138	9·64

The increase of Shikárpur, too, is less than would have been expected from the districts of similar character in 1881. When the decrease of immigrants, 29,292, and the increase of emigrants, 7,942, is taken into account, the increase due to the population of the district is raised from 11·57 to 16·11. It has, however, a large amount of unoccupied land, and it would have been thought that in the district also there should have been a larger increase. It is therefore analysed in the same way in Table No. 10 except that as the areas of the tálukás have been greatly changed since 1881, the increase is shown according to density:—

TABLE No. 10.

Tálukás.	1881.		1891.		Percentage of increase of density.
	Area.	Density.	Area.	Density.	
Shikárpur	487	154	486	179	16 23
Naushahro Abro	402	139	407	163	17·27
Sukkur	284	277	299	279	0 72
Rohri	2,685	26	1,447	56	115·38
Ghotki	385	110	499	136	23·64
Mirpur	1,721	23	1,719	28	21·74
Ubauro	450	89	466	88	—1 12
Lárkhána	291	334	261	345	3·29
Labdarya	207	160	348	180	12·50
Kambar.	977	94	627	126	34·04
Ratodero	228	182	318	193	6·04
Mehar	283	87	324	149	71·26
Nasirabad	343	135	417	107	—20·74
Kakar	598	83	539	102	22·89

These are all the increases which appear strange from the point of view of density. I will now compare them with the increases of 1872 to 1881. Table No. 11 shows the two rates, so that the differences can be seen at a glance. The first column is an index to the famine districts, and no more than a glance at the figures in it is required to see that the districts most affected by the famine were those from Ahmednagar to Bijápur. And the second column shows that they are just the districts where the chief increases have been found. The increase doubtless owes something to the return of famine exiles to their own homes; but it is not possible to ascertain with any accuracy this number, as the number of persons born in a particular Bombay district enumerated in another Presidency is not ascertainable either from the recent or the preceding census returns, except in a few cases of districts bordering on other provinces. Rate of increase 1872-1881.

TABLE No. 11.

District.	Rates of increase.		District	Rates of increase	
	1872-1881.	1881-1891		1872-1881.	1881-1891.
Ahmedabad ..	+2·86	+7·63	Poona ...	—2·25	+18·40
Kaira	+2·81	+8·30	Sholápur ...	—19·02	+28·67
Panch Maháls	+6·12	+22·68	Sátára ...	+0·02	+15·40
Broach ..	—6·67	+4·45	Belgaum ...	—8·56	+17·02
Surat ...	+1·05	+5·83	Dhárwár ...	—10·78	+17·65
Thána	+7·21	+12·80	Bijápur ...	—21·77	+27·03
Kolába	+8·91	+5·54	Karáchi...	+12·17	+15·40
Ratnágiri ...	—2·16	+10·92	Hyderabad ...	+4·24	+21·74
Kánara ..	+5·88	+5·81	Shikárpur ...	+9·88	+11·57
Khándesh ..	+20·11	+16·68	Thar and Párkar	+12·49	+46·65
Násik ..	+5·88	+7·96	Upper Sind Frontier ..	+20·91	+19·71
Ahmednagar	—3·48	+18·50			

The famine districts may be divided into three groups according to the effect on them in 1881. In the first would come Bijápur and Sholápur with a loss of between 19 to 22 per cent., in the second Belgaum and Dhárwár with a loss of between 8 and 11, and in the third Poona, Ahmednagar and Sátára varying from a loss of from 4 per cent. to a nominal gain of ·02. Now, the first two have the largest gain, though Bijápur does not gain quite so much as Sholápur, and there is little difference between any of the other five, as they range from 15·40 to 18 50. Famine districts

The only other Deccan districts are Khándesh and Násik, and looking at the increases of the two periods they would seem to be pretty nearly normal, Násik showing a rate increased by 2·10 per cent., and Khándesh decreased by 3·43. Deccan

In the Konkan, Thána shows an increased rate, Kolába a decreased one. The small increase of Kánara before noticed as surprising now appears to be correct. For there were no causes to retard its progress during the 1872-1881 period, and it was natural that the same rate should continue. But the large increase in Ratnágiri is still more surprising when contrasted with the loss in 1881, because there the effect of the famine would not have been to decrease the population but rather to keep the inhabitants at home, even if none were driven into it to seek relief from the famine-smitten districts. The immigration returns show that the increase is really greater than it appears at first and it is impossible not to surmise that the results are in part due to better enumeration at the recent census. In the report of 1881 doubts were expressed as to the efficiency of the staff in this particular district, which owing to the lack of village hereditary officers is the most difficult to provide with a sufficient supply of enumerators. But on this occasion the most generous use was made of the permission of Government to employ men of other departments than the Revenue on the preliminary work, and the work was begun sufficiently early to allow of its all being completed in ample time. Konkan.

In Gujarát the increased rates are due to better seasons, especially in Broach, where there had been a severe epidemic just before the 1881 census, following on a scarcity which was to Gujarát what the famine was to the Deccan and Karnátak. The very great increase in the Panch Maháls is due to the amount of fertile land that is still in the market and its opening up by railways. There is practically no immigration. Gujarát.

I now examine the increase with reference to the registration returns more as a test of the accuracy of the two than for any other purpose. Table No. 12 shows for each district the increase shown by the census contrasted with Registration

the natural increase and increase or decrease by emigration, and the two combined:—

TABLE No. 12.

District.	Natural increase.	Gain (+) by immigration or loss (−) by emigration.	Net increase by natural increase and migration.	Census increase.
1	2	3	4	5
Bombay City	−61,922	+53,671	−8,251	48,568
Ahmedabad	+22,250	+26,794	+49,044	65,388
Kaira	+53,341	+6,775	+60,116	66,789
Panch Mahâls	+32,718	+2,217	+34,935	57,938
Broach	+1,054	+2,559	+3,613	14,560
Surat	+43,772	−14,591	+29,181	35,791
Thâna	+47,228	+13,926	+61,154	97,501
Kolâba	+32,553	−14,636	+17,917	26,754
Ratnâgiri	+80,264	−39,108	+41,156	108,836
Kânara	+13,029	+414	+13,443	24,511
Khândesh	+100,121	+20,235	+120,356	208,835
Nâsik	+45,878	−12,514	+33,364	62,376
Ahmednagar	+91,204	+13,082	+104,286	138,734
Poona	+73,562	+35,664	+109,226	165,972
Sholâpur	+77,907	+12,272	+90,179	167,278
Sâtâra	+151,242	−40,478	+110,764	163,639
Belgaum	+121,098	−8,532	+112,566	147,339
Dhârwâr	+140,568	+5,188	+145,756	157,727
Bijâpur	+116,114	+1,302	+117,416	169,450
Karâchi	+22,704	+6,639	+29,843	75,384
Hyderabad	+33,594	+46,032	+79,626	164,022
Shikârpur	+61,992	−37,234	+24,658	94,948
Thar and Pârkar	+27,716	+16,969	+44,685	94,859
Upper Sind Frontier ...	+9,035	+5,144	+14,179	28,738

In the Table No. 12, column 2 gives the excess of registered births over the registered deaths, which is known as the natural increase, for the ten years between the enumerations of 1881 and 1891. Column 3 gives the number which has been added to the district, or taken from it, by the effect of emigration and immigration during the same period. Column 4 is the total of these two and shows the net increase due to the four causes, births, deaths, emigration and immigration, combined.

Setting aside the error caused by the omission to take account of deaths of emigrants abroad, the more accurate the registration and census were the nearer would the figures in the last two columns approach each other, and if they were perfect the figures of either the first, second or last column could be obtained from the other two. But as remarked above they are not perfect.

It will be noticed that there is not a single district in which the census totals do not show the greater increase, and this I take to mean that the registration of deaths is more accurate than that of births, and the relative ratios of the two increases shown in columns 4 and 5 might perhaps be taken as a criterion of the accuracy of registration in different districts. According to this test the Sind districts, especially Shikârpur, are the worst, and Kaira the best. In Bombay City there is a considerable decrease from excess of deaths over births, but here the immigrant and emigrant population is so enormous, and the people are so constantly going backwards and forwards, that the figures for the Bombay City are quite meaningless. For as such a small proportion is born in Bombay, and the fact of emigration is told only from the birth-place, the numbers of emigrants from the city, that are taken from the return, are but a very small proportion of the actuals.

TABLE No. 13.

District.	Percentage of increase according to excess of registered births over deaths	Percentage of increase according to census gross population	District.	Percentage of increase according to excess of registered births over deaths	Percentage of increase according to census gross population.
Bombay City	—8·01	— 0·66	Ahmednagar ..	+12 16	16 73
Ahmedabad ...	+2 60	4 51	Poona	+8 16	14 45
Kaira	+6·63	7·45	Sholapur	+13 35	26·57
Panch Mahals	+12 81	21 81	Sátara	+14 24	19·31
Broach ...	+0 32	3 67	Belgaum	+13 98	18·00
Surat ..	+7·13	8 20	Dhárwár ..	+15 73	17·07
Thána ...	+5·85	10 35	Bijápur	+18 52	26 82
Kolába	+6 74	8·57	Karáchi	+4·64	14 04
Ratnágiri ...	+8 05	14 84	Hyderabad	+4·45	15 64
Kánara	+3·09	5·71	Shikárpur	+7·55	16·11
Khándesh ..	+8·00	15·06	Thar and Párkar,	+13·63	38 80
Násik	+5·87	9 59	Upper Sind Frontier ..	+6 20	16 18

Percentage of increase

In the margin I give one more Table, No. 13, to contrast the percentage of increase as shown by the vital statistics on the 1881 population and the census percentage on what has been called above the gross increase due to the district. The nearer these percentages approach the more correct may we infer that the two operations are, and the further they diverge, the less correct must one of them be; and other circumstances must decide which of them it is.

Town and rural population

I next come to the increase of town and rural population, as compared with the relative increase of the districts, and see what light it throws over these districts whose rates of increase appeared to be abnormal. In Násik the increase of 7·98 declines to 6·23 for villages and is raised to 18·85 for towns, but this is caused partly by the addition of Nándgaon to the roll of towns and without it the increase is 13·07. This gives no clue to the problem, but leaves it still more difficult to account for the comparative smallness of the rural increase. In Kánara the increase of 5·81 per cent. is divided into town 4·95 and country 5·93. In Shikárpur the towns have actually decreased, and the comparative smallness of the total increase is partially accounted for.

Columns 5 and 6 of Table No. 1, at the beginning of the Chapter, show the rates of increase for town and country separately taken from the figures in Table No. 1 and the corresponding table of 1881. But these rates are complicated by the same places not being in every case treated as towns on both occasions

Table No. 14 is therefore given to show the rates, when the same towns are taken in both years :—

TABLE No. 14.

Percentage of increase of urban population, taking same towns in 1881 as in 1891, compared with total increase.

District	Urban.	Total.	District.	Urban.	Total.
Bombay City ...	+6·28	6·28	Poona	+24·29	18·40
Ahmedabad	+8·67	7 63	Sholápur	+10·51	28·67
Kaira	+0·47	8 30	Sátara	+11·19	15·40
Panch Mahals ...	+6·39	22·68	Deccan ...	+15 32	17·02
Broach	+5·82	4·45	Belgaum	+18·03	17·01
Surat	+2·23	5·83	Dhárwár	+26·21	17·65
Gujarat... ..	+5·11	8·41	Bijapur	+36·89	27·03
Thána	+10·88	12 80	Karnátak ..	+26·05	19 88
Kolába	...	5·54	Karáchi	+32·21	15 40
Ratnágiri	+7·23	10·92	Hyderabad	+19·72	21·74
Kánara	+4·95	5·81	Shikárpur	-0·80	11 57
Konkan . ..	+6·42	9·51	Thar and Párkar .	+23·44	46 65
Khándesh	+14·84	16·68	Upper Sind Frontier ..	+9·20	19·71
Násik	+13 07	7·98	Sind	+15·72	18 97
Ahmednagar ..	+12·71	18·50			

Proportion of the sexes.

The relative proportion of the two sexes will be treated in Chapter IV, but there is one feature in which it may now be touched upon.

In all Indian enumerations the results have shown a majority of males, while in almost all European countries the contrary is the case, and it has been the fashion to judge of the accuracy of an Indian census by the nearness with which the female total approaches that of the males.

The assumption rests on the ground that certain classes of the population conceal their women, and do not like questions asked about them, but it was also made to account for the very large preponderance of males at the first enumeration. That it has a certain effect there is no doubt, but on the other hand there are other causes which operate in a different way. Men travel more than women and are more likely to escape enumeration in that way, and are more absent from their homes in the fields and at work: If a decreased proportion of women is to be taken as a sure sign of error, we should expect to find it where the actual numbers also lead to a similar inference. The errors in enumeration are due to the faults of the enumerator and those above him, and where the enumeration of women was carelessly done there also would the enumeration of men be done badly too. In the whole Presidency the increase of males is 15·01 and females 15·07. In British Territory it is, males 14·77, females 14·18, and in Native States, males 15·58, females 17·16. The proportions of males to 1,000 women are :—

	1881.	1891.
British Territory	1,068	1,073
Native States	1,060	1,046
Total ...	1,066	1,065

In British Territory the proportion of women is less now than in 1881. Dividing by districts we see that the proportion has gone up in—

Kaira,	Ratnágiri,	Karáchi,
Broach,	Khándesh,	Shikárpur, and the
Surat,	Sátára,	Upper Sind Frontier,
Kolába,	Kánara,	

i. e., in 11 out of the 23 districts.

Districts with small increase.

There are 9 districts with an increase less than 12 per cent, and 7 out of them are included in the 11. Ahmedabad and Násik are the exceptions. Khándesh, Sátára, Karáchi and the Upper Sind Frontier show increases over 12 per cent. and also show a greater increase of females than of males. With the exceptions of Násik and Ahmedabad it seems the rule that small increases in the total population should be combined with an increase in the proportion of women; and this is natural, for, as we have already seen, small increases are the result of dense population, and this means emigration, which is in such cases greater among males than females. The cases of Násik and Ahmedabad are peculiar, and require detailed examination.

The figures are :—

	1881 — 1891.			1872 — 1881.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Ahmedabad	+7·63	+7·78	+7·48	+2·86	—0·28	+6·41
Násik	+7·78	+8·79	+7 15	+5·88	+4·72	+7·11

I take them by tálukas for each district :—

TABLE No. 15.

District.	Táluka.	Percentage of increase. Total.	Male.	Female.	District.	Táluka.	Percentage of increase. Total.	Male.	Female.
Ahmedabad	Daskroi ...	8·99	10·60	7·31	Násik ...	Násik ...	8·45	10·52	6·28
	Sánand ...	5·71	5·58	5·85		Sinnar ...	10·68	11·96	9·37
	Viramgám ...	11·31	10·18	12·53		Igatpuri ...	1·15	0·77	1·57
	Dholka ..	6·34	7·51	5·13		Dindori ...	14·30	12 51	13·09
	Dhandhuka .	1·49	0·36	2·71		Niphád ...	5·53	5·80	5·27
	Parántij and Modása .	7·08	7·34	8·66		Chándvad .	1·24	1·65	0·80
	Gogho ...	12·44	10·28	14·63		Yeola ...	23·52	23·99	23·02
						Nándgaon .	10·70	12·62	8·69
						Málegaon .	9·87	10·31	9·40
						Satána ...	1·19	0·64	1·76
						Kalvan ...	0·82	1·88	—0·30
						Peint ...	10·72	12·66	8·63

I then come to the towns and show the same details of each of them in Table No. 16 :—

TABLE No. 16.

District.	Town.	Percentage of increase.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.
Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	+15·78	+20·19	+11·46
	Ahmedabad Cantonment ...	+38·79	+43·18	+31·86
	Viramgám	+22·26	+21·46	+22·98
	Dholka	—6·90	—7·29	—6·53
	Dholera	—2·06	—5·05	+1·32
	Dhandhuka	—4·68	—8·09	—1·40
	Paránt'j	+5·06	+5·76	+4·47
	Mándal	+15·06	+12·75	+17·37
	Sánand	+11·47	+10·62	+12·27
	Modása	—0 93	—3·74	+1·64
	Pátri	+3·09	—5·99	+13·33
	Gogho	—6·01	—8·51	—3·07
	Ránpur	+3·98	+4·08	+3·89
	Uvarsad	—1·61	—2·19	—0·99
	Báreja	—0·29	—4·17	+4 05
	Bavla	+0·39	—2·41	+3·19
	Rájapur Hirpur ...	—36·92	—37·89	—35·96
	Kasandra	—28·94	—29·38	—28·46
Násik	Násik	+2·79	+5·29	+0·28
	Yeola	+6·65	+7·22	+6·06
	Málegaon	+45·74	+53·71	+38·18
	Málegaon Cantonment ...	—0·55	+7·51	—7·26
	Sinnar	+25·78	+24·48	+27·06
	Igatpuri	+19·63	+15·14	+25·39
	Nándgaon	+30·41	+38·49	+22·08
	Chándvad	—6 93	—9·27	—4·30
	Devláli Cantonment ...	+38·22	+57·35	+5·32
	Trimbak	+6·38	+9·19	+3·68
	Manmád	—4·45	—4·22	—4·70

Taking the same towns in 1881 and 1891, the increase and decrease of male and female population for urban and rural circles are those given in Table No. 17 :—

TABLE No. 17.

	Urban.		Rural.	
	Male.	Female.	Male	Female.
Ahmedabad	10·01	7·34	6·87	7·55
Násik	15·68	.10·34	7·88	6·73

I can see nothing in these figures that point to bad enumeration in any particular tálukas or towns. In Násik the two tálukas that show the smallest increase of population are Kalvan and Satána, 0·82 and 1·19 respectively. In the first of these, the proportion and indeed the total of women has fallen off, but in the other it has increased more than twice as rapidly as the men, viz., by 1·76 per cent. as compared to 0·64. In the smaller towns of Ahmedabad District the decrease in the total population is pretty general ; but it will be noticed that the females have decreased less rapidly than the males, and in some cases, as Modása, Pátri, Báreja and Bavla, have increased, while the males have decreased. The great loss of the females is in Ahmedabad, which swamps all the other towns.

Districts with large increase.

I now come to the districts of which the increase is over 12½ per cent., and see that the Panch Maháls, Thána, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholápur, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Bijápur, Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar all show a greater increase of males. In the famine districts this is easily accounted for, as the males left the district in greater numbers, and have been since returning. In 1881 the females showed a smaller decrease than the males. The other districts, Panch Maháls, Thána, Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar, all showed in 1881 a large increased proportion of females over that of 1872, and their proportions at that time and now are shown :—

District.	Number of Females to 1,000 males.	
	1881.	1891.
Panch Maháls	948	933
Thána	940	918
Hyderabad	853	837
Thar and Párkar...	809	805

The reasons for this are discussed in Chapter IV.

Increase in particular towns

I now come to the increases in particular towns. For the 30 largest towns I give, in Table No. 18,

TABLE No. 18.

Towns.	Population.	Number of Females to 1,000 males.	Percentage of increase of both sexes.	Percentage of increase of males.	Percentage of increase of females.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bombay	821,764	586	+6·28	+11·47	—1·54
Poona	161,390	853	+24·38	+30·15	+18·25
Ahmedabad	148,412	937	+16·29	+20 82	+11·82
Surat	109,229	948	—·56	—·56	—·56
Karáchi	105,199	683	+43·01	+43·44	+42·38
Sholápur	61,915	951	+3·38	+4·35	+2·38
Hyderabad	58,048	896	+20 55	+21·54	+19·46
Hubli	52,595	961	+43·40	+49·22	+37·81
Shikárpur	42,004	986	—1·16	—7 58	+6·34
Ahmednagar	41,689	889	+11·19	+14·84	+7·36
Belgaum	40,737	840	+24·59	+23·15	+26·35
Dhárwár	32,841	960	+23·83	+27·27	+20·45
Sátára	29,601	921	+3·50	+5·82	+1·08
Sukkur	29,302	600	+6·98	+6·79	+7·31
Nadiád	29,048	948	+2·63	+1·82	+3·51
Násik	24,429	949	+2·79	+5·29	+0·28
Gadag	23,899	974	+40·57	+45·48	+35·87
Viramgám	23,209	1,001	+22·26	+21·46	+22·98
Dhulia	21,880	889	+18·60	+19·87	+17·20
Bársi	20,569	898	+27·55	+32·03	+22·92
Pandharpur	19,954	1,018	+18·00	+21·59	+14·68
Málegaon	19,261	925	+33·74	+42·43	+25·47
Yeola	18,861	960	+6·65	+7·22	+6·06
Bándora	18,317	814	+22·21	+26·60	+17·47
Bágalkot	18,034	1,015	+40 34	+42·07	+38·68
Thána	17,455	787	+20·74	+24·36	+19·44
Málvan	17,053	1,174	+15·98	+6·07	+12·72
Bijápur ..	16,759	965	+46·70	+53·42	+40 33
Dholka	16,494	1,080	—6·90	—7·29	—6·53
Chopda	15,655	1,027	+12·36	+11·39	+13·33

the population, the proportion of females to 1,000 males, and the rates of increase of each sex as well as that of the total population. Five show an increase of over 40 per cent. and they are all, except Karáchi, places on the newly opened Southern Marátha Railway—Bijápur, Hubli, Gadag and Bágalkot. Nine others have increases of over 20 per cent. and six of over 10. Only Dholka, Shikárpur and Surat show decreases. In only seven of them did the females increase faster than the males, viz., Shikárpur, Sukkur, Belgaum, Viramgám, Málvan, Chopda and Nadiád. The proportion of females was highest in Málvan, the males being absent in Bombay. The increase of females in Sátára and Násik was remarkably small. As a rule, among the smaller towns, where the population has increased largely, the males have shown a larger increase than the females; but where there has been but a small increase, or a decrease, the females have increased the more rapidly or decreased less rapidly; and in several cases, where there has been an actual falling off, the women by themselves have shown an increase. For instance, Kalyán shows a decrease of 2·33, but among females an increase of 4·11. So does Shikárpur among the larger towns. This is natural, as, of course, male labour is attracted to a thriving town more than female, and is quicker to leave a decaying one.

Other towns which show large increases are—

TABLE No. 19.

Towns.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Guledgud	45·38	45·35	45·40
Jalgaon	47·93	54·45	40·59
Bhusával	36·99	37·23	13·08
Ránebennur	34·89	35·90	33·90
Gajendragád	47·14	50·39	43·93
Cháliagaon	66·59	76·58	15·97
Kharda	29·37	33·31	29·34
Kirkee...	51·00	40·03	31·64
Shirpur	33·22	36·76	27·04
Nándgaon	30·41	38·49	22·08
Chikhali	38·82	37·04	40·48
Umarkot	30·83	29·16	33·01
Kopargaon	37·28	37·98	36·60

In the Broach District, it is reported that A'mod is fast losing its importance as a trade centre owing to the rise of Pálej, where there is a railway station, and of Jambusar. The towns were all fuller than they would be most of the years, as the ginning season, which attracts labour for a few months only, was in full swing at the time of the census.

In Bombay City, the difference was, total +48,568, males +53,330, females —4,762. The percentage was, total +6·28, males +11·47, females —1·54. The falling off in women is remarkable; but the very large increase in Ratnágiri compared with the males, viz., males +40,563, females +68,273, accounts for it in part. Bombay City.

Nothing much can be told from the registration figures, as there is an annual loss by excess of deaths over births, averaging for the ten years 6,192.

Not only, therefore, is the whole increase due to immigration, but 6,192 of the immigrants go yearly towards filling up gaps caused by death before they begin to add to the actual numbers.

The indigenous population, *i. e.*, the people born in Bombay, has decreased from 214,685 to 205,732, the males from 114,060 to 107,291, and females from 100,625 to 98,441, showing percentages of decrease, total 4·17, males 5·93, females 2·17.

Table No. 20 shows the population of each section for 1881 and 1891, with the actual increase or decrease of each sex, and the percentage on the population of 1881 :—

Table No. 20.

Increase and decrease in Bombay City, by sections.

	Sections.	1881.			1891			Differences.			Percentage of differences.		
		Total.	Male	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.
A.	Fort, North ...	33,328	19,793	14,035	32,847	19,340	13,507	—981	—453	—528	—2·90	—2·29	—3·76
	Esplanade ...	13,080	7,942	5,138	10,064	7,145	2,919	—3,016	—797	—2,219	—23·06	—10·03	—43·19
	Fort, South ...	3,815	2,933	882	3,951	3,064	887	+436	+131	+5	+12·40	+16·37	+0·57
	Lower Colába ...	14,265	8,855	5,410	13,622	8,759	4,863	—643	—96	—547	—4·51	—1·08	—10·11
	Upper Colába ...	2,867	1,848	1,019	4,335	3,155	1,180	+1,468	+1,307	+161	+51·20	+70·72	+15·80
B.	Mándvi	43,351	24,877	17,474	37,295	22,981	14,314	—6,056	—1,896	—3,160	—11·94	—7 62	—18·08
	Chakla	37,048	21,878	15,173	32,197	19,633	12,564	—4,851	—2,242	—2,609	—13·09	—10·25	—17·19
	Umarkhádi ...	54,536	31,033	23,623	52,466	31,068	21,398	—2,190	+35	—2,225	—4·01	+0 11	—9 42
	Dongri	33,290	18,442	14,848	30,317	18,080	11,637	—2,973	+238	—3,211	—8·93	+1·29	—21 63
C.	Market	49,180	31,458	17,672	44,751	30,126	14,625	—4,379	—1,332	—3,047	—8 91	—4·23	—17 24
	Dhobi-talao ...	39,400	26,278	16,131	39,945	24,508	15,437	+536	+1,230	—694	+1·36	+5·28	—4 30
	Phanaswádi ...	23,218	14,187	9,031	24,069	15,420	8,649	+851	+1,233	—382	+3 66	+8·69	—4·26
	Bhuleshwar ...	38,106	23,784	14,372	36,360	25,101	13,202	+257	+1,317	—1,110	+0·67	+5·76	—7·72
	Kumbhárwáda ..	34,990	20,071	14,919	32,209	20,142	12,067	—2,781	+71	—2,852	—7·95	+0·35	—19·12
	Khára-talao ...	28,691	16,458	12,233	27,035	16,600	10,375	—1,656	+207	—1,863	—5·77	+1·26	—15·30
D.	Khotwádi ...	29,436	17,418	12,018	29,814	18,069	10,745	—622	+651	—1,273	—2·11	+3·74	—10·59
	Girgaum	25,319	15,030	10,289	26,999	16,906	10,193	+1,680	+1,776	—96	+6·63	+11·81	—0·93
	Chaupáti	18,975	6,759	4,616	11,512	7,071	4,501	+537	+852	—115	+4·89	+10 23	—2·49
	Walkeshwar ...	11,303	6,904	4,399	13,990	8,903	5,787	+1,687	+1,299	+388	+14·92	+18·81	+8·82
	Mahálakshmi ...	8,232	3,769	2,463	17,014	10,784	6,230	+10,782	+6,965	+3,817	+173 01	+184 79	+154 97
E.	2nd Naggpáda ...	15,092	8,816	7,106	13,768	10,962	7,806	+2,846	+2,146	+700	+17·67	+24 34	+9·86
	1st Naggpáda ...	9,372	5,442	3,930	11,133	6,674	4,459	+1,761	+1,232	+529	+18·79	+22·64	+13 46
	Kumatipura ...	28,455	15,453	13,002	29,203	16,742	12,461	+748	+1,289	—541	+2·63	+8·34	—4·16
	Tárdev	20,281	11,932	8,349	18,980	11,403	7,577	—1,301	—530	—772	—6·41	—4 43	—9·24
	Byculla	26,842	15,811	11,031	47,408	29,557	17,846	+20,561	+13,746	+6,815	+76·60	+86·94	+61·78
	Tárwádi	14,542	8,802	5,740	21,298	13,587	7,711	+6,756	+4,785	+1,971	+46·46	+54·36	+34·34
	Mázgaon	27,904	16,099	11,805	33,640	20,413	13,227	+5,736	+4,314	+1,422	+20·55	+26·79	+12·04
F.	Parel	18,560	10,963	7,597	28,740	18,008	10,732	+10,180	+7,145	+3,035	+54·85	+65 77	+39·95
	Sewri	5,555	3,250	2,305	6,063	3,767	2,296	+508	+517	—9	+9·14	+15·91	—0·39
	Sion	17,237	9,932	7,305	19,601	11,983	7,618	+2,364	+2,051	+313	+13·71	+20·65	+4·28
	Máhim	17,309	9,873	7,436	18,505	10,338	7,667	+1,196	+965	+231	+6·91	+9 77	+3·11
	Warli	14,621	8,191	6,430	23,493	15,755	9,738	+10,872	+7,564	+3,308	+74·36	+92·10	+51·44
H.	Harbour	24,687	24,340	347	22,142	21,799	343	—2,745	—2,541	—204	11·03	—10 43	—37·29

Annual rate of increase.

I give tables to show the annual rate of increase for each district and State, first from 1872 to 1891, and then from 1881 to 1891. It would be rash to predict that this latter rate of increase will continue during the next ten years. I have therefore made a table to give the probable population at each of the ten years from 1892 to 1901, using the rate of increase from 1872 to 1891. In two districts, Broach and Bijápur, there is no increase, and for them I have given figures calculated on the rates for the neighbouring districts of Surat and Sholápur respectively. Sávanur is calculated from Dhárwár. The figures should be better for ordinary calculations than those of 1891 as long as there is no serious failure of harvest. I have not given any figures for the Dángs and Surgana, as I do not know their population in 1872:—

TABLE No. 21.

Estimated Population.

District.	Average annual rate of increase.		1892.	1893	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
	1872-1891.	1881-1891.										
Bombay City	·01285	·00611	832,348	848,082	853,930	864,924	870,064	867,347	866,776	910,382	922,077	932,974
Ahmedabad	·00539	·00739	936,671	931,656	936,668	941,707	944,773	951,898	956,987	962,126	967,311	972,542
Kaira	·00568	·00800	876,539	881,517	886,524	891,559	896,622	901,716	906,837	911,988	917,166	922,377
Panch Mahals	·01398	·02065	317,798	322,341	326,746	331,314	334,946	340,042	345,404	350,232	355,129	360,094
Broach	—·00134	·00436	346,699	343,911	345,128	346,350	347,576	348,806	350,041	351,280	352,523	353,771
Surat	·00354	·00589	652,290	654,599	656,916	659,241	661,575	663,917	666,267	668,625	670,992	673,367
Thána	·00988	·01148	913,808	922,836	931,954	941,161	950,460	959,853	969,343	978,910	988,582	998,349
Kolába	·00691	·00841	513,103	516,650	520,220	523,815	527,434	531,079	534,749	538,444	542,165	545,911
Ratnágiri	·00431	·01041	1,110,692	1,115,479	1,120,287	1,125,115	1,129,964	1,134,834	1,139,725	1,144,637	1,149,570	1,154,525
Kánara	·00601	·00565	449,034	451,733	454,448	457,179	459,927	462,691	465,472	468,269	471,082	473,911
Khándesh	·01805	·01655	1,487,219	1,514,063	1,541,392	1,569,214	1,597,538	1,626,378	1,655,739	1,685,618	1,716,046	1,747,014
Násik	·00709	·00771	849,553	855,566	861,653	867,761	873,913	880,109	886,349	892,633	898,963	905,336
Ahmednagar	·00692	·01711	894,903	901,096	907,334	913,613	919,936	926,301	932,711	939,165	945,664	952,208
Poona	·00773	·01703	1,076,954	1,084,372	1,092,754	1,101,201	1,109,713	1,118,291	1,126,935	1,135,646	1,144,424	1,153,270
Sholápur	·00218	·02353	753,925	753,966	755,609	757,256	758,907	760,561	762,219	763,881	765,546	767,215
Sátára	·00758	·01443	1,235,289	1,244,645	1,254,079	1,263,585	1,273,163	1,282,814	1,292,538	1,302,335	1,312,207	1,322,154
Belgaum	·00317	·01560	1,016,878	1,020,808	1,024,151	1,027,807	1,031,476	1,035,159	1,038,853	1,042,562	1,046,284	1,050,019
Dhárwár	·00232	·01639	1,054,068	1,056,930	1,059,599	1,062,276	1,065,158	1,067,949	1,070,747	1,073,552	1,076,365	1,079,185
Bijápur	—·00051	·02421	793,075	790,815	801,559	803,306	805,057	806,813	808,571	810,333	812,100	813,870
Karáchi	·01884	·01442	572,538	580,260	588,137	596,100	604,171	612,351	620,643	629,045	637,562	646,195
Hyderabad	·01282	·01986	930,229	941,979	953,867	965,905	978,098	990,456	1,002,987	1,015,694	1,028,611	1,041,799
Shikárpur...	·01099	·01101	925,553	935,730	946,014	956,410	966,921	977,547	988,300	999,151	1,010,131	1,021,236
Thar and Párkar	·02670	·03903	306,165	314,340	322,733	331,350	340,197	349,280	358,606	368,181	378,011	388,104
Upper Sind Frontier	·02116	·01818	178,248	182,020	185,875	189,813	193,832	197,937	202,129	206,470	210,782	215,246
Total, British Territory ...	·011053	·01362	19,085,559	19,276,582	19,469,389	19,705,453	19,913,456	20,163,989	20,366,721	20,594,058	20,819,946	21,050,179

TABLE No. 22.

Estimated Population.

State.	Average annual rate of increase.		1892.	1893	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
	1872-1891	1881-1891.										
Cutch	·00707	·00670	562,368	566,389	570,443	574,375	578,436	582,525	586,643	590,790	594,967	599,173
Palanpur	·01264	·01138	653,695	661,847	670,314	678,787	687,367	696,055	704,853	713,763	722,784	731,920
Mahi Kantha	·01894	·01174	589,675	597,895	606,230	614,680	623,249	631,936	640,745	649,677	658,733	667,916
Kathiawar	·00907	·01620	2,777,366	2,802,559	2,827,978	2,853,628	2,879,510	2,905,627	2,931,981	2,958,574	2,985,408	3,012,486
Rewa Kantha	·01905	·01924	747,479	761,718	776,229	791,015	806,084	821,440	837,086	853,034	869,284	885,844
Cambay	·00190	·00416	90,043	90,405	90,748	91,093	91,439	91,786	92,135	92,485	92,836	93,189
Surat Agency	·02026	·01833	194,574	198,414	202,429	206,622	210,993	204,349	208,479	212,696	216,999	221,389
Jawhar	·01834	·00847	53,890	54,787	55,703	56,615	57,567	58,918	59,999	61,099	62,220	63,361
Janjira	·00673	·00938	82,530	82,984	83,442	84,004	84,569	85,139	85,711	86,289	86,869	87,454
Sawantwadi	·00059	·01014	193,002	193,176	193,290	193,404	193,518	193,632	193,746	193,860	193,974	194,088
The Dangs	...	·00512	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Surgana	...	—·01870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bhor	·00710	·00652	156,774	157,887	159,008	160,137	161,274	162,419	163,572	164,733	165,903	167,081
Akalkot	—·00956	·02703	75,939	76,104	76,270	76,436	76,602	76,770	76,937	77,105	77,273	77,441
Baroda Agency	·00165	·01160	131,746	131,963	132,180	132,396	132,616	132,836	133,054	133,273	133,493	134,713
Jat	·00491	·00897	80,178	80,572	80,967	81,364	81,763	82,164	82,567	82,972	83,379	83,788
Kolhapur	·00972	·01729	919,267	925,444	931,653	937,924	944,227	950,572	956,960	963,391	969,865	976,382
Southern Maratha Jaghirs ...	·00214	·02012	640,836	642,394	643,961	645,538	647,107	648,686	650,269	651,856	653,446	655,040
Sawantvadi	—·00096	·01407	17,020	17,095	17,110	17,155	17,200	17,245	17,290	17,335	17,380	17,425
Khairpur	·00064	·00213	122,021	122,105	122,190	122,275	122,360	122,445	122,530	122,615	122,700	122,785

CHAPTER III.

RELIGIONS.

Table No. 1.

Relative Distribution per cent. of each Religion on Total Population (a) of District, (b) Professing the Religion.

District.	Hindu.		Muhammadan.		Christian.		Buddhist.		Jain.		Sikh.		Pársi.		Jew.		Animistic.		Unreturned.	Christian Races.		
	(a) District.	(b) Religion.	(a) District.	(b) Religion.	(a) District.	(b) Religion.	(a) District.	(b) Religion.	(a) District.	(b) Religion.	(a) District.	(b) Religion.	(a) District.	(b) Religion.	(a) District.	(b) Religion.	(a) District.	(b) Religion.		Europeans.	Eurasians.	Natives.
Bombay City	60·1	3·7	13·9	4·4	5·5	28·5	...	36·2	3·1	10·5	...	...	6·8	64·2	0·6	53·1	...	...	...	40·1	50·8	34·3
Ahmedabad	85·6	5·4	9·8	3·6	0·2	1·0	...	4·7	4·3	16·5	...	...	0·1	1·1	.	2·2	..	0·1	...	2·3	1·7	0·7
Kaira	89·8	5·3	8·9	2·2	0·3	1·4	...	...	1·0	3·8	...	...	...	0·2	...	0·1	.	...	...	0·1	0·2	1·8
Panch Mahals	89·9	1·9	6·0	0·5	...	0·1	...	...	0·6	0·7	...	...	..	0·1	...	...	3·5	5·2	...	0·1	0·2	...
Broach	71·9	1·7	20·9	2·0	...	0·1	..	...	1·0	1·5	...	...	1·0	4·4	...	0·2	5·2	8·3	...	0·1	0·1	0·1
Surat	88·1	3·9	8·0	1·8	0·1	0·3	...	0·2	1·8	4·8	...	...	3·0	17·8	...	0·4	...	...	...	0·2	0·2	0·2
Thána	80·3	5·5	4·5	1·2	4·8	27·3	..	7·0	0·2	0·9	...	0·5	0·4	5·5	0·1	4·8	0·7	3·0	...	1·4	3·2	36·9
Kolába	94·0	3·3	5·0	0·7	0·2	0·5	..	0·2	0·2	0·5	...	...	...	0·2	0·5	24·4	0·1	0·2	...	0·1	...	0·6
Ratnágiri	93·2	7·0	7·3	2·3	0·4	2·6	...	5·2	0·2	0·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·2	3·4
Kánara	90·2	2·7	5·9	0·8	3·5	9·9	...	3·2	0·4	0·6	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	...	0·2	1·5	12·7
Khándesh	85·5	5·5	7·7	3·2	0·1	0·7	...	1·6	0·8	4·7	...	0·1	...	0·7	...	1·0	5·9	40·6	...	0·8	3·5	0·5
Wásik	92·1	5·3	5·0	1·3	0·4	2·3	...	...	0·9	3·3	...	...	0·1	0·6	...	1·1	1·5	5·9	...	8·1	2·5	1·0
Ahmednagar .. .	92·1	5·6	5·3	1·4	0·7	4·0	...	0·2	1·9	6·7	...	1·3	...	0·3	...	0·4	0·1	0·1	...	3·8	0·4	4·3
Poona	92·7	6·7	4·8	1·5	1·0	7·1	...	8·3	1·3	5·2	...	9·3	0·2	2·7	0·1	9·6	...	...	...	10·2	11·1	46
Sholápur	91·5	4·7	7·2	1·5	0·2	0·7	...	...	1·1	3·5	...	...	...	0·3	...	0·2	...	...	...	1·0	1·9	0·5
Sátára	94·9	7·9	3·5	1·2	0·1	0·6	...	10·1	1·5	7·5	...	0·7	...	0·2	...	0·9	...	...	...	1·3	0·7	0·4
Belgaum	86·2	6·0	7·9	2·3	0·6	4·6	...	30·7	5·1	21·6	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	5·2	4·2	4·6
Dhárwár	85·9	6·2	12·5	3·7	0·4	2·7	...	...	1·2	3·1	...	...	...	0·2	...	0·3	...	...	...	1·1	3·6	2·3
Bijápur	89·4	4·8	11·1	2·5	0·1	0·5	...	...	0·4	1·4	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	...	0·1	0·1	0·6
Karáchi	17·8	0·7	80·2	13·0	1·1	4·0	...	0·3	..	...	...	16·1	0·3	1·9	...	1·5	0·6	1·4	...	11·3	8·0	2·0
Hyderabad	20·2	1·3	77·6	20·4	0·1	0·5	...	...	..	...	...	0·4	...	0·1	...	0·3	2·1	9·0	...	2·0	0·5	0·2
Shikárpur	20·0	1·2	79·6	20·8	0·1	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	49·2	...	0·1	...	0·3	0·3	1·4	...	0·3	2·5	0·1
Thar and Párkar	36·8	0·6	56·3	4·7	...	..	...	..	0·3	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·6	24·6	...	...	0·1	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	10·7	0·1	89·0	4·4	0·1	0·1	...	...	...	...	0·1	22·4	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·1	...	0·2	0·1	.
Total, Bombay Presidency	77·7	100·0	18·6	100·0	0·6	100·0	...	100·0	1·3	100·0	...	100·0	0·4	100·0	0·1	100·0	1·1	100·0	...	100·0	100·0	100·0
Total, Feudatories ...	84·2	.	10·6	..	0·1	..	..	...	3·9	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	1.0	...	0·2	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	79·8	...	16·2	..	0·6	..	..	..	2·1	...	...	...	0·3	...	...	...	1·1	...	0·1	...	...	..

CHAPTER III.

RELIGIONS.

Numerical strength.

The religions returned in the order of their numerical strength, are—

Hindu	21,438,244	Jew	10,721
Mussalmán	4,355,802	Sikh	912
Jain	555,209	Buddhist	674
Animistic	292,023	Brahmo	34
Christian	167,004	Atheist	27
Pársi	76,456		

and there were 19, 236 Bhils of Mahi Kántha whose religion was not asked.

Explanation of term 'Animistic'.

There are two religions here which require a word or two of explanation. The first is Animistic, which has been suggested by the Census Commissioner as a convenient word to denote those aboriginals who profess no recognized religion and who worship spirits of good and evil in the guise of material objects, such as the Sun, and trees, or even in immaterial objects, as the small-pox. The distinction between them and the more ignorant Hindus is often very slight and in many cases it depended chiefly on the judgment of the enumerator whether he should class them under the one term or the other. The instructions were, respecting what are variously described officially in this Presidency as Wild Tribes or Forest Tribes, if they said that they professed any religion with a name to it, to enter them as such, but otherwise to enter their tribal name as their religion. These tribal names, when entered for the religion, have been all grouped together as Animistic. They might be described as Fetich-worshippers with perhaps equal accuracy.

Brahmo.

Brahmo or Brahma Samaj (The Church of God) may be described as deists. They might have been included with Atheists which word has been taken to include Deist, Materialist, Unsectarian and Agnostic; but as the former are all Indians and the latter Europeans or Eurasians, the two have been distinguished.

Distribution by religions.

It is not within the scope of this report to describe the different religions, or the customs of their followers. This chapter is concerned simply with their distribution. Their connection with marriage, education and other subjects will be referred to, when necessary, in the chapters on those subjects.

Table No. 1 at the head of the chapter shows, in the first column under each religion the proportion which the people professing it bear to the whole population of the district, and in the second column the proportion they bear to the whole number of people professing it.

Hindu.

In no district, except in Sind, is the percentage of Hindus less than 85, while in Sind the position is nearly reversed, and the proportion varies from 10·7 per cent. in Upper Sind Frontier to 26·8 in Thar and Párkar. Sátára is the most thoroughly Hindu of all the districts, with only just over 5 per cent. of any other religion.

Mussalmáns.

Mussalmáns form the bulk of the population in Sind, varying from 89 per cent. in Upper Sind Frontier to 55·3 in Thar and Párkar. In Broach there are 20·9 per cent., and in Dhárwár and Bijápur 12·5 and 11·1 respectively. The Karnátak and Gujarát show generally a higher proportion than the Deccan or Konkan.

Animistic.

It is only in Thar and Párkar that the Animistic show any large proportion, 17·6. Khándesh comes next with 5·9, Broach with 5·2, Panch Maháls with 3·5, Hyderábad with 2·1, and Násik with 1·5. No other district has more than one Animistic among a hundred.

Christians.

The only districts that have more than this proportion of Christians are—

Thána	4·8
Kánara	3·5
Karáchi	1·1
Poona	1·0

In the two former they are chiefly natives, converts of the Portuguese at Sálsette and Goa, and in Karáchi and Poona, Europeans and Eurasians at the head-quarter towns and cantonments.

Jains. Jains are found to be 5·1 per cent. of the population in Belgaum, 4·3 in Ahmedabad. In the other districts of Gujarát they vary from 0·6 to 1·8; in the Deccan from 0·8 to 1·8; and in the remaining districts of the Karnátak from 0·4 to 1·2. In the Konkan they are merely nominal, nowhere more than 0·4 of the population; and in Sind, except in Thar and Párkar (0·3), they are too few to be taken into account at all.

Pársis. Except in Broach and Surat the number of Pársis is insignificant. There it is 1 and 2 per cent. respectively.

Jews. The Jews attain their highest proportion of 0·5 per cent. in Kolába.

Sikhs. The Sikhs have almost disappeared altogether from the returns. The reason is that in 1881 only one column was assigned to religion, but at the recent census one was given for religion and another for sect, and the instructions were to fill them both up for all persons, and for those who would not give their sect to enter "not returned," but on no account to leave it blank. But at the abstraction the second column was utilized only for Christians and where the entry in the religion column was unintelligible. The majority of the Sikhs must have entered themselves as of the Hindu religion and the Sikh sect. Consequently they have been classed with the Hindus.

Distribution by districts. Except in Sind the distribution by districts of Hindus is in much the same ratio as the size of the districts; and so it is in a great measure with Mussalmáns.

Animistic have over 40 per cent. among the Bhils of Khándesh, and over 24 among the wild tribes of Thar and Párkar.

Of Christians, 27·3 per cent. are in Thána, 9·9 in Kánara, 7·1 in Poona, 4·8 in Belgaum, 4·0 in Ahmednagar and 4·0 in Karáchi. The Jains have 21·6 of their whole number in Belgaum and 16·5 in Ahmedabad, and except in the Konkan, Sind and the Panch Maháls no district has less than 1 per cent. Buddhists are returned as having 30·7 per cent. of their number at Belgaum and 10·1 at Sátára, but the majority of the persons returned in Belgaum were really Jains who confused themselves with Buddhists.

Relative increase of religions. The percentage of increase of the followers of each religion compared to the increase on the total population is interesting and is given in Table No. 2:—

TABLE No. 2.

Percentages of increases since 1881.

Religions.	Total.		British Territory.		Feudatories.		Sind.	
	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Hindu and Sikh ...	+19·26	+19·46	+18·06	+17·68	+21·95	+23·49	+31·62	+24·75
Mussalmáns	+15·45	+15·35	+16·28	+15·50	+12·05	+14·78	+17·50	+17·22
Animistic	−68·50	−68·79	−61·46	−59 01	−79·15	−78·36	−10·58	−8·04
Christian	+16·95	+12·38	+16·76	+11·96	+20·96	+19·97	+30·58	+20·90
Jain	+11·25	+11·64	+12·58	+9 53	+10·17	+12·97	−21·38	−23·84
Pársi	+3·12	+3·60	+2·41	+2·82	+26·40	+39·80	+39·34	+50·87
Jew	+20·84	+160·87	+23·81	+18·73	—0·56	+2·63	+18·50	+61·19
Total Population ...	+15·01	+15·07	+14·77	+14·18	+15·59	+17·17	+19·12	+18·81

Animistic. The falling off in the Animistic is, as above explained, due to differences in enumeration and to the classification of persons among Hindus and Animistic.

Jains. The Jains are foreigners to the presidency, are mostly traders, who are generally without their wives and families, and are constantly going to and returning from their homes in Rájputána and Márwár.

Christians. The Christian increase of—

Males	16·76
Females	11·96

is divided between :

	Males.	Females.
European	26·55	4·00
Eurasian	208·61	180·74
Native	9·92	8·19

as far as the British districts are concerned. This distribution was not shown for Native States in 1881.

The numbers are—

	Males.			Females.		
	1881.	1891.	Difference.	1881.	1891.	Difference.
Europeans ...	16,873	21,353	+4,480	6,728	6,997	+269
Eurasians ...	1,429	4,410	+2,981	1,464	4,110	+2,646
Natives	62,888	69,125	+6,237	48,935	52,944	+4,009

The Mussalmán increase is more than the average, both for males and females; but the increase of females is very small compared with the males, and this subject will be found examined at some length in Chapter IV. Mussalmán.

The same remark applies to the Jews. They show the largest proportional increase, but their females have increased in a much smaller proportion than the males, and there is more difference with them than with the followers of any other religion. Jews.

They are distributed :

	Males.	Females.
Bombay City	2,590	2,431
Rest of British territory ...	2,220	2,398
Feudatories	536	546
Total ...	5,346	5,375
Aden	1,456	1,370

The small increase of the Párs is very noticeable, and the question at once strikes one, "Is it real, or is it the result of wrong enumeration in one or other of the years?" In 1881 the increase was 8·3 for the sexes together. It is now 2·41 and 2·82 for males and females respectively. It is the only religion, except Animistic, in which the proportion of females to males has increased. The numbers are given in Table No. 3 :— Párs.

TABLE No. 3.

	Males.				Females.			
	1881.	1891.	Difference.		1881.	1891.	Difference.	
			Actual.	Per cent.			Actual.	Per cent.
Bombay City	25,315	24,705	—610	—2·40	23,282	22,753	—529	—2·27
Gujarát	7,701	7,989	+288	+3·74	8,747	9,137	+390	+4·46
Konkan	1,704	2,041	+337	+19·78	1,677	2,071	+394	+23·49
Deccan	1,344	1,918	+574	+42·71	1,111	1,577	+466	+41·94
Karnátak	75	133	+58	+77·33	46	87	+41	+89·13
Sind	605	843	+238	+39·34	458	691	+233	+50·87
Total, British Territory ...	36,744	37,629	+885	+2·41	35,321	36,316	+995	+2·82
Feudatories	1,125	1,422	+297	+26·40	783	1,089	+306	+39·08
Grand Total ...	37,869	39,051	+1,182	+3·12	36,104	37,405	+1,301	+3·60
Aden	164	234	+70	42·68	72	84	+12	+16·66

Far the greater number, 64·2 per cent. of the whole community, resides in the Bombay Island. Here they show an actual decrease from the 1881 numbers. The remainder outside the island, and exclusive of Aden, are—

Males.				Females.			
1881.	1891.	Difference.	Per cent.	1881.	1891.	Difference.	Per cent.
12,554	14,346	+1,792	+14·27	12,822	14,652	+1,830	+14·27

Judging from the rate of increase between 1872 and 1881 this increase cannot be due to excess of births over deaths only and must be maintained by emigration from Bombay City to the districts and States. This would account partly for the decrease there.

Looking at the age-periods, the decrease is seen to be almost entirely in the earlier years :—

Age-periods.	Males.		Difference.	Females.		Difference.
	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.	
0 — 4	3,500	2,438	—1,062	3,232	2,411	—821

In fact, if the children under 5 had been as numerous in 1891 as in 1881, the Párs instead of falling off in numbers would have shown an increase of 744 or 1·53 per cent. for the ten years.

Correctness of the returns.

It is worth while, therefore, to examine into the correctness of the returns for the two enumerations at these ages :—

TABLE No. 4.

Age at Census.	1881.					1891.				
	Year of Birth.	Males.		Females.		Year of Birth.	Males.		Females.	
		Registration.	Census.	Registration.	Census.		Registration.	Census.	Registration.	Census.
...	1880 ...	768	1,029	643	960	1890 ...	729	593	679	606
1	1879 ...	636	611	540	572	1889 ...	675	397	604	374
2	1878 ...	601	562	528	527	1888 ...	733	423	768	417
3	1877 ...	630	615	635	606	1887 ...	670	528	645	502
4	1876 ...	618	683	580	567	1886 ...	706	497	617	512
	Total ...	3,253	3,500	2,926	3,232		3,513	2,438	3,313	2,411

Births registered.

Table No. 4 gives for each of the enumerations the number of births registered in the year preceding the census opposite to the number of persons under 1 year at the census, the number of persons born in the year preceding that opposite the number between one year and two, and so on. I have no reason to suppose that there is any immigration of Párs children below five into Bombay. On the contrary, as shown by their large increase in the mofussil, the general migration which would include young children must be rather the other way. It is clear that the numbers found at the census must be the numbers born, diminished by the deaths, but in 1881 the numbers enumerated are considerably greater than those registered as born. The birth-rate for Párs according to the registered births was 32·00 in 1880 and 28·97 in 1890.

I do not know what error should be allowed for defects of registration, but in 1881 it would have to be quite 30 per cent. to allow for the ordinary loss by deaths ; and the birth-rate would have to be 42 per cent. which would be a perfectly abnormal one. In 1890 the death-rates were :—

Under 1 year	262·45
1 — 2 years	100·48
2 — 3 „	44·50
3 — 4 „	21·92
4 — 5 „	13·44

for the total community. They are not published separately by ages for Párs. The number of those dying during the preceding 5 years in their first year of life would have been $\frac{6,826 \times 262·45}{1,000} = 1,791·48$ and the deaths between 1 and 5 would have been roughly about half this again : so that the numbers born, assuming the registered numbers to be correct, would have fallen below even the numbers found in the 1891 census ; and would leave a considerable margin for defects in registration, and for a less heavy rate of infant mortality among the Párs than the bulk of the community.

This would seem to show that the Párs̀is were over-counted in 1881; and that the decrease is not real. Another way of testing the relative correctness of the two enumerations is by comparing the age distribution of the Párs̀is, at both those periods. They are given for the whole Presidency, as there is no doubt much intercourse between the residents in Bombay and the mofussil, and the whole of them form practically one community. Comparison of the age-distribution.

TABLE No. 5.

Distribution of 10,000 Párs̀is of each sex by age-periods in 1881 and 1891.

Age-periods.	Males.		Females.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
0 — 14	3,836	3,504	3,622	3,385
15 — 24	1,915	2,014	1,842	1,984
25 — 39	2,096	2,135	2,122	1,998
40 — 49	966	1,028	1,021	1,064
50 and over ...	1,187	1,319	1,393	1,569

The children under 15 approach much nearer in numbers to those in other Indian provinces and to persons of other religions in the Bombay Presidency in 1881 than in 1891, but to most European nations in 1891 than in 1881; and it is probable that in their customs they resemble Europeans more closely than they do other natives of this country. The figures for several countries are shown in Table No. 6:—

TABLE No. 6.

Number out of 10,000 of each sex under 15 years of age.

Country.	Males.	Females.	Country.	Males.	Females.
India, 1881	3,964	3,809	Germany	3,616	3,460
Bombay, 1881 ...	3,934	3,827	Austria	3,463	3,338
Bombay, 1891 ...	3,892	3,853	Italy	3,271	3,167
England and Wales	3,741	3,554	France	2,721	2,672
Prussia	3,665	3,494			

Table No. 7 gives the same age-periods for each of the principal religions:

TABLE No. 7.

Distribution of 10,000 of each sex by age-periods.

Religion.	0 — 14.		15 — 24.		25 — 39.		40 — 49.		50 and over.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Hindu	3,920	3,861	1,661	1,704	2,440	2,354	989	956	990	1,125
Mussalmán ...	3,968	3,906	1,524	1,592	2,421	2,375	971	949	1,116	1,178
Christian	2,736	3,780	2,349	1,919	3,012	2,442	1,067	926	836	933
Jain	3,441	3,594	1,871	1,716	2,424	2,301	1,087	1,054	1,176	1,335
Párs̀i	3,504	3,385	2,014	1,984	2,135	1,998	1,028	1,064	1,319	1,569
Jew	4,014	4,004	1,826	1,890	2,131	2,095	879	912	1,150	1,099

The Párs̀is, it will be seen, have a smaller proportion of male children than any except Jains and Christians, and of females than any. Except that the Mussalmáns show much fewer of both sexes in age-period 15 — 24, they otherwise much resemble the Hindus. The Christians show an unduly high proportion of men between 25 and 40, and an unduly low one of boys under 15. The Jews show an extraordinarily large proportion of children.

The relative increase of the different religions in the different districts is best shown by a comparison of the figures already referred to in Table No. 1 with the same for the preceding census. Religions by districts.

Among Mussalmáns in the Presidency Proper the chief fluctuations are in Dhárwár from 11·4 to 12·5 per cent. of the population, and in Surat from 9·0 to 8·0. In Sind, Karáchi recedes from 81·5 to 80·2, Hyderabad from 78·8 to 77·6, Mussalmáns.

Shikárpur from 80·2 to 79·6; Thar and Párkar rises from 53·7 to 55·3 and Upper Sind Frontier from 87·9 to 89·0.

Jains. The Jains vary much more and this has probably as much to do with difference in enumeration as differences in fact; for there has been considerable confusion in the entry of Jain and Hindu. It has been not uncommon to find a man recorded of the Hindu religion and of "the Jain caste." Of course, there is no such thing as a Jain caste, but as the instructions were that during abstraction no license to alter entries was to be allowed, these persons wrongly swell the number of Hindus.

The chief difference here is in Ahmednagar from 2·1 to 1·8, but as a rule there is a decrease and in no single instance is there an increase that can be expressed with only one decimal.

Animistic. In Animistic the decrease may be partly ascribed to the increasing Hinduising of the aboriginal tribes, but it is chiefly, as before noticed, simply the caprice of the enumerator or it may be of the superior officials that has led to their large decrease. Only by this can the way in which the aboriginals' religion has completely disappeared from Surat, where there were in 1881 no less than 118,664, be accounted for. The differences are—

	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.
Ahmedabad ...	1,996	175	Khándesh ...	175,349	86,668
Kaira	194	...	Násik... ...	51,687	12,612
Panch Maháls ...	77,840	11,086	Ahmednagar ...	6,876	325
Broach ...	29,896	17,805	Poona... ...	1,058	...
Surat	118,664	...	Dhárwár ...	...	32
Thána... ...	13,078	6,368	Bijápur ...	...	1
Kolába ...	...	611			

In Sind the numbers compare much more regularly with 1881. But here for a considerable number who could not give their religion the column was left blank, and they have been classed as Animistic; for, both those who were entered under their tribal name, and those who were not entered in the religion column at all, were alike persons who could give no name to their religion, and they have alike been classed as Animistic. The numbers are—

	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.
Karáchi	3,050	3,042	Thar and Párkar ...	48,440	52,615
Hyderabad	27,460	19,160	Upper Sind Frontier ..	1,198	210
Shikárpur	5,892	2,908			

Christians. For Christians, Thána shows an increase from 4·4 to 4·8, Kánara from 3·4 to 3·5, and Karáchi from 1·0 to 1·1.

Sects. As I have already said, there were two columns in the schedule for religion and for sect, but except for Christians, no use has been made of the sect column. The information obtained for Christians is exhibited in Table A. I give in Table No. 8 a summary of the chief sects, as far as natives are concerned, showing the numbers at each enumeration. There is little interest in the numbers for Europeans and Eurasians. The table is for British territory only:—

TABLE No. 8.

Native Christians, British Territory.

	1881.		1891.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Armenian Church	...	...	561	472
Baptist	266	301	367	260
Church of England and Episcopalian ...	1,436	1,127	1,367	1,336
Congregationalist	188	176	219	216
Lutheran	...	...	441	439
Methodist	27	20	104	113
Presbyterian	1,559	1,526	1,218	1,546
Protestant	427	400	1,353	1,109
Roman Catholic	58,560	45,123	60,753	45,443
Salvation Army	...	...	601	474
Unreturned	386	236	1,986	1,719

In Bombay City the proportions for the two enumerations were— Bombay City

	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.
Hindu ...	65·0	66·1	Christian ...	5 5	5·5
Mussalmán ..	20·5	18·9	Jain ...	2·2	3·1
Pársi .	6·3	5 8	Jew ...	0·5	0·6

The rise in Hindus and Jains at the expense of the Mussalmáns and Pársis is noticeable.

Table No. 9 gives the percentages of the different classes into which it has been the custom to divide the population of the city for the enumerations. These classes are partly by religion and partly by race .—

TABLE No. 9.

Class.	1864.	1872.	1881.	1891.
	Ratio to Total Population.	Ratio to Total Population	Ratio to Total Population.	Ratio to Total Population.
Bráhman	3 75	4·00	4·58	4 62
Bhátia	2·67	1 47	1·22	0 96
Other Hindus	60·39	53·09	52·88	55·04
Hindus of depressed castes	3 97	4·86	6·35	5·50
Total, Hindus ...	70 78	63·42	65·03	66·12
Muhammadans	18 12	21·54	20·53	18 89
Europeans	1·03	1 13	1·35	1·37
Eurasians	0·23	0·36	0·15	0·52
Native Christians...	2·44	3 90	3·97	3 62
Total, Christians* ...	3·70	5·39	5·47	5·51
Jains	0·98	2·35	2·23	3 07
Pársis	6·03	6·84	6·29	5·78
Jews	0 35	0·41	0·43	0·61
Chinese	0·04	0·05	0·02	0·02
Total ..	100·00	100 00	100 00	100 00

* Which include Europeans and Eurasians of no religion.

Besides the falling off among the Pársis, already referred to, there is a loss of Mussalmáns in the city. The figures for the two enumerations are—

Males.		Difference		Females.		Difference.	
1881	1891.	Actual	Per cent.	1881.	1891.	Actual.	Per cent.
94,722	95,065	+343	+0·36	63,991	60,182	−3,809	−5·95

Comparing the Mussalmáns by age-periods at the two enumerations, I find that the decrease is spread over nearly all the age-periods except between— Comparison by age-periods

	1881.		1891.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
30 — 34 ..	7,999	3,522	11,006	5,503
40 — 49 ...	8,983	5,415	11,684	5,945
50 — 54 . .	1,826	964	4,860	3,120
60 and over ...	2,356	1,863	4,734	3,583

But the difference is especially great among the earliest ages. It is well, as was done with the Pársis, to compare the registration returns. In Table

No. 10 the births opposite each age are the births registered in the year which would make them, if still living, of that age on the January 1st preceding the census :—

TABLE No. 10.

Age at Census.	1881.					1891.				
	Year of birth.	Males.		Females.		Year of birth.	Males.		Females.	
		Registration.	Census.	Registration.	Census.		Registration.	Census.	Registration.	Census.
Under 1 year	1880	1,899	2,367	1,569	2,415	1890	1,670	1,392	1,705	1,506
Between 1 and 2 years	1879	1,578	1,630	1,382	1,711	1889	1,864	1,008	1,709	1,132
„ 2 and 3 „	1878	1,642	1,430	1,392	1,543	1888	1,930	1,337	1,755	1,463
„ 3 and 4 „	1877	1,612	1,538	1,306	1,494	1887	1,755	1,393	1,596	1,548
„ 4 and 5 „	1876	1,275	1,674	1,250	1,559	1886	1,703	1,439	1,553	1,451
Total ..		8,006	8,639	6,961	8,722		8,931	6,564	8,318	7,100

Unless they are made up by immigration, the numbers alive at each age period ought to be less than the numbers born in the corresponding year by an amount increasing as the age advances. If the registration figures could be relied upon, there would be no doubt that the 1891 figures are the more correct; because children below 5 cannot be brought into Bombay for any other reason than that their parents are going there, and it is convenient to take them with them. They cannot come in either for work or education at that age, and there would be little difference between the numbers coming in and going out. The 1891 figures and the registration figures, allowing for children between 1 and 2 having been incorrectly included in other ages, agree very closely.

The 1881 figures can be explained only by very defective registration, or a very large immigration of children.

As the Bombay City Mussalmán community is made up partly of permanent residents, but in great part also of temporary, the age distribution could not be expected to show ordinary results, and a comparison of the two at the different enumerations would not help to elucidate the question. But the figures for the ages from 5 to 30 are shown here :—

	1881.		1891.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
5 — 9 ...	9,093	7,788	7,167	6,812
10 — 14 ...	9,089	6,032	8,698	6,032
15 — 19 ...	10,893	8,534	8,969	5,537
20 — 24 ...	12,063	7,156	11,538	6,842
25 — 29 ...	12,327	6,718	11,526	5,914

From 5 to 15 the decrease has been greater among males than females, and this is time at which it is supposed that the concealment of women is commonest. From 15 to 20 the falling off is much greater among the women.

CHAPTER IV.

AGE AND SEX.

TABLE

Age distribution of 10,000 persons of

Age.	BRITISH TERRITORY.		AHMEDABAD.		KAIRA.		PANCH MAHA'LS.		BROACH.		SURAT.		GUJARA'T.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Under 1 year	348	374	312	332	352	363	379	417	337	358	361	361	343	358
1 ,, ...	159	181	147	167	152	161	167	185	143	167	175	174	155	169
2 years	300	345	256	282	258	282	294	344	248	284	272	295	263	291
3 ,, ...	313	358	274	311	269	311	327	398	246	297	328	351	286	327
4 ,, ...	320	340	286	298	292	299	332	348	238	266	304	303	291	301
Total under 5 years ...	1,440	1,598	1,275	1,390	1,323	1,416	1,499	1,692	1,212	1,372	1,440	1,484	1,338	1,446
5 — 9 years	1,396	1,378	1,379	1,320	1,388	1,290	1,597	1,574	1,245	1,269	1,442	1,376	1,402	1,344
10 — 14 ,, ...	1,056	877	1,123	919	1,152	881	1,099	958	1,033	856	1,136	941	1,122	910
15 — 19 ,, ...	794	765	935	801	929	791	922	813	893	822	792	763	898	793
20 — 24 ,, ...	835	929	908	1,038	954	1,007	887	905	1,058	1,078	832	917	947	994
25 — 29 ,, ...	948	931	959	937	894	918	938	927	999	948	815	840	913	911
30 — 34 ,, ...	879	867	907	886	778	827	834	788	872	822	742	783	825	831
35 — 39 ,, ...	628	556	610	595	615	631	612	557	686	636	675	612	633	609
40 — 44 ,, ...	627	628	660	722	630	705	561	552	652	676	572	609	622	671
45 — 49 ,, ...	371	333	295	306	349	381	331	318	409	409	430	417	354	364
50 — 54 ,, ...	420	437	421	409	459	513	341	388	431	497	414	440	424	478
55 — 59 ,, ...	172	157	119	130	174	169	136	146	188	186	225	228	166	170
60 and over	434	544	319	457	355	471	243	382	322	429	485	590	356	479

Age.	SA'TA'RA.		DECCAN.		BELGAUM.		DHA'RWA'R.		BIJA'PUR.		KA'NARA.		KARA'CHI.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Under 1 year	345	346	382	404	321	335	347	356	400	407	232	261	365	427
1 ,, ...	192	207	169	191	194	211	183	199	212	221	153	175	81	106
2 years	341	363	325	371	347	364	330	388	349	361	244	287	283	366
3 ,, ...	315	337	307	354	327	347	317	324	347	352	264	316	350	431
4 ,, ...	326	319	311	329	337	335	323	332	359	357	256	283	391	445
Total under 5 years ...	1,519	1,572	1,494	1,649	1,526	1,592	1,500	1,549	1,667	1,698	1,151	1,322	1,470	1,777
5 — 9 years	1,421	1,297	1,388	1,354	1,387	1,356	1,381	1,371	1,373	1,341	1,291	1,380	1,526	1,590
10 — 14 ,, ...	1,155	895	1,108	915	1,034	876	1,000	872	768	651	1,119	1,002	964	778
15 — 19 ,, ...	730	691	750	776	777	691	811	776	760	716	958	972	681	641
20 — 24 ,, ...	671	823	757	910	779	882	906	1,011	868	991	854	905	843	928
25 — 29 ,, ...	856	893	942	917	915	915	913	922	965	970	972	961	957	934
30 — 34 ,, ...	758	858	845	842	861	905	868	890	873	916	954	869	991	952
35 — 39 ,, ...	597	593	618	562	634	575	615	533	673	587	774	620	592	445
40 — 44 ,, ...	630	673	622	613	676	656	641	620	677	625	654	593	609	628
45 — 49 ,, ...	433	384	393	341	400	330	356	296	392	328	419	357	302	252
50 — 54 ,, ...	461	473	425	419	425	448	406	447	404	436	355	372	433	423
55 — 59 ,, . .	221	187	186	155	164	152	191	176	177	169	180	191	126	100
60 and over	548	661	472	547	422	622	412	537	383	572	319	456	506	557

No. 1.

each sex, Bombay Districts.

Thá'na.		Kolába		Ratnágiri.		Khándesh.		Násik.		Ahmednagar.		Poona.		Sholápur.	
Male.	Female	Male.	Female	Male	Female	Male.	Female.	Male	Female	Male	Female.	Male	Female	Male.	Female
308	351	347	362	337	297	417	450	370	394	401	426	353	384	405	424
162	195	191	207	205	186	149	171	140	174	154	182	175	199	201	219
291	351	315	355	355	339	323	375	312	372	313	367	326	375	333	375
315	385	351	381	371	362	304	361	311	373	307	359	303	356	298	386
323	364	342	342	372	330	311	338	309	348	298	321	297	320	325	332
1,399	1,646	1,546	1,647	1,640	1,514	1,504	1,695	1,451	1,661	1,473	1,655	1,454	1,633	1,662	1,686
1,448	1,491	1,536	1,442	1,605	1,324	1,443	1,445	1,446	1,416	1,336	1,330	1,319	1,294	1,320	1,313
1,079	918	1,124	900	1,169	887	1,180	1,028	1,183	977	1,068	888	1,085	888	880	728
790	830	788	819	736	757	738	827	772	841	766	801	773	774	725	715
803	926	675	857	573	796	786	919	749	951	755	942	794	904	799	965
1,067	1,007	927	953	716	924	926	895	978	930	977	930	950	909	1,020	975
900	815	821	806	684	842	908	821	855	824	837	820	830	836	883	901
757	592	641	546	548	543	594	503	651	558	642	581	631	593	619	561
567	526	577	582	560	634	602	572	588	554	623	606	626	622	680	660
416	354	375	332	406	365	354	307	375	320	407	346	304	351	409	341
330	345	414	426	467	480	394	382	382	365	432	404	440	440	447	449
170	168	186	166	250	201	161	137	170	133	191	153	192	166	180	151
274	382	390	522	646	733	410	469	400	461	493	535	512	590	470	555

Hyderábad		Shikárpur.		Thár and Pa'rkar.		Upper Sind Frontier		Sind.		Bombay City		Excluding Sind, Bombay and Aden.		Presidency Proper.	
Male	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female	Male	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male	Female
389	430	399	440	338	378	412	478	384	431	140	244	355	370	341	365
125	151	115	142	82	95	91	111	106	132	100	179	178	190	169	189
288	355	310	381	303	372	314	384	297	369	128	227	312	345	301	340
385	437	384	447	408	460	356	449	378	442	133	239	312	348	300	344
404	434	404	428	472	508	398	460	408	443	123	216	316	326	304	323
1,591	1,807	1,612	1,838	1,603	1,813	1,571	1,882	1,573	1,817	624	1,105	1,468	1,579	1,415	1,561
1,591	1,534	1,525	1,444	1,717	1,781	1,628	1,565	1,573	1,543	656	1,061	1,409	1,361	1,362	1,350
996	788	901	667	1,057	912	936	704	962	753	920	996	1,084	894	1,074	898
702	642	663	580	719	521	618	530	683	602	1,104	1,106	706	779	816	792
793	929	750	830	779	787	749	807	785	875	1,431	1,234	805	927	844	930
886	943	907	949	833	814	865	905	900	928	1,401	1,030	928	927	958	931
969	973	957	978	915	918	925	953	968	964	1,191	892	840	849	862	851
522	436	605	503	465	406	619	517	562	461	737	546	635	573	641	572
610	630	624	664	582	616	616	640	612	640	739	665	622	625	629	626
278	252	341	317	256	243	346	312	305	276	353	306	385	344	383	342
428	435	464	486	413	450	439	423	439	450	402	443	417	435	416	435
119	101	141	122	146	129	141	119	131	111	140	150	183	167	180	165
495	530	510	622	515	610	547	643	507	580	302	466	428	540	420	538

TABLE No. 2.

Average Number of Females to 1,000 Males at each Age Period.

Age	Bombay Presidency.	Ahmedabad.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals	Broach.	Surat.	Gujarát.	Thána.	Kolába.	Ratnágirí	Konkan.	Khándesh	Násik.	Ahmednagar.	Poona	Sholápur	Sátára.	Deccan	Belgaum	Dhárwár	Hálpur	Kánara.	Karnátak	Presidency Proper	Kachchh	Hyderabad	Shikarpur	Thar and Párkar	Upper Sind Frontier	Sind	Bombay.	Excluding Sind, City and Aden
Under 1 year .	1,001	1,006	922	1,027	1,012	1,021	987	1,047	1,041	1,016	1,033	1 034	1,013	1,028	1,041	1,015	998	1,023	1,024	1,014	1,018	1,016	1,018	1,016	941	925	941	897	943	932	1,032	1,016
1 „	1,064	1,078	947	1,037	1,116	1,017	1,026	1,103	1,085	1,052	1,007	1,102	1,113	1,142	1,087	1,055	1,073	1,093	1,068	1,075	1,039	1,023	1,057	1,068	1,069	1,009	1,057	939	991	1,028	1,054	1,069
2 years.	1,070	1,044	974	1,090	1,091	1,106	1,047	1,108	1,124	1,103	1,109	1,113	1,136	1, 135	1,100	1,091	1,062	1,104	1,025	1,016	1,034	1,064	1,029	1,076	1,039	1,034	1,051	988	995	1,033	1,040	1,078
3 „	1,066	1,072	1,031	1,137	1,149	1,093	1,081	1,122	1,081	1,123	1,114	1,136	1,139	1,133	1,123	1,089	1,069	1,115	1,038	1,016	1,019	1,083	1,031	1,088	989	952	992	908	1,025	971	1,052	1,089
4 „ .	987	986	915	979	1,061	1,017	978	1,035	997	1,021	1,021	1,042	1,071	1,041	1,032	991	976	1,024	974	1,018	994	999	998	1,009	916	899	905	866	941	903	1,031	1,008
Total under five years	1,033	1,032	956	1,054	1,078	1,052	1,022	1,080	1,063	1 065	1 070	1,080	1,089	1,087	1,075	1,045	1,032	1,068	1,022	1,023	1,019	1,039	1,023	1,049	972	951	974	910	974	959	1,039	1,049
5 — 9 years .	919	906	829	920	970	974	906	946	937	951	946	961	931	962	939	963	910	943	958	984	977	967	972	942	837	807	808	835	782	815	949	942
10 — 14 „ ...	774	774	683	814	788	846	764	781	799	875	825	835	786	804	784	975	773	799	830	864	847	810	841	795	645	662	632	695	612	651	635	805
15 — 19 „	897	810	759	823	876	983	834	964	1,036	1,187	1,068	1,075	1,035	1,012	960	955	943	1,001	871	948	943	918	919	923	756	765	747	583	697	734	587	954
20 — 24 „ ...	1,037	985	942	952	970	1,126	992	1,060	1,268	1,602	1,291	1,121	1,207	1,207	1,090	1,169	1,223	1,163	1,108	1,105	1,176	959	1,094	1,057	885	980	945	813	875	926	505	1,123
25 — 29 „ ...	914	924	916	992	903	1,052	942	867	1,027	1,489	1,107	927	913	921	917	925	1,040	942	979	1,001	985	994	975	925	784	891	893	787	851	856	431	975
30 — 34 „	919	925	948	881	897	1,077	951	831	960	1,419	1,073	866	918	957	965	989	1,129	964	1,029	1,016	1,050	824	998	938	772	823	873	807	838	828	439	986
35 — 39 „	824	924	915	849	883	927	910	718	850	1,143	894	811	816	876	899	879	991	878	887	859	872	724	848	848	605	699	710	703	678	682	434	881
40 — 44 „	933	1,035	1,000	920	987	1,087	1,015	852	1,007	1,306	1,070	910	896	939	950	940	1,065	954	950	960	924	821	929	945	829	865	908	852	844	869	527	978
45 — 49 „	836	981	973	899	953	992	970	783	883	1,036	906	829	810	823	853	807	885	839	810	822	838	770	814	849	670	760	792	762	733	752	509	970
50 — 54 „	971	1,120	996	1,061	1,097	1,085	1,067	959	1,025	1,184	1,081	931	909	903	958	972	1,024	954	1,032	1,092	1,079	948	1,052	995	786	851	894	877	783	851	646	1,018
55 — 59 „	851	1,029	867	1,000	943	1,032	968	910	895	929	917	817	744	773	827	811	841	806	912	916	959	958	921	871	635	710	735	710	688	704	630	884
60 and over .	1,167	1,357	1,182	1,467	1,445	1,241	1,276	1,280	1,337	1,308	1,307	1,096	1,097	1,050	1,104	1,144	1,202	1,121	1,443	1,291	1,492	1,294	1,388	1,217	891	896	1,040	954	956	950	903	1,233
All ages	931	946	892	933	952	1,021	945	918	998	1,153	1,032	959	951	967	957	968	997	967	979	991	1,000	905	978	951	804	837	854	805	813	831	586	975

DIAGRAM SHEWING THE DISTRIBUTION BY AGES OF 10,000 OF EACH SEX

MALES

FEMALES

DRAWN & LITHO. GOVT. PHOTOZINCO. OFFICE, POONA 1892

CHAPTER IV.

AGE AND SEX.

Age.

There are many uses in the age tables. In a way they afford a test of prosperity, as the average length of life must be taken as a proof of this. Use of the tables.

For even to one who considers that life is not worth living, the larger number of births and deaths, proportionately to the number of inhabitants, that a country with a low average of life must produce, compared with a country that has a higher one, can scarcely be looked upon as anything but an evil. The higher the average life-time the less is the waste of life and the misery entailed thereby, with which a population of equal numbers is maintained.

The country itself can be compared with others, or with itself, at different periods, and the different races and localities within it can be compared.

The ages will show at once, of course presuming their correctness, the average age of persons living at the time, but this is by no means the same as the average duration of life. A country with a high birth-rate, but also a high rate of infant mortality, would show as high an age-average as a country in which there were fewer born but more survived, because the children dying immediately after birth would not come into the calculation at all. But when the average duration of life is considered, then the effect of these early deaths is seen.

The average duration of life, or the expectation of life at birth, as well as the expectation of life at any age, can be calculated from the census figures, combined with death statistics, or even from the census figures alone, for a series of years, provided that the natural increase of births over deaths has advanced during the interval between the enumerations at a steadily increasing rate of progress. Given the number of persons alive in a given year, and their ages, and the number of persons that die at each age, the formation of a life table is a matter of simple arithmetic. For assuming that the same proportions are constant, out of a given number of persons alive at a given age in one year it is known how many will probably be alive in each successive year, and the total of the numbers surviving at each subsequent year divided by the original number will give the number of years' expectation of life at that age. Without reliable registration statistics of death, the number dying in a year at each age must first be calculated from the numbers alive at each age, at the different periods of enumeration. Life tables.

In India the registration is nowhere, I believe, sufficiently accurate for this purpose. As noticed in Chapter II, it cannot be depended on as even approximately accurate for actual numbers, though relatively its value is great. Also it is known that the birth-rate and death-rate fluctuate considerably from year to year according to the season. Added to this, that the ages returned at all the enumerations are recognised to be inaccurate, and it will be seen that the task of framing an age table to show the expectation of life at different years is one that must be based in a great measure on conjecture. It is not intended to make any attempt at this in this commentary, as it is work that must be but poorly done by an amateur, but endeavour will be made to arrive at as near an estimate as possible of the inaccuracy of the age tables, and to correct them, as far as can be done, with reasonable probability. Accuracy of registration.

At all the enumerations, and in all the provinces, great complaint has been made as to the excessive inaccuracy with which the ages are recorded in this country, and anyone who has been in the habit of taking evidence, knows with what difficulty an answer is obtained to the question "What is your age?" And it is generally believed that this information is far more inaccurate than any other that is asked for in the schedule. Inaccuracy in stating age.

It seems to me that inaccuracies may proceed from at least four causes, which are perfectly distinct, and should have a perfectly distinct effect upon the tables :— Causes of the inaccuracy.

(1) The absolute omission of persons from enumeration if it be that this omission, and later on it is taken as proved to be so, is more frequent at a particular age or in one sex. This will reduce the numbers in that particular age-period.

(2) Wilful misrepresentation of age. This has been supposed to act almost always in the one direction of under-estimation, both on account of the universal desire of one sex to be thought younger than they are, and from the necessity of marriage before a certain age among the women of so many classes of the community, which would cause an unmarried girl above this age to be entered below it. I do not, however, believe that so much importance should be attached to this cause, as has generally been done. The reasons for this are given further on.

(3) Uncertainty as to one's exact age which may be experienced by fairly intelligent persons, who are not troubled much with dates in their ordinary life. The tendency of this error is towards giving the ages in round numbers.

(4) Complete ignorance, which leads to the most wild answers as to age. This error is corrected by the enumerators to a great extent, and its effect is therefore lessened; but as all the people enumerated are not seen by the enumerator, this error will have most effect among the class of persons least seen by him, *i. e.*, the women.

Natural sequence of age-periods.

It is obvious that if the tables were perfectly correct, and there were no general causes to affect the birth-rates or the death-rates at a particular age or in any particular years, the figures ought to decrease gradually from the first years to the last.

This would seem to be such an obvious truism as to be hardly worth explaining; but as I recently heard it disputed, a few words may be given to it. Supposing that the same number of persons is born every year, and that the rate of mortality for each age remains constant, the persons born in one year will lose a certain proportion in each successive year, and therefore the number alive of those born in one year will be less by a gradually increasing difference than those born in each preceding year. As a matter of fact, under ordinary circumstances, the number born every year increases instead of remaining stationary, and this would emphasize the difference between each year. There are, however, circumstances in this country, such as an increased birth-rate in plentiful years or a diminished one in a year of scarcity, or an increased death-rate in a particular year, which do tend to disorganise it. An exceptional death-rate, unless it were confined to persons of particular ages, would have no such effect. It will be seen how far this is the case.

Tabulation periods.

Although the instructions were that persons should return their exact age at their last birth-day, they have been compiled by years only for the first five years of life, and then by quinquennial periods up to 60, above which age they are all grouped together.

The idea is that the ages up to 5 can be easily remembered by even the most ignorant mothers, so that better accuracy can be expected in these early years, and their utility is greater when shown in this way.

Tables.

TABLE No. 3.

British Territory without Aden.

Age.	Males.		Females.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Under 1 year ...	229,551	340,003	228,093	340,469
1 ..	165,593	154,878	171,922	164,797
2 ...	200,794	292,935	213,373	313,347
3	222,105	305,202	236,346	325,356
4 ..	254,961	313,014	249,189	309,027
Total, 0 — 4	1,073,004	1,406,122	1,098,923	1,452,996
5 — 9 ...	1,247,355	1,362,782	1,140,289	1,252,806
10 — 14 ..	1,050,730	1,030,734	820,744	797,986
15 — 19	679,862	775,511	607,498	695,466
20 — 24	699,538	815,165	726,812	845,281
25 — 29 .	806,762	925,874	751,438	846,443
30 — 34 ..	757,750	858,467	704,328	788,584
35 39	543,403	613,325	453,975	505,574
40 — 44	449,492	611,653	396,024	570,691
45 — 49 .	353,239	361,827	344,598	302,638
50 — 54	347,432	409,649	357,727	397,843
55 — 59	149,859	168,352	145,041	143,228
60 and over ..	339,292	423,606	403,290	494,441
Total	8,497,718	9,763,067	7,956,696	9,093,977

Table No. 3 shows the absolute numbers returned at each period for British Territory excluding Aden, along with those for 1881, by sex.

It will be noticed at once that neither in 1881 nor 1891 was there the regular sequence which might be expected, and in regard to the 1891 returns it is now to be seen how much of this is due to the disarranging effects of climate and physical causes, and how much to the incorrectness of the returns.

But first, in order to compare the way in which the total population was distributed over the age-periods at the two enumerations, it will be better to examine them with Bombay City and Sind, excluded, as well as with them.

Table No. 4 gives the same figures for the Presidency with those portions left out:—

TABLE No. 4.

British Territory, without Sind, Bombay City and Aden.

Age.	Males.		Females.		Age	Males.		Females.	
	1881	1891.	1881	1891.		1881	1891.	1881.	1891.
0	179,263	272 546	179,916	276,947	25 — 29	686,575	712,073	627,186	604,272
1 . .	145,110	1,53,018	141,791	142,193	30 — 34	595 920	645,012	585,550	625,899
2 ...	180,316	259 753	171,160	258,783	35 — 39	490,477	486,964	380,255	428,874
3 ...	167,417	229,084	161,254	230,426	40 — 44	670,022	477,394	604,701	467,116
4	193,790	242,645	186,336	244,700	45 — 49		259,792		237,425
0 — 4	881,896	1,127,026	872,388	1,152,705	50 — 54	279,961	319,918	308,895	325,760
5 9 ..	989 937	1,082,091	935,100	1,019,522	55 — 59	122 881	140,486	123,940	124,156
10 — 14 ..	871,801	836,122	708,731	660,051	60 and over ...	266,634	328,891	328,305	404,748
15 — 19 ...	527,515	611,294	441,969	583,240	Total ...	6,716,125	7,076,894	6,561,270	7,487,122
20 — 24	586,600	617,836	501,654	696,765					

Comparison with England and India.

Table No. 5 gives a comparative statement, showing for England and Wales (1881), India (1881) and the Bombay Presidency with Sind and Bombay City (1881 and 1891), the distribution of 10,000 persons of either sex among the age-periods :—

TABLE No. 5.

Distribution of 10,000 persons of either sex by age.

Age-periods	Males.								Females.							
	England and Wales	India.	Bombay excluding Sind and Bombay City.		Bombay with Sind and Bombay City.		Serial order of		England and Wales	India	Bombay excluding Sind and Bombay City.		Bombay with Sind and Bombay City.		Serial order of	
	1881.	1881	1881.	1891	1881.	1891.	(6)	(7)	1881.	1881	1881.	1891	1881.	1891	(14)	(15)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Under 1 year ...	298	263	267	355	270	348	...	..	282	276	275	370	287	374	.	..
1 ,, .	270	290	201	173	196	159	..	..	247	297	216	190	216	181	...	.
2 years . ..	278	243	289	312	236	300	..	.	265	271	261	345	259	345	...	.
3 ,, .	273	295	249	312	262	313	.	.	260	329	281	348	297	358	.	.
4 ,, .	272	297	289	316	300	320		.	258	308	298	326	313	340		.
Total, under 5 years .	1,391	1,318	1,295	1,469	1,263	1,440	2	1	1,328	1,480	1,331	1,579	1,381	1,598	2	1
5 — 9 years	1,241	1,482	1,474	1,409	1,498	1,396	1	2	1,184	1,384	1,478	1,361	1,483	1,378	1	2
10 — 14 ,, ...	1,109	1,214	1,298	1,084	1,237	1,066	3	3	1,048	1,006	1,093	804	1,039	977	3	5
15 19 ,, .	1,001	811	785	798	800	794	7	7	959	779	751	779	764	765	7	7
20 24 ,,	890	799	767	805	823	831	6	6	912	905	903	927	913	929	5	4
25 — 29 ,, ..	776	896	948	928	949	948	4	4	900	946	957	927	944	931	4	3
30 — 34 ,,	665	843	867	840	892	870	5	5	879	891	891	849	885	867	6	6
35 — 39 ,, .	589	587	641	685	589	628	8	8	597	547	560	573	571	556	9	9
40 — 44 ,,	583	642	510	622	529	627	9	9	545	645	470	625	498	628	10	8
45 — 49 ,, ..	453	344	428	385	416	371	10	12	453	317	453	344	463	343	13	12
50 — 54 ,,	388	430	417	417	400	420	11	11	402	404	464	435	440	417	11	11
55 — 71 ,,	302	161	183	183	176	173	13	13	319	157	189	167	182	167	12	14
60 and over .	998	476	897	428	899	434	12	10	780	591	801	540	807	644	9	10

First, as to males: in England there is a regular decreasing sequence from the earliest to the latest period, such as it has been shown we ought to expect. Above 60, where the limits of the period are wider, there are more than between 30 and 35, but less than between 25 and 30.

In Bombay the first three quinquennial periods in 1891 follow their natural order. In 1881 the order here was totally disorganized by the famine, which was much more fatal to infants and children than to adults, by causing more deaths; and also reduced the number of infants by stopping births to a large extent. After this the next six periods follow the same order at the two enumerations, though this is not the natural order. In 1891 the persons over 60 come next, *i. e.*, after the 40 — 44, while in 1881 they are less numerous than in any quinquennial period except the last, 55 — 59.

Taking females: in England the results are equally regular, those over 60 taking the same place above those between 30 and 35. In Bombay the series is not so regular in 1891 as in 1881, the period 10 — 14 being much lower down in the scale at the last enumeration.

It will be noticed that if we add together the totals of the two divisions of each decennial period, taking by ten years at a time, instead of five, that all the proportions of India and of the two Bombay enumerations approach nearer to the English proportions, and then follow a fairly regular sequence. The figures so united are given in Table No. 6. The females at the present census

between the ages of 10 and 15 are very few compared with the males, and this point will require special attention when we come to the question of sex :—

TABLE No. 6.

Age-period.	Males.						Females.					
	England and Wales.	India.	Bombay excluding Sind and Bombay City.		Bombay with Sind and Bombay City.		England and Wales.	India.	Bombay excluding Sind and Bombay City.		Bombay with Sind and Bombay City.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881	1881.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0 — 9	2,682	2,750	2,719	2,877	2,731	2,836	2,506	2,303	2,759	2,940	2,814	2,976
10 — 19	2,112	2,025	2,083	1,880	2,037	1,850	2,007	1,785	1,883	1,678	1,903	1,642
20 — 29	1,656	1,695	1,736	1,783	1,772	1,783	1,712	1,840	1,860	1,854	1,857	1,860
30 — 39	1,254	1,472	1,528	1,475	1,531	1,507	1,276	1,403	1,471	1,422	1,456	1,423
40 — 49	906	986	936	1,007	945	998	998	962	923	969	931	961
50 — 59	687	597	600	600	585	592	731	621	653	602	632	594
60 and over ...	693	475	397	428	399	434	780	591	501	540	507	544

Abstraction of ages by years.

In order to help in correcting the age tables, the ages were abstracted by years for ½ per cent. of the population, or about 100,000 out of the 18 millions of the Presidency excluding the presidency town and Aden. This table reduced to 100,000 of each sex is given in Table No. 7 :—

TABLE No. 7.

Age.	Male.	Female.	Age	Male	Female.	Age	Male.	Female.	Age.	Male.	Female.
Infant	3,510	3,789	26	777	675	52	293	275	78	4	2
1	1,634	1,836	27	677	576	53	62	51	79	24	18
2	2,991	3,553	28	1,291	1,351	54	96	89	80	212	322
3	3,154	3,727	29	709	384	55	1,272	1,222	81	6	2
4	3,409	3,105	30	5,895	6,624	56	79	93	82	6	11
5	3,574	3,300	31	244	149	57	73	47	83	...	...
6	3,161	2,833	32	1,653	1,451	58	124	120	84	4	..
7	2,582	2,620	33	298	247	59	191	182	85	36	44
8	3,205	3,162	34	604	229	60	2,000	2,798	86	4	2
9	1,702	1,671	35	4,375	3,918	61	58	47	87	4	...
10	3,702	3,049	36	610	464	62	152	142	88	2	...
11	1,086	956	37	223	216	63	21	13	89	4	2
12	3,552	2,600	38	683	544	64	54	62	90	54	38
13	848	760	39	462	171	65	636	609	91	6	2
14	1,400	1,153	40	4,961	5,391	66	28	18	92	4	...
15	2,413	2,180	41	201	160	67	21	33	93	.	..
16	1,925	1,996	42	715	578	68	54	47	94		.
17	709	720	43	180	111	69	40	51	95	10	9
18	2,092	2,438	44	268	113	70	493	647	96	...	...
19	773	516	45	2,683	2,821	71	4	51	97	...	...
20	3,976	5,409	46	178	198	72	54	27	98	6	4
21	463	359	47	163	122	73	...	4	99	...	2
22	2,040	2,200	48	358	296	74	28	22	100	8	7
23	516	431	49	133	89	75	208	327			
24	891	662	50	3,668	3,987	76	9	7			
25	6,047	6,558	51	111	73	77		...	Total.	100,000	100,000

And in Table No. 8 are contrasted the age-periods for 100,000 of each sex, as obtained from this special abstraction and the general abstraction. They agree within a very small percentage, and the special sheet may therefore be taken with confidence to show the ages as actually returned by years. The greatest difference between the two is in the female 10 — 14 period, of 2·95 per cent. on the numbers as given in the special abstraction. Allowance will be made for these differences when the entries in Table No. 7 have been re-distributed.

TABLE No. 8.

Age-periods.	General Abstraction		Special Abstraction	
	Males.	Females.	Males	Females
0 — 4	14,400	15,980	14.698	16,010
5 — 9	13,980	13,780	14,224	13,586
10 — 14 ...	10,560	8,770	10,598	8,518
15 — 19	7,940	7,650	7,912	7,850
20 — 24	8,350	9,290	7,895	9,091
25 — 29 .	9,480	9,310	9,501	9,544
30 — 34	8,790	8,670	8,694	8,700
35 — 39	6,280	5,560	6,353	5,313
40 — 44	6,270	6,280	6,325	6,353
45 — 49	3,710	3,330	3,517	3,526
50 — 54 ...	4,200	4,370	4,230	4,475
55 — 59 ...	1,720	1,570	1,739	1,664
60 and over ...	4,340	5,440	4,314	5,370
Total ...	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

Peculiarities of Table 7.

It is at once apparent that entries have been massed on all the multiples of 5, especially the even multiples and 25, and also on 12. Besides this, from 8 upwards every even number has more entries than either the numbers immediately before or after it, except in the case of 58 for both sexes, and of 34 and 68 for females, where the numbers are too small for any general conclusion, and of course in the case of all numbers ending in 5. In each decennial period, too, the age ending in 8 has more entries than that ending in 6, though this would naturally be the larger. Also though the above peculiarities give the list the appearance of following no particular order, it will be seen that with few exceptions the ages ending with a particular unit decrease continuously from the first to the last decennial period, *e. g.*, 3, 13, 23, 33, 43, &c., show a gradually decreasing number. The exceptions are 10, 12, 20, 25, 59 and 64 for males, 25, 41, 59 and 71 for females. The entries on 59, 64 and 71 are so few as hardly to justify their being considered an exception, so, except in 41 for females, the divergences from this order are only in the case of the round numbers 10, 12, 20 and 25. The conclusions that it seems to me to be quite fair to draw from this are that the ages not stated in round numbers are in the main correct; that where a person knows his age pretty correctly, but not the number of years quite accurately, he is more likely to record an even number than an odd one; that where he is more doubtful he will give the number ending in 5 or 0 that he thinks it to be nearest; and when he is quite uncertain he guesses at the nearest 10. For instance, a man of 43 who knew the exact day of his birth, would record himself as such; but if he was not quite so accurate but knew his age pretty well, he would be more likely to put himself down as 42 or 44 than 43. With still more uncertainty he would go to 45 or to 40; but he would not be likely to pass over the nearest number ending in 5, *viz.* 45, for a more distant one like 35 or 55; nor 40 for 30 or 50. A man of 46 would be almost equally likely to call himself 45 or 50; though a man of 49 would be much more likely to call himself 50 than 45. In other words, a number like 40 would attract entries from 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43 and 44; 45 would attract from 42, 43, 46 and 47; 42 from 41 and 43: conversely, 43 would lose to 42, 44, 45 and 40. I would therefore correct this table by, first, deducting from every age ending in an even number (including those ending in 0) the number of entries which would seem in excess, and dividing it between itself and the odd number on each side; secondly, in doing the same with each odd multiple of 5 (except 25), and dividing the excess between the number itself and the two nearest numbers on each side; and, thirdly, in doing the same with 25 and 12 and every even multiple of 5, and dividing the excess between the number itself and the eight numbers on each side of it. That is, I take the influence of the partiality for even numbers to affect only each even number itself and the odd above and below it, that of each odd multiple of 5 to extend half-way between it and the next multiple of 5, and that for an even multiple of 5, which is the greatest, to extend to half-way between itself and the next even multiple on either side, and to be greater on the numbers nearest it. From the even multiples of 10 two deductions have been made, one by which only the one number each side is benefited, as in the case of any even number, and one which extends half to itself and the two numbers on each side of it, on account of its being a multiple of 5 and half to itself and the four numbers on each side of it, on account of its being an even multiple of 5. In the case of a multiple of 10, to determine the excess attributable to each cause, I take the arithmetical mean between the entries on the even numbers immediately above and below it to show the entries that it would have borne, if it had been an ordinary even number. The excess above this is taken as the number of extra entries due to its being a multiple of 5. The way in which the excess on the ordinary even numbers has been divided, is by taking the arithmetical mean between the odd numbers on each side of it to be the number of entries recorded for it with the same accuracy as on the odd numbers, and subtracting these from the total on the even number, and then dividing the remainder between all three numbers, in the proportion of the amounts already on the odd numbers, and double that on the even. The reason for doubling the number of the even year is because entries that ought to have been made on an odd number are equally likely to be made on either even number next to it; and so the odd number has to receive entries from the even number on each side of it, *e. g.*, taking the age 38 for males, the mean of the entries for ages 37 and 39 is $\frac{283+402}{2} = 342{\cdot}5$. This is the number that I take to have been recorded on 38 with the same accuracy as those recorded on 37 and 39. It is not quite correct, as it should be rather less than the arithmetical mean, but

it is near enough. The excess over this, viz. 683 — 342·5, is divided between the ages 37, 38 and 39 in the proportion of 223, 2×342·5, and 462. Where one of the odd numbers is a multiple of 5, it was necessary first to find the number of entries which are not due to the fact of its being such a multiple. This has been done by taking the mean between the next two odd numbers. Thus in age period 35 (males), the mean between 33 and 37 is $\frac{298+223}{2}$ or 260·5. The mean of 33 and 35 is therefore $\frac{298+260·5}{2}$ or 279·25. and the excess of 604, the number of entries on 34, over this number has been divided between 33, 34 and 35 in the proportion of 298, twice 279·25 and 260·5. After these adjustments were made those for the odd multiples of 5 were made in the adjusted figures, and lastly those for the even multiples of 10 and for 12. I have not made any correction for the evident partiality for numbers ending in 8, because it may be accidental. In Kolhápur, the Southern Marátha Jághirs and Sáwantwádi, half of the population was abstracted by years, and except for this last-mentioned peculiarity, which is not found there, all the other characteristics of this table are repeated there. The corrections above made may fairly be taken to counteract the effect of the partiality for round and even numbers. The following is the table No. 9, that results from it, at the same base of 100,000 males and females :—

TABLE No. 9.

Age.	Male.	Female	Age	Male.	Female.	Age.	Male.	Female.	Age.	Male	Female
Infant	3,510	3,789	26	1,406	1,375·50	52	638·25	695	78	39	47·50
1	1,634	1,836	27	1,710·75	1,978·75	53	408·50	597·75	79	78	111·75
2	2,991	3,553	28	2,010 50	2,176·75	54	414·75	396 50	80	45·75	71
3	3,297·50	3,756	29	2,497·25	2,298·75	55	309·75	290	81	31 75	58
4	3,565	3,130	30	1,974·75	1,982·25	56	392	424	82	22	51·50
5	3,118·50	3,181 25	31	1,383·25	1,291·50	57	389	352	83	..	..
6	3,113·50	2,905	32	1,645	1,643·25	58	449·75	557·50	84	13·25	...
7	3,179·75	2,956 50	33	2,330·50	2,198·25	59	679·25	907	85	13·25	17 25
8	2,740	2,685·25	34	1,345·50	811	60	461·25	583·50	86	16·50	18·75
9	2,782·25	2,492·75	35	1,172·75	863·25	61	354	439·75	87	17·50	12·50
10	2,602·25	2,208	36	1,425·50	1,374	62	336·50	408·75	88	9·50	5·50
11	2,047·25	1,671·75	37	1,217 25	1,485·75	63	266	215·75	89	9·50	10 75
12	1,931·25	1,557 75	38	1,185·25	1,120 75	64	225·50	259·75	90	13	10 75
13	1,837·25	1,456·25	39	1,628·75	1,074·50	65	147 25	161·50	91	19·25	11
14	1,484	1,218 50	40	1,100·75	1,112 75	66	139	134	92	11	5·50
15	1,632·25	1,478	41	913·	1,182 50	67	151·50	180 75	93	2	2
16	1,915·50	1,969	42	1,046·50	1,092 75	68	120·25	153	94	2	2
17	1,792·50	2,192	43	1,261·50	1,085·50	69	177	168·25	95	2	2
18	1,719·75	2,048	44	858	611·25	70	108	151·25	96	2	2
19	2,417·75	2,463	45	628·75	590	71	89·50	162·25	97	4	1
20	2,057·75	2,390	46	755·75	939 25	72	79 50	93·75	98	2	2·50
21	1,689·75	2,095·25	47	977	1,165	73	44 50	118	99	2	3·50
22	1,943	2,250	48	852 50	828	74	89	143·75	100	8	7
23	1,748·25	1,835	49	799·75	765	75	63 75	84·75			
24	1,259·75	1,094·75	50	754·25	755·75	76	70	56·50			
25	1,174 50	1,039·25	51	750	749	77	35	.	Total.	100,000	100,000

TABLE No. 10.

Distribution of 100,000 persons of either sex according to corrected ages.

Age-period.	Male.	Female.	Age-period.	Male	Female.
0 — 4	14,997	16,064	40 — 44 .	5,270	5,085
5 — 9 . .	14,934	14,221	45 — 49 ...	4,014	4,287
10 — 14	9,002	8,112	50 — 54 ...	3,056	3,194
15 — 19 ...	9,478	10,150	55 — 59 ...	2,220	2,530
20 — 24	8,698	9,665	60 and over	3,324	3,969
25 — 29	8,799	8,869			
30 —34 .	8,679	7,926			
35 — 39 ...	6,629	5,928	Total ...	100,000	100,000

TABLE No. 11.

Total Presidency according to corrected ages.

Age-period.	Male.	Female.	Age-period	Male.	Female.
0 — 4 ...	2,082,062	2,093,645	40 — 44 ...	731,644	662,736
5 — 9 ...	2,073,316	1,853,444	45 — 49 ...	557,271	558,731
10 — 14 .	1,374,714	1,057,249	50 — 54	424,271	416,278
15 — 19 ...	1,315,849	1,322,965	55 — 59	308,207	329,739
20 — 24 ..	1,207,560	1,259,654	60 and over	461,477	517,286
25 — 29 ..	1,221,582	1,135,910			
30 — 34 ...	1,204,922	1,033,008			
35 — 39 ...	920,317	772,605	Total ..	13,883,192	13,033,150

Table No. 10 shows the distribution of 100,000 persons of each sex by the usual age-periods according to the corrected ages, and Table No. 11 the whole population so distributed.

TABLE No. 12.

Ages.	Census, 1872	Census, 1881	Mean	Adjusted Numbers.
0 — 1 ..	34,586	26,996	30,791	40,296
1 — 6	173,585	131,085	152 335	154,023
6 — 12	159,036	169,142	164,089	154,464
12 — 20 . .	142,620	149,452	146,036	177,107
20 — 30	189,147	177,271	183,209	173,552
30 — 40	140,191	153,107	146,649	126,699
40 — 50 ...	86,902	94,516	90,709	87,468
50 — 60	48,315	58,505	53,410	53,972
Above 60 ...	25,618	39,626	32,772	31,819
Total .	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

It is worth while comparing with these the adjusted age tables given in the Census Commissioner's report for 1881. It was made out for males only, and was done by Mr. G. F. Hardy, F.I.A., F.R.A.S., to whom was entrusted the work of preparing age tables for all the provinces. They are given in Table No. 12:— 1891 adjusted tables.

To eliminate the discrepancies between the special and general abstractions, the figures may be altered in the same proportion as those given in Table No. 8, for each age-period. Thus for females between 10 and 15, the figures will become $\frac{9,112 \times 8,770}{8,618}$ or 8,352. The difference is 2·9 per cent. Table No. 13 gives these figures and Table No. 14 the figures for the whole Presidency at these rates:—

TABLE No. 13.

Age-period	Male.	Female.	Age-period.	Male	Female.
0 — 4	14,603	16,034	35 — 39	6,553	6,204
5 — 9 ..	14,657	14,424	40 — 44	5,224	5,026
10 — 14 ...	9,866	8,352	45 — 49	4,234	4,049
15 — 19 ...	9,511	9,891	50 — 54 ...	3,034	3,110
20 — 24	9,199	9,877	55 — 59	2,196	2,887
25 — 29 ..	8,780	8,551	60 and over ..	3,343	4,021
30 — 34 .	8,775	7,899			

*TABLE No. 14.

Age-period	Male.	Female.	Age-period.	Male	Female.
0 — 4 ..	2,036,916	2,089,911	40 — 44	724,289	655,092
5 — 9	2,031,922	1,873,955	45 — 49	587,099	527,622
10 — 14	1,367,940	1,088,457	50 — 54	420,618	406,404
15 — 19	1,318,592	1 289,034	55 — 59 ..	304,365	311,185
20 — 24	1,275,309	1,227,211	60 and over	463,484	523,975
25 — 29 .	1,217,188	1,121,530			
30 — 34 .	1,218,486	1,020,086	Total	13,872,613	13,094,497*
35 — 39	909,517	808,561			

*The Mahi Kántha Bhils, whose ages were not returned, are excluded

That these ages are correct, or even approximately so, I do not assert with any confidence, but that they are nearer so than those in the original totals may be accepted without doubt. Corrected tables.

It is interesting to compare them with the 1881 figures for the periods 10 years younger, to see what was the number 10 years ago out of which those now enumerated are the survivors. Table No. 15 shows this comparison for both corrected and uncorrected ages of 1891, and it will be seen that the corrected ages correspond much more nearly with the 1881 ages than do the uncorrected ones, especially in the 10 — 14 and 15 — 19 periods of 1891, which correspond to the 0 — 4 and 5 — 9 periods of 1881, which were those most disorganized by the famine. Between 10 and 15 the females appear to be much more correct than the males:— Comparison with 1881 tables.

TABLE No. 15.

Age-periods uncorrected and corrected figures, compared with 1881.

Age-periods.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	1891, uncorrected	1881, 10-years younger.	1891, corrected.	1891, uncorrected.	1881, 10 years younger	1891, corrected.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0 - 4	1,993,066	...	2,082,062	2,067,655	...	2,093,645
5 — 9	1,964,335	...	2,073,316	1,817,383	...	1,853,444
10 — 14	1,474,912	1,481,198	1,374,714	1,154,110	1,515,539	1,057,249
15 — 19	1,112,893	1,751,473	1,315,849	980,862	1,613,174	1,322,865
20 — 24	1,170,949	1,567,531	1,207,560	1,216,993	1,248,856	1,259,654
25 — 29	1,303,753	1,031,535	1,221,582	1,212,794	923,758	1,155,910
30 — 34	1,219,457	1,035,222	1,204,922	1,135,089	1,055,994	1,033,008
35 — 39	860,279	1,138,469	920,317	719,090	1,065,081	772,605
40 — 44	872,707	1,031,075	731,644	828,262	953,606	662,736
45 — 49 ...	496,743	753,409	557,271	415,670	652,090	558,731
50 — 54	584,688	616,888	424,271	576,080	559,378	416,278
55 — 59	226,657	481,230	308,207	194,115	468,842	329,739
60 and over ...	592,174	1,100,627	461,477	706,390	1,202,207	517,286

In this connection I have taken into account only the errors due to the third out of the four causes described above. It would be impossible to rectify Other causes of error.

accurately the errors due to omission from enumeration altogether, except by a test re-enumeration, and even then it would be unsafe to generalize from a test of particular parts of the province, but assuming the numbers of one sex to be correct, it may be possible to adjust the other to it ; and an attempt at this will be made when the subject of sex is reached.

The second source of error is closely connected with it, and can be treated at the same time. As to the fourth, I do not think that so much weight is to be attached as the generally recorded opinion that I have hitherto seen would lead one to expect. At my request most of the Assistant and Deputy Collectors took personal tests of the ages recorded. With the enumeration books of selected villages in their hands they had up the villagers before them, and recorded for each in a form supplied the age which they found entered in the book, and the age which they concluded him to be, from his answers to questions and from his personal appearance. Table No. 16 shows for each age and sex the number of cases so tested, with the average divergence from the enumerator's figures, the plus sign signifying that the real age was higher than that recorded, and the minus that it was less. The test is, of course, of a very small percentage, and the officers who conducted it are liable to be mistaken, perhaps as much as the enumerators. But they are all men accustomed to the taking and weighing of evidence and to the appraising of the age of persons appearing before them as witnesses. The general correctness of the returns is most remarkable, and shows that the enumerators have done their work as well as can be expected, and that the ages are returned more correctly than could have been expected from an illiterate population. The number of tests of the higher ages is very small, and the divergencies shown are consequently greater. Except for this the test does not show that inaccuracy is more prevalent in one sex or at one age than another. Up to 60 the variations are wonderfully small. The general tendency seems to be to slightly underestimate the age up to 30 for males and 37 for females, and to overstate it after that :—

TABLE No. 16.*

Age.	Male.			Female.			Age.	Male.			Female.		
Infant.	42	1·1	+1·1	44	1·1	+1·1	46	14	45·4	—0·6	4	43·0	—3·0
1	39	1·4	+0·4	41	1·3	+0·3	47	11	46·4	—0·6	3	44·3	—2·7
2	64	2·4	+0·4	74	2·7	+0·7	48	14	40 8	—7·2	15	46·7	—1·3
3	85	3·5	+0·5	83	3·5	+0·5	49	9	48·5	—0·5	1	49·0	...
4	77	4·2	+0·2	87	4·6	+0·6	50	147	50·4	+0 4	115	50·9	+0·9
5	94	5·0	...	80	5·5	+0·5	51	4	50·2	—0·8	2	50·5	—0·5
6	92	6·9	+0·9	72	6·7	+0·7	52	23	52·1	+0·1	12	52·0	...
7	65	6·6	—0·4	71	7·5	+0·5	53	6	51·5	—1·5	4	50·7	—2·3
8	90	8·3	+0·3	78	8·8	+0·8	54	7	53·7	—0·3	2	67·0	+13·0
9	48	9·2	+0·2	55	7·5	—1·5	55	57	56·2	+1·2	50	54·0	—1·0
10	97	9·4	—0·6	84	10·2	+0·2	56	2	57·0	+1·0	...	...	...
11	25	11·1	+0·1	25	11·2	+0·2	57	1	55 0	—2·0	2	58·5	+1·5
12	95	12·7	+0·7	60	13·0	+1·0	58	6	56·1	—1·9	...	...	...
13	31	17·7	+4·7	20	14·2	+1·2	59	2	54·5	—4·5	1	51·0	—8·0
14	47	14·6	+0·6	19	14·4	+0·4	60	85	60·5	+0·5	80	61·0	+1·0
15	63	15·8	+0·8	47	16·1	+1·1	61	1	63·0	+2·0	..	...	...
16	53	17·1	+1·1	34	16·7	+0·7	62	4	64·0	+2·0	7	61·2	—0·8
17	26	18·7	+1·7	13	18·4	+1·4	63	3	65·0	+2·0	1	62·0	—1·0
18	84	18·5	+0·5	57	19·0	+1·0	64	..	..	...	1	49·0	—15·0
19	14	19·7	+0·7	13	20·0	+1·0	65	33	60·7	—4·3	17	66·5	+1·5
20	111	20·0	...	132	22·0	+2·0	66	1	68·0	+2·0	2	58·0	—8·0
21	17	21·5	+0·5	14	21·1	+0·1	67	3	68·0	+1·0	2	61·0	—7·0
22	61	22·9	+0·9	71	23·3	+1·3	68	1	70·0	+2·0	1	70·0	+2·0
23	17	25·0	+2·0	21	24·6	+1·6	69	1	64·0	—5·0	...	...	...
24	22	24·2	+0·2	21	24·1	+0·1	70	14	77·3	+7·3	18	67·6	—2·4
25	187	24·9	—0·1	156	23·4	—1·6	71	...	.	...	1	76·0	+5·0
26	21	26·7	+0·7	20	26·6	+0·6	72	4	73·5	+1·5	3	68·0	—4·0
27	34	28·1	+1·1	17	28·2	+1·2	73	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	55	27·0	—1 0	50	27·6	—0·4	74	...	..	...	...	...	...
29	17	29·4	+0·4	12	31·2	+2·2	75	14	72·6	—2·4	11	72·1	—2·9
30	180	29·8	—0·2	218	31·1	+1·1	76	...	...	...	1	76·0	...
31	15	31·8	+0·8	12	31·3	+0·3	77	2	77·0	...	.	...	...
32	54	31·1	—0·9	64	33·6	+1·6	78	1	78·0	...	1	78·0	...
33	8	32·7	—0 3	7	34·2	+1·2	79	..	...	...	2	67·5	—11·5
34	7	32·2	-1·8	12	33·1	—0·9	80	3	80·6	+0·6	4	67·5	—12·5
35	177	34·9	—0·1	192	36·1	+1·1	81	..	...	...	...	...	...
36	14	35·8	—0·2	16	36·7	+0 7	82	...	...	...	..	...	...
37	13	35·3	—1·7	9	38·8	+1·8	83	...	...	...	..	...	...
38	30	34·1	—3 9	29	37·4	—0·6	84	...	..	...	...	...	...
39	13	38·6	-·0·4	6	36·3	—2·7	85	2	70·0	—15·0	...	...	...
40	193	39·2	-0 8	176	40·3	+0·3	86	...	..	.	...	...	...
41	9	43·1	+2·1	6	39·8	—1·2	87	...	...	...	..	...	...
42	41	42·8	+0·8	37	42·0	...	88	...	...	...	...	..	...
43	2	42·5	—0 5	2	43 0	...	89	...	...	..	...	...	...
44	8	42·0	—2·0	4	43·5	—0·5	90	...	...	...	1	90·0	...
45	102	44·4	—0·6	118	46·1	+1·1							

*The figure in the age column is the enumerated age. The other three columns give the number of tests the average apparent age and average divergence of apparent from enumerated age in years.

Up to 5 it will be noticed that the ages have been abstracted by years. Children under 5.

It is important for many reasons connected with the rates of infant mortality and of births to know the exact number alive at each year at this early age, instead of grouping them all together, if it can be done with accuracy. And it was thought that even the most illiterate father could count up to 5, and that the most ignorant mother would remember how long ago her child was born, and that therefore the ages could be depended on for correctness up to this age. It is to be seen how these hopes were realized. Naturally one would expect a decreasing sequence from the first year onwards.

The first age, below one, has the highest number both for males and females, and both with Sind and Bombay and without them. But after that the 5th period (above 4) has the highest, and the number decreases from that to the second period, instead of increasing as we should have expected. Only among the females those between 4 and 5 are less numerous than those between 2 and 3 or 4 and 5, and their ages, in these early years, would therefore seem to be more accurately given than those of the males.

It is curious that the same phenomenon should have been found in 1881 pretty universally over the whole of India. It was then explained in most provinces to be in accordance with the facts, because each of the four years, 1876, 1877, 1878 and 1879, was more favourable to births and to the survival of infants than its successor, and therefore there were at the 1881 enumeration more children born in 1876, who would then be between 4 and 5, than children born in 1877, who would then be between 3 and 4, and so on for the later years No doubt, in this Presidency the birth-rates of the years immediately preceding the census of 1881 were thrown altogether out of shape by the famine; but the remarkable resemblance in the series at the present enumeration tends rather to show that in both cases the apparent irregularity is due to peculiarities in the enumeration and to the idiosyncracies of the people enumerated, which at both times vitiated the returns. For it is evident that in an increasing population, though it may now and again show a decline in the birth-rate, this must be the exception, and not the rule, as the figures for the two enumerations, if correct, would make it. For if they are correct they show that in 1876, 1877, 1878 and 1879, and again in 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889, the number of births, or, at any rate, the number of infants that survived was rapidly decreasing. I say of infants that survived, because though one year may very often be more deadly than another to the lives of newly born children, I do not find it advanced anywhere that one year is more likely than another to kill off the children alive between 3 and 4 more rapidly than those between 4 and 5, or those between 2 and 3 more rapidly than those between 3 and 4.

Birth and death rates.

It has been noticed above, in Chapter II, that the birth as well as the death rate depends a great deal on the healthiness of the season and the plentifulness of the harvest. Table No. 17 gives the number of registered births and deaths and the excess of births over deaths for each of the years from 1881 to 1890. The births increase steadily in number every year except in 1889. This is partly due, no doubt, to better registration and partly due to the increasing number of births, which the increased number of the population in the 10 years would of itself prove must have been the case. The drop in 1889 cannot have been caused by a sudden decline in the accuracy of the registration, for there were no official orders that would have led to it, and, as the births and deaths are registered by the same persons, and the number of deaths registered in 1889 is much larger than in any other year, any cause affecting the accuracy of the one would have affected that of the other as well. If we turn to the tables in Chapter II on the climatic features of the year, it will be seen that 1889 followed on a year of exceptionally dear food and low wages. The deaths, it will be seen, fluctuate much more than the births, but in no one year have they exceeded them, and of course this is only natural, as the comparative unhealthiness of different years has a far greater effect on the death than the birth rate.

TABLE No. 17

Years.	Registered births.	Registered deaths	Excess of births or deaths	Serial order of year with respect to (2)	(3).	(4).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1881 ...	459,657	381,450	78,207	10	3	10
1882 ...	491,340	343,413	147,928	9	1	5
1884 ...	501,901	420,198	81,703	8	5	9
1884 ...	534,733	408,409	126,314	7	4	6
1885 ...	572,431	473,591	98,840	6	9	7
1886 ...	581,553	381,185	200,368	5	2	1
1887 ...	628,193	455,261	172,932	3	6	2
1888 ...	634,693	468,039	166,654	2	8	4
1889 ...	607,497	515,572	91,927	4	10	8
1890 ...	641,115	464,616	177,499	1	7	3

Births and deaths under 1 year and between 1 and 5 years.

Table No. 18 gives the number of births and of deaths under 1 year, and between 1 year and 5 years for the five years immediately preceding the census. Though the census was taken near the end of February, the majority of the ages were entered some weeks previously, and it will be accurate enough for all practical purposes to take the children born in 1890 as those that would be under one year at the enumeration, those born in 1889 as between 1 and 2, and so on

TABLE No 18.

Years	Males			Females		
	Births	Deaths.		Births	Deaths	
		Under 1 year	Over 1 and under 5.		Under 1 year	Over 1 and under 5
1890	333 698	58 074	50 697	307 417	48 327	49 209
1889	312 974	57 0 2	58 855	285,715	50 0 2	57 7'5
1888	310 316	53 519	49 604	304,377	46 273	48 532
1887	327 500	4 019	71 968	300 602	41 578	50 553
1886	301 376	49 853	30 553	278 177	42 398	38 470
	1 607,864	268 180	250 566	1 478 179	230 625	244 039

It would serve no useful purpose to calculate for these returns the number that ought to be alive of each year according to the registration returns, but it may be interesting to note the total number that would be alive under 5 according to them.

Persons dying under 1 year in 1887 must have been born in 1886 or 1887, and, therefore, if they survived must have been under 5 at the beginning of 1891. But persons dying under 1 year in 1886 may have been born at any time in 1885 or 1886, and the deaths of those born in 1885 would make no difference to the number of persons living under 5, at the beginning of 1891, because at that time they would have, if living, been over 5. It is necessary to determine, therefore, how many of the deaths under 1 year in 1886 were due to persons born in 1886 and how many to those born in 1885. As the births and deaths may be assumed to be evenly distributed throughout the year, it would be safe to assume that half were due to persons born in either year, if the death-rate for young children were constant. But this is not the case The death of a child, born in 1885, below 1 year, may occur either in 1885 or 1886, but the majority of those occurring in the first 6 months of life will take place in 1885, and the majority of those occurring in the second 6 months will take place in 1886. So for the deaths within 1 year of birth of children born in 1886 They must occur either in 1886 or 1887, the majority of the deaths within 6 months being in 1886 and of those over 6 months in 1887. The deaths below one year, therefore, in 1886 will be principally of children over 6 months born in 1885 and of children under 6 months born in 1886. The death-rate of the latter would be higher than the death-rate of the first year of life, while of the former it would be nearer the rate of the second year, and it cannot be far out if we take these two rates to represent the proportion of the persons born in the two years 1885 and 1886, out of those dying under one year in 1886. Persons dying in 1890 between 1 and 5 must have been born between 1st January 1885 and 31st December 1889. All but those born in 1885 would have been between 1 and 5 at the census, if surviving. We want to find, therefore, the number of those deaths due to persons born in 1885. Those born in 1889, 1888, 1887, 1886 and 1885 would have been approximately 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years old, and one can take it that the deaths were due to these ages in the ratio of the death-rate of the 2nd, 3rd, &c., year of life. The deaths over 1 year and under 5 during the other years 1886—89 may be divided in the same way into deaths which would have affected the number living at the census under 5, and deaths which would not. As in 1890 one takes those born in 1886—89—

So in 1889 one takes	those born in	1886—88,
In 1888	do.	1886-87,
And in 1887	do.	1886.

The death-rates for the first five years of life, as given in the Indian Census Report for 1881, are.—

Age	
0 ...	28 44
1 ..	9 40
2	5 86
3 .	4 16
4 ..	3 08
5 . ..	2 43

The proportions of the deaths under 1 year that are counted as affecting the number of those surviving under 5 at the census, are for 1886 $\frac{23 \cdot 4}{27 \cdot 84}$ and of those dying between 1 and 5, the proportions to be reckoned are :—

In 1890 ...	$\frac{9 \cdot 40 + 5 \cdot 86 + 4 \cdot 16 + 3 \cdot 08}{24 \cdot 93}$	In 1888 ...	$\frac{9 \cdot 40 + 5 \cdot 86}{24 \cdot 93}$
„ 1889 ...	$\frac{9 \cdot 40 + 5 \cdot 86 + 4 \cdot 16}{24 \cdot 93}$	„ 1887 ...	$\frac{9 \cdot 40}{24 \cdot 93}$

Taking the births for the five years, and deducting the deaths in these years, as far as they affect the persons born in these years, we arrive at, as the number of persons under 5, who ought to have been living at the time of the census, 1,236,000 males and 1,151,000 females. The actual figures were 1,406,122 males and 1,452,996 females. The difference may be taken as indicating roughly the extent of the deficiencies in the registration beyond those of the census.

Reasons for the small numbers of children between 1 and 2.

It will be seen that the registration figures quoted in Tables Nos. 17 and 18 point to the year 1889 as having both a lower birth-rate and higher death-rate, both infant and adult, than any other, and therefore in a very small way account for part of the deficiency of children between 1 and 2. But it can only be a very small proportion that can be ascribed to this cause. The true reason is a defect in enumeration, and can, I think, be easily and simply explained. The instructions to enumerators on the point were to enter the number of years that each person had completed, and in the case of a child that had not completed one year to enter "infant," to which the equivalent in the commonest of the vernaculars is "*múl.*"

The word was therefore given a technical meaning of an infant under one year, which does not properly belong to it, and which no doubt confused the enumerators, and led to its being entered, in cases where 0 would not have been entered, for children over a year. Another reason is, I think, the well-known fact that natives of this country, as indeed of others, confuse the number of completed years with the number of the current year of age. Thus a child in its third year is called three. There can be no doubt that this is the cause of a good deal of error. I do not think it would lead to many children below one being entered as between 1 and 2, for they would be classed as "*múl*"; but it would lead to a good many that were in their second year, and consequently ought to have been classed in the second period between 1 and 2, being entered in the third, between 2 and 3. In this way numbers would be lost to this age-period, with no compensating gain. The other periods would gain each from the period below it, and lose to the period above it, and the gain would naturally be rather more than the loss, as the former comes from a more numerous period. The above reasons fully account for the small numbers between 1 and 2.

By districts.

In considering the different districts, it will be safer to work with the uncorrected tables, as it is likely that the error from inaccuracy of return is much the same in both.

Table No. 1 at the beginning of this chapter shows for each district the distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex over the age-periods. In the famine districts there is a large increase in the proportion of the first period, and a diminution of the age from 10 to 15, which corresponds to the low proportion of children under 5 in 1881. Almost everywhere there is an increase in the old men and women above 60.

Taking the districts in order, the age-periods in which they show a decrease more than nominal are those given below in Table No. 19. The letter M or F signifies males or females; where neither letter is given the increase or decrease is in both sexes.

TABLE No. 19.

Districts	Increase.	Decrease	Districts	Increase	Decrease
Ahmedabad ..	0 — 4, 40 — 49.	10 — 19	Ahmednagar	0 — 4, 15 — 24, 40 — 49, 60 —.	5 — 14, 25 — 39, 50 — 59.
Kaira ...	0 — 4, 15 — 24	5 14	Poona	0 — 4, 15 — 24, (25 — 29 M), 40 — 49, 60 —.	5 — 14, (25—29, F), 30 —39, 50 — 59
Panch Mahâls ..	0 — 4, 40 — 49, 60 —	5 — 14.	Sholápur	0 — 4, 20 — 24, 40	5 — 19
Broach ...	0 — 4, 20 — 24, 60 —.	30 — 39	Sátára ..	0 — 4, 15 — 19, (20 — 24 F), 40 — 49, (50 — 59 M), 60 —	5 — 14, (20 — 24 M), 25 — 39, (50 — 59 F)
Surat ...	0 — 4, 20 — 24, 40 — 49, 60 —.	5 — 14, 25 — 29,	Belgaum	0 — 4, 40 — 49, (50—59M), 60—.	5 — 19, 25 — 39, (50 — 59 F)
Thána ...	15 — 24, (25 — 29 M), 40 — 49, 60 F. —.	0 — 9, (25 — 29 F), 50 — 59, 60 M —.	Dhárwár ...	0 — 9, (15 — 19 F), 40 — 49, 60 —.	10 — 14, (15 — 19 M), 25 — 39, (50 — 59 F.)
Kolába .	(5 — 9 M), 10 — 19, (30 — 39 M), (50 — 59 M.).	0 — 4, (5 — 9 F), 20 — 29, (30 — 39 F), (50 — 59 F), 60 —	Bijápur ..	0 — 4, (5 — 9 M.), (40 — 59 M), 60 —	(5 — 9 F), 10 — 19, 25 — 39, (40 — 59 F)
Ratnágiri .	0 — 4, (15 — 29 F), (50—59 M.), 60 —	5 — 14, (15 — 29 M), 30 — 39, (50 — 59 F.)	Kánara .	0 — 4, 10 — 19, (30 — 39 F), 40 — 49, (50 — 59 M), 60 —.	5 — 9, 20 — 29 (30 — 39 M), (50 — 59 F.)
Khándesh .	0 — 4, 15 — 24, 40 — 49, 60 F. —	5 — 14, 30 — 39, 50 — 59, 60 M —.			
Násik .	(0 — 4 F), 15 — 24, 25 — 29, 40 — 49, (50 — 59 M), 60 —	(0 — 4 M), 5 — 14, (50 — 59 F.)			

Mean age

To calculate the mean age of the population, I have used the method employed by Mr. White, B. C. S, the Superintendent for the North-West Provinces in 1881, which is described in his report. The mean age of each group must be multiplied by the number of persons in the group and the sum of these products divided by the total population. But the difficulty is to find the mean age of each group, as it is evidently lower than the arithmetical mean. On the assumption that the proportion that dies annually of each age out of the total living at that age is constant, the mean age will be the geometrical mean between the first and last year of the period; to which is added 0·5 to allow for the age being on an average six months more than the year stated. The calculations are shown in Tables Nos. 20 and 21.

TABLE No 20.
From corrected tables

Age-period	Number of persons	Mean age	Product
Under 1	961,126	·30	294,337 80
1 — 4	3,194,581	2·50	7,986,452 50
5 — 9	4,156,898	7 21	29 971,234·58
10 — 19	5,395,109	14 28	77,042,156 52
20 — 29	4,844,706	24 58	119,082,873 48
30 — 39	3,930,852	34 70	136,400,564·40
40 49	2,510,382	44 77	112,389,302 14
50 — 59	1,478,495	54 81	81,036,310 95
60 and over	978,763	70·80	69,296,420 40
Total	27,470,912	23·06	633,500,152 77

TABLE No. 21.
From uncorrected tables.

Age period	Number of persons	Mean age.	Product.
Under 1	939,406	30	281,821 80
1 — 4	3,121,315	2 50	7,803,287 50
5 — 9	3,781,718	7 21	27,266,186 78
10 — 19	4,722,777	14 28	67,441,255 56
20 — 29 ..	4 904,489	24 58	120,552,3 39 62
30 — 39 . .	3 933,915	34 70	136,506,850 50
40 — 49 ..	2,613,382	44 77	117,001,112 14
50 59	1,581,540	54 81	86,684,207·40
60 and over .	1,298,564	70 80	91,938,381·20
Total	26,897,106	24·37	655,475,392 50

The mean age in this Presidency if taken from the uncorrected figures is 24·37, from the corrected figures 23·06. In either case it comes between the mean of 1872 and 1881.

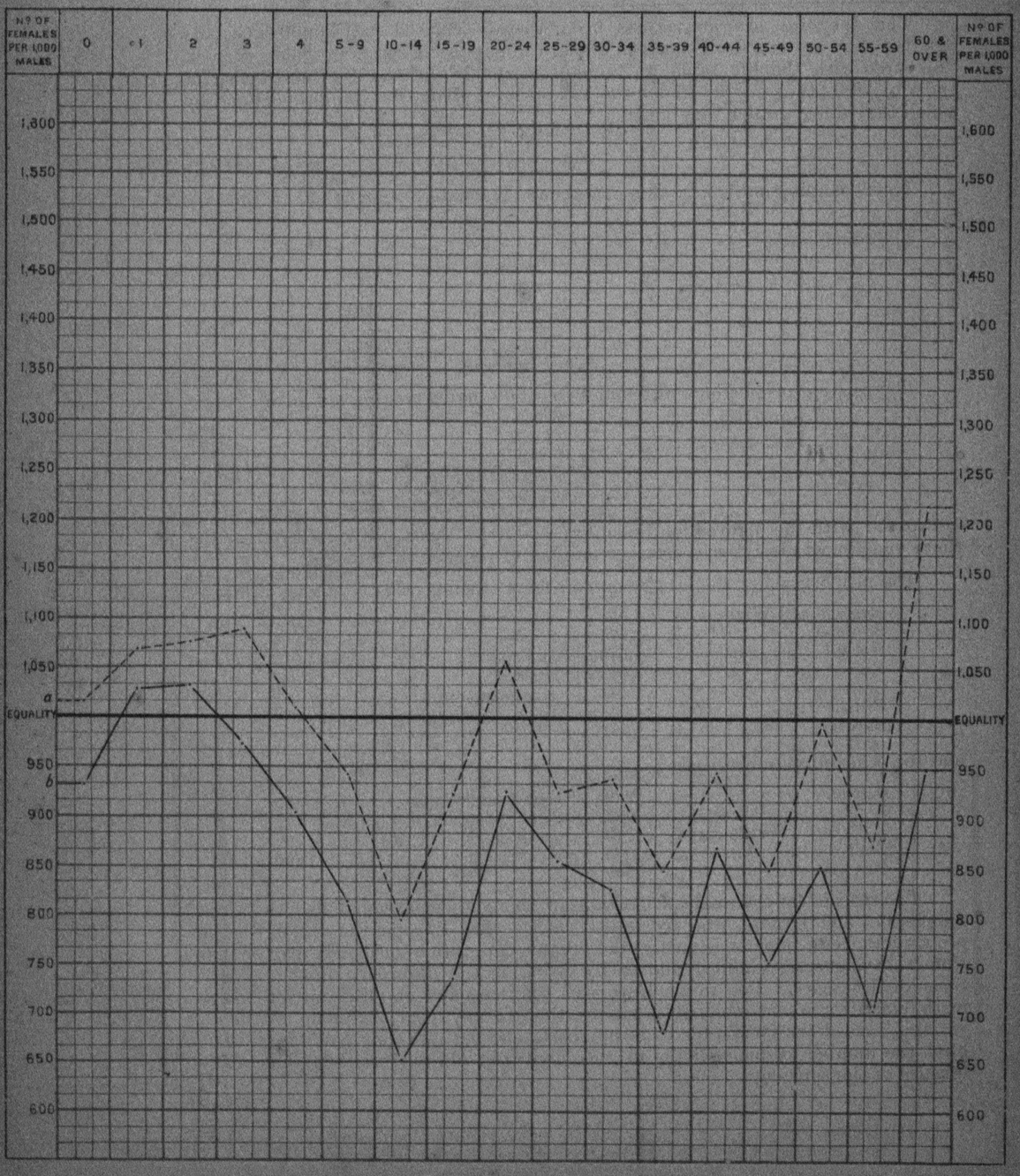
In 1872 it was 22·4.
In 1881 do. 24·5.

In England it was in 1871, 26·4, but I do not find it worked out in the report for 1881. In this Presidency in 1881 it was no doubt abnormally raised by the excessive mortality among children and the diminution of births consequent upon the famine, but as the famine proved fatal to a great number of aged persons too, its tendency was not all in one way. It is obvious that the mean age is a very poor test of prosperity.

DIAGRAM SHEWING THE RELATIVE PROPORTION OF THE SEXES AT DIFFERENT AGES

a - - - - - - - - - - PRESIDENCY PROPER

b ———— . ———— SIND



DRAWN & LITHO. GOVT. PHOTOZINCO OFFICE, POONA 1892.

TABLE No 22

Age-periods	Total Deaths.		Annual death-rate per 1 000		Percentage of death-rate to that of the whole population	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Under 1 year	505 300	431 267	220 125	189·075	46·918	44 200
1 4	453 372	437 353	53 745	50 280	11 455	11 744
5 — 9	117 089	107 113	9 365	9 358	2·000	2 195
10 — 14	64 830	56 020	6 170	5·776	1 315	1 464
15 — 19	93 496	71 521	9 192	11 774	1 959	2 752
20 — 29	188 507	208 043	12 515	15 988	2 667	3 358
30 — 39	210 332	238 447	16 165	20 96	3 445	4 812
40 — 49	205 266	178 648	25 671	28·790	5 450	6 718
50 — 59	198 007	153 401	39 617	30 512	8 486	7 182
60 and over	259 482	269 049	76·477	66 712	16 300	15 598

In connection with this subject Table No 22 is given, which shows the death-rates per 1,000 at various age-periods during the last 10 years, calculated on the census population of 1881, as far as they could be obtained from the Sanitary Commissioner's reports. Death-rates per 1,000 at various age periods

That they are accurate, as has been already pointed out, is not expected; but that they are relatively correct, though under the mark, is probably correct. Compared with the life table on pages 184 and 185 of the Census Report for India of 1881, they are all under the rates there given, but the proportions by which they differ do not vary much.

Sex

The remaining subject in this chapter is the relative proportions of the two sexes Proportion sexes

The numbers are :—

	Males	Females
British Territory	9,763 067	9 093,977
Feudatories .	4,120 125	3,939,173
Total	13,883,192	13,033 150

The relative proportions of females to 1,000 males are —

British Territory	931
Feudatories	956
Total	938

Compared with the figures for European countries these are very strange, for there one almost always sees a larger number of females than males.

The proportions at the latest enumerations of some other countries were :— Comparison with European countries

England and Wales	1 055	Saxony	1,063
Scotland . .	1,076	Sweden	1,061
Ireland	1,043	Holland .	1,023
France	1,005	Austria . .	1,047
Germany	1,043	Hungary	1,030
Prussia	1,038	Italy	995
Bavaria ..	1,054		

and for other foreign countries :—

Canada . .		929	New South Wales	830
United States	White	961	South Australia	872
	Coloured	993	Queensland	706
Chili . .		1,000	New Zealand ...	856
Victoria .		909		

The reasons for the small proportions in the colonies are obviously the large numbers of immigrants, who are mostly males In Europe, the reason for the preponderance of females is partly the greater emigration of males, partly that women have greater vitality, and partly owing to the difference in the occupations of the sexes. For in all European countries and in all countries where birth statistics are reliable, it is known that in any year the male births invariably exceed the female births in numbers, and yet in a few years from their birth the number of males living in the country is always less than that of the females of the same age.

TABLE No 23.

Age	England and Wales	Scotland.	Ireland	France	Germany	Prussia	Bavaria	Saxony	Sweden	Holland	Austria.	Hungary
Under 1 year ...	998	982	962	972	983	974	1,009	991	975	979	1,001	990
1 ,, . .	1,004	984	953	973	998	987	1,017	1,035	978	984	1,007	997
2 years	1,003	978	973	987	999	993	1,011	1,018	974	991	1,015	1,001
3 ,, ...	1,006	977	999	991	1,001	994	1,033	1,023	977	995	1,016	1,002
4 ,, ...	1,004	977	963	998	996	986	1,016	1,040	976	991	1,021	1,014
Total under five years	1,003	976	971	984	995	987	1,017	1,020	976	987	1,011	1,000
5 — 9 years ..	1,006	976	977	996	999	992	1,018	1,018	978	998	1,004	1,003
10 — 14 ,, ..	997	968	957	985	1,000	991	1,025	1,017	980	994	1,011	1,012
15 — 19 ,,	1,008	994	1,040	999	1,014	1,005	1,033	1,037	990	988	1,043	1 124
20 — 24 ,, .	1,093	1,063	1,060	1,057	1,036	1,051	1,043	1,071	1,034	1,012	1,046	1,173
25 — 29 ,, .	1,087	1,105	1,120	958	1,048	1,046	1,062	1,051	1,066	1,032	1,052	1,007
30 — 34 ,, ..	1,077	1,117	1,161	985	1,047	1,039	1,056	1,027	1 097	1,042	1,067	1,045
35 — 39 ,,	1,069	1,161	1,128	993	1,061	1,057	1,070	1,057	1,113	1,022	1,055	957
40 — 44 ,,	1,079	1.166	1,128	986	1,065	1,064	1,071	1,071	1,118	1,022	1,050	* 1,000
45 — 49 ,,	1,103	1,204	1,047	1,001	1,078	1,075	1,066	1,092	1,113	1,026	1,072	950
50 — 54 ,, .	1,104	1,215	1,095	1,028	1,098	1,095	1,071	1,114	1,134	1,038	1,146	1,097
55 — 59 ,,	1,111	1,224	1,058	1,015	1,127	1,130	1,107	1,183	1,144	1,054	1,104	1,001
60 and over	1,187	1,377	1,075	1,067	1,171	1,170	1,148	1,200	1,289	1,157	1,068	1,022
TOTAL	1,035	1,076	1,043	1,005	1,043	1,038	1,054	1,063	1,061	1,023	1,047	1,030

Age.	Italy	Canada	United States of America		Chili.	Victoria	New South Wales.	South Australia	Queensland	New Zealand.	India.	Ajmere.
			White	Coloured.								
Under 1 year	956	964	965	1,015	988	979		906	987	980	1,004	980
1 ,,	962	960	966	994	950	975	.	955	1,002	1,003	1,036	937
2 years ..	965	967	968	979	}	971		985	967	968	1,072	910
3 ,, .	962	972	976	1,006	} 966	973	...	992	972	966	1,070	948
4 ,,	978	984	968	987	}	980		1,018	941	993	992	884
Total under five years ...	964	968	967	996	967	976	978	982	974	981	1,034	930
5 — 9 years	966	972	975	999	944	994	985	997	978	983	926	856
10 — 14 ,,	959	956	966	964	952	994	963	991	980	978	795	701
15 — 19 ,, .	1,025	1,008	1,024	1,024	1,076	1,037	984	1,013	897	1,026	922	792
20 — 24 ,,	1,017	1,029	984	1,043	1,043	1,009	861	819	627	994	1,088	882
25 — 29 ,,	1,027	1,007	927	984	1,059	984	727	678	534	816	991	819
30 — 34 ,,	1,027	989	924	986	956	972	725	701	486	714	955	851
35 — 39 ,,	1,005	987	937	1,023	1,033	922	697	692	538	731	861	766
40 — 44 ,, ..	1,010	977	971	1,106	937	820	631	823	528	682	964	949
45 — 49 ,,	996	949	935	1,036	1,033	687	612	878	481	573	885	770
50 — 54 ,, ..	1,020	954	901	910	941	580	564	790	488	548	1,021	939
55 — 59 ,, ..	986	924	893	797	995	572	652	807	542	559	936	710
60 and over	980	886	748	935	1,091	623	622	841	613	692	1,195	1,029
TOTAL	995	929	961	993	1,000	909	830	872	706	856	959	851

Age	Assam	Bengal	Berar.	Bombay Presidency Division	Sind.	Lower Burma	Central Provinces.	Madras	North West Provinces.	Oudh	Punjab.
Under 1 year	1,082	1,017	1,033	1 005	936	1,007	1,013	975	985	1,003	950
1 ,,	1,032	1,073	1,043	1,048	978	1,005	1,056	1,066	1,001	1,007	954
2 years .	1,084	1,111	1,075	1,067	1,040	1,012	1,090	1,071	1,055	1,045	966
3 ,,	1,076	1,102	1,102	1,096	946	994	1,096	1,097	1,045	1,047	963
4 ,, ..	997	1,010	1,022	1,006	871	1,000	1,007	1,042	952	957	914
Total under five years ...	1,018	1,065	1,035	1,042	944	1,003	1,054	1,057	1,005	1,008	948
5 — 9 years	886	938	1 008	942	782	965	923	1,004	883	884	842
10 — 14 ,, ..	802	801	814	806	654	860	809	879	745	759	739
15 — 19 ,, ..	1,027	1,019	1,059	914	786	1,048	960	934	829	815	817
20 — 24 ,, .	1,052	1,195	1,229	1,059	928	850	1,183	1,218	989	1,024	911
25 — 29 ,, ..	1,005	1,071	912	943	859	761	1,058	1,080	920	1,002	873
30 — 34 ,,	874	1,000	837	948	856	696	923	1,066	915	995	868
35 — 39 ,,	822	886	712	854	717	709	895	847	911	926	813
40 — 44 ,,	866	1,015	853	877	899	783	893	1,041	964	1,026	905
45 — 49 ,,	818	906	773	1,010	749	789	875	990	882	870	779
50 — 54 ,, ..	954	1,092	886	1,071	825	900	984	1,168	1,000	1,004	806
55 — 59 ,,	861	1,027	786	997	727	877	1,028	922	911	847	723
60 and over	1,163	1,352	972	1,223	1,040	987	1,260	1,240	1,196	1,204	828
TOTAL .	948	1,011	936	955	835	877	984	1,024	918	946	846

Table No 23 shows the proportions at different ages at the most recent enumerations of the countries mentioned above, and of the Indian provinces in 1881 In the European countries it is not far from the truth to say that the proportion of females gradually increases from the first year to the last. In the Indian provinces there is usually an excess of females at the last age-period, and generally in the first four or five years of life, while at most of the other ages they show a deficiency, especially between 10 and 15. It has always been held as a sort of axiom of Indian enumerations that the women are less carefully enumerated than the men, and that the deficiency of females is to be accounted for in this way, and further that the greater the proportion that they bear to the men is, the greater is the accuracy of the census. Whether this be the case or not, it is necessary to examine into the proportion of the two sexes, and to see whether the limits of inaccuracy can be determined and the figures corrected

Proportion at different ages

In British districts the percentage of females has declined in some and increased in others At the three enumerations the proportions have been .—

	1872	1881	1891
British Territory	911	936	931
Feudatories . .	914	943	956
Grand Total ...	911	938	938

Table No 24 gives the districts arranged in order according to the proportion of females to males in 1872, and shows for each of the three enumerations this percentage.

Proportion in different districts.

TABLE No 24

Number of Females to 1,000 Males

District.	1872	Variation in 1881	1881	Variation in 1891	1891	District	1872.	Variation in 1881.	1881	Variation in 1891	1891
Ratnágiri ...	1 075	+33	1 108	+45	1 153	Poona ..	936	+43	979	—23	957
Surat	904	+13	1,007	+14	1 021	Kánara	980	—38	892	+13	905
Kolába	968	+20	988	+10	998	Thána	929	+11	940	—22	918
Sátára	966	+20	986	+3	997	Broach	919	+21	940	+12	952
Belgaum	956	+32	988	—9	979	Panch Mahals ..	906	+42	948	—16	931
Ahmednagar	954	+14	968	—3	967	Ahmedabad	889	+60	949	—3	946
Bijápur	954	+56	1,010	10	1 000	Kaira ..	967	+19	986	+6	992
Dhárwár	952	+45	997	—6	991	Sind	900	+33	933	—2	931
Násik	944	+22	966	15	951	Bombay City	649	+15	664	—78	586
Sholápur	943	+38	978	—8	968	Total British Territory	911	+25	936	—5	931
Khándesh ..	939	+16	956	+3	959						

It is seen that the proportion of females increased in 1881 in every district but Kánara, where it fell 38 per cent. It has now increased still further in seven districts, increased in Kanara and decreased in the other ten districts in the Presidency proper, and has decreased in Sind and in the capital city. In only two districts is it lower now than in 1872, and they are Thána and Kánara

Thána is the district which shows the greatest decrease in the proportion, and in order to see whether this is the effect of careless enumeration, Table No 25 is given to show for each census charge the number of females to 1,000 males in 1881 and 1891 and the percentage of increase since 1881 —

TABLE No. 25

Number of females to 1,000 males in Thána District.

Census charge	Percentage of increase since 1881	Number of females to 1 000 males 1881	1891	Census charge.	Percentage of increase since 1881	Number of females to 1 000 males 1881	1891
Wáda Táluka	+7·78	937	941	Karjat Táluka and Khálápur Petha	+3 93	944	944
Dáhánu Táluka and Umbargaon Petha	+22 93	1 003	980	Salsette Táluka	+14 91	850	785
Máhim Táluka	+12·30	973	978	Agáshi Town	+10 48	1 423	901
Shahápur Táluka and Mokhádá Petha	+15 18	944	907	Thána Municipality	+20 74	840	786
Murbád Táluka	+2 67	946	966	Bandora do	+22·22	921	854
Kalyán Táluka	+3 82	938	941	Bassein do	+9 02	1 124	975
Bhiwandi Táluka	+18 81	946	891	Máhim do	—2 27	1 010	1,110
Bassein Táluka	+10·61	950	934	Kurla do	+18 50	733	696
				Bhiwandi do	+3 97	934	907
				Kalyán do	—2 34	851	822

The phenomenon already noticed in Chapter II, that the proportion of females rises where the total population is nearly or quite stationary, but falls where the population is increasing rapidly, is apparent in these figures. There is an increase of over 20 per cent in Dáhánu Taluka (including Umbargaon Petha) and Bandora and Thána Municipalities. In all of these there is a large falling off in the percentage of females. There are seven increases between 10 and 20 per

cent. In only one of these, Máhim Táluka, has the proportion of females gone up. There are 6 increases below 10 per cent. and in 3 of these has the proportion of females gone up, while in Karjat Táluka it remains stationary. Two places show a decline in the total population, and in one of these there is a rise, and in one a fall of the percentage of females. Taking the population born in the district itself and contiguous districts the proportion remains 956, and there are five districts besides Sind in which it is lower, viz., Kaira, Panch Mahâls, Broach, Kánara and Poona. The Collector is unable to give any explanation and is of opinion that it is "all right".

Inquiry into deficiency of

It may be as well to assume for the present that there are nearly the same numbers of each sex alive, in an ordinary district, and therefore that the nearer each district in which the women fall short of the men approaches to an equality in numbers the more correct is the enumeration, and to see what conclusions result. If this assumption is allowable, it must also be assumed that the more correct a district is in taking the women at all, the more correct it would also be in recording their ages.

And I therefore examine the figures for the different districts to see whether in fact those that show the greatest disproportion between the sexes also show it in the ages of the women.

Now it is pretty evident that if females have been omitted to any great extent, it must be chiefly between the ages of 5 and 20. For this is where the great deficiency, compared to the males, is found.

The numbers are for British Territory—

	Males.	Females.	Difference.
Total	9,763,067	9,093,977	669,090
Between 5 and 20 ...	... 3,169,027	2,746,258	422,769
Other ages	... 6,594,040	6,347,719	246,321

and the numbers to 1,000 males are:—

5— 9	...	... 919
10—14	...	... 774
15—19	...	... 897

In accordance with the above assumption, therefore, the districts which show the least number of women compared to males should also show the least number between 5 and 20 compared to the total number of females.

TABLE No. 26.

District	Number of females to 1,000 males	Number of females between 5 and 20 out of 10,000 females.	Serial order in respect of (2)	Serial order in respect of (4)
Ahmedabad .	946	3,040	14	8
Kaira .	892	2,962	18	12
Panch Mahâls .	933	3 345	15	5
Broach	962	2,947	12	14
Surat ..	1,021	3 080	3	7
Thána	918	3,939	16	1
Kolába . .	998	3 161	4	6
Ratnagiri .	1,153	2,968	1	11
Kánara .	905	3, 154	17	2
Khándesh .	959	3,300	10	4
Násik .	951	3,324	13	3
Ahmednagar ..	967	3,019	9	9
Poona .	957	2,956	11	13
Sholapur .. .	968	2 756	8	18
Sátára . .	997	2,883	6	17
Belgaum ..	979	2 931	7	15
Dhárwár .	991	3,019	5	10
Bijápur	1,000	2,708	3	19
Sind .	891	2,898	19	16

In Table No. 26 the districts are shown with the number of females to 1,000 males and the number of females in these three age-periods, out of 10,000 females, and also with the serial order of the district according to each. It will be noticed that the two do not correspond at all. Bijápur, which shows the nearest proportion of the two sexes, shows the very lowest of females between 5 and 20, while the Panch Mahâls, which is the highest in the latter, comes 15th in the former. Sind certainly is the last in one, and last but three in the other.

Comparison by ages with 1881.

Table No. 27 shows separately for Sind, the Presidency Proper and Feudatories, the number of females to 1,000 males at each age-period for both enumerations.

TABLE No. 27.

Number of Females to 1,000 Males at each age-period.

Age periods	Presidency Proper.		Sind		Feudatories.	
	1881.	1891	1881	1891.	1881.	1891
0— 4 ...	1,042	1,049	944	959	1,020	1,047
5— 9	942	942	782	815	938	938
10—14 ...	806	795	654	651	817	802
15— 19	914	923	765	734	899	846
20—29 .	996	986	893	889	963	1,000
30—39 .	905	900	803	774	926	921
40—49 .	938	909	845	830	974	936
50—59 ..	1,048	958	898	817	1,056	982
60 and over .	1,223	1,217	1,041	950	1,260	1,257

The distribution of the females at the different age-periods will naturally vary according to the birth-rate of different years, and the effect of the specially low rates in the famine years, which are now seen in the 10—14 period, should in the natural course ten years hence reduce the proportion of those in the 20—24. But the proportion of

males to females in the different age-periods should not vary at the different enumerations, unless there has been some remarkable change in the habits of the people with reference to the treatment of their women.

To put it more clearly, as this is an important point: The distribution of 10,000 males and of 10,000 females over the different age-periods would not be expected to coincide, because the ages most fatal to life are not the same, in the two sexes. Nor should the distribution of each sex be the same for two different enumerations, because of the varying birth-rates, which is the cause of a larger number than ordinarily being alive at a particular age in a particular year. But the proportion of females to males *at each period* should remain constant for different enumerations, unless there has been a marked change in the habits of the people that would affect one sex only. A varying birth-rate would hardly affect the proportions of the sexes, unless it is a fact that the same causes which produce a specially large number of births in any year are also favourable to a larger proportion of births of one sex than the other. And the causes which affect the vitality of the sexes at different ages are not such as vary with the season.

Table No. 27 shows, on the whole, a very great similarity between the proportions at the two enumerations for the Presidency proper. Only at the 50 — 59 period is there any striking difference, and there the females have fallen from 1,048 to 958 per 1,000 males. In Sind, in both the last two periods, 50 — 59 and 60 and over, there are large decreases. In the Feudatories there is a large decrease in the 15 — 19 period of 53 per 1,000 and of 74 in the 50 — 59 period.

Table No. 28.

Number of females to 1,000 males.

District.	1881.	1891.	
	50 — 59.	50 — 54.	55 — 59.
Ahmednagar ...	942	903	773
Poona	1,026	958	827
Sholápur ..	1,115	972	811
Satára	1,114	1,024	841
Belgaum ..	1,118	1,032	912
Dhárwár ...	1,142	1,092	916
Bijápur ..	1,262	1,079	959

Famine districts.

In the famine districts it was noticed in 1881 that its effects were less deadly on women than men, and that the proportion of old women to old men went up. But this was, doubtless, in a great measure due to emigration on the part of the men. Many of these have now come back, and that will partly account for the increased ratio of the males in 1891. The proportions for these ages in the famine districts are remarkable and are given in Table No. 28.

Native States.

For the three enumerations the proportions were—

	1872.	1881.	1891.
British Territory ...	911·0	936·3	931·5
Feudatories ...	914·1	943·2	956·7
Total ...	911·9	938·3	938·8

At each enumeration the proportion of women has been greater in the Native States, and at each enumeration it has increased, over the preceding except for British Territory in 1891. If, however, we take the proportion for persons born in the district of enumeration and contiguous districts only, excluding immigrants from afar, the proportion is raised from 931·5 to 959 for British districts. It would not seem probable that the Native States should be enumerated more carefully than British districts, and the probable conclusion would be that by 1881 the true proportions of the two sexes had been reached, and that both that and the 1891 enumeration were as correct for females as for males.

This would at any rate seem to be the case for the Presidency proper, including the Native States. For Sind I fear that approximate accuracy as regards the females may not yet have been reached.

Religions.

Table No. 29 shows the proportions of the sexes for the chief religions, for the Native States and British Territory, respectively. Among the Hindus there is little difference between the two parts of the province; Native States showing in 1891 only 4 per 1,000 more than British, and the same in that year as British districts did in 1881.

TABLE No. 29.

Number of Females to 1,000 males.

	1881.	1891.
Hindu, British Territory	956	952
„ Native States	944	956
Mussalmán, British Territory	874	868
„ Native States	928	951
Animistic. Animistic, British Territory	968	939
„ Native States	954	990
Jain, British Territory	827	805
„ Native States	950	975
Christian, British Territory	704	675
„ Native States	851	844
Jew, British Territory	1,047	1,004
„ Native States	987	1,019
Sikh, British Territory	880	249
„ Native States	34	160

Animistic.

The figures for Animistic, the religion of the aboriginals, are peculiar. The proportion in Native States has gone up over 30 and in British has gone down nearly as much. And there is practically no difference between the aboriginal and the Hindu. It depended much upon the caprice of each enumerator whether a man of a forest tribe was entered as one or the other. The instructions were that if he said he was a Hindu, Mussalmán, &c., a man was to be entered as such, and if not, by the name of his tribe; and then he was classed in the abstraction office as an Animistic. There is certainly no known reason why they should conceal their women.

Christians.

Among Christians the proportions are displaced by the presence of Europeans, and there can be no comparison between the two parts; but it is noticeable that the proportion of Christian females has declined in them both, and they have no scruples about their women.

Jains.

Among Jains it is only in the Northern district that they are at all at home in British Territory, and so many men come without their families, that the proportion of females must be low.

Mussalmáns.

It is when we come to Mussalmáns that the difference in proportion is very striking. The figures are very peculiar, and they are stranger than ever this time :—

	1881.	1891.
British Territory	874	868
Native States	928	951

At first sight this looks like greater accuracy in Native States, and a decline in it since 1881 in British Territory. The reason for this may be that the enumerators in the latter are more careful of respecting the prejudices of Mahomedans as to the mention of their women, or it may be that they take less trouble over it, but I think that it must be admitted that there is an error here.

By Districts

TABLE No. 30.

Number of Mussalmán Females to 1,000 Males.

District.	No. of females to 1,000 males.	District.	No. of females to 1,000 males.
Bombay City ...	633	Belgaum	972
		Dhárwár	977
Ahmedabad	975	Bijápur	1,003
Kaira	933		
Panch Mahals ..	904	Karáchi	825
Broach	970	Hyderabad	835
Surat ...	1,071	Shikárpur	864
		Thar and Párkar ..	790
Thána	813	Upper Sind Frontier	825
Kolába ...	960		
Ratnágiri	1,272	British Territory	868
Kánara	1,007		
		Feudatories . ..	951
Khándesh	929		
Násik	883	Grand Total	894
Ahmednagar	942		
Poona	899		
Sholápur	956		
Satára	985		

To see whether the results are the same all over the province it is as well to examine by districts, and Table No. 30 gives the proportion by districts. It will be seen how much it varies from Thána with 813 to Ratnágiri with 1,272. Comparing the proportion for Mussalmáns with those of all religions together, it appears that in some districts the Mussalmán women are in higher proportion than the rest. The following list shows the differences between the proportions of Mussalmáns and for the total population, the plus sign signifying that the former is the higher. The differences are for a thousand males :—

Ahmedabad ...	...	+31	Karáchi ...	...	+21	Poona ...	...	—58
Kaira ...	...	+41	Upper Sind Frontier.		+12	Sholápur ...	...	—12
Panch Mahals	...	+61	Thána ...	...	—105	Sátára ...	...	—12
Broach ...	...	+18	Kolába ...	...	—38	Belgaum ...	...	—7
Surat ...	...	+50	Khándesh ...	...	—30	Dhárwár ...	...	—14
Ratnágiri ...	...	+119	Násik ...	...	—68	Hyderabad ...	...	—2
Kánara ...	...	+102	Ahmednagar...	...	—25	Thar and Párkar	...	—15
Bijápur ...	...	+3						

There is nothing in these figures from which any general principle can be deduced. The districts vary without any particular system that can be fixed on. And there is nothing to show whether the small proportion is due to some peculiarity in their institutions, which causes greater mortality among the women or which causes greater reticence in mentioning them.

Whatever it is, it is evidently not universal, but this does not help us to arrive at any definite conclusion. It might be argued that if there was a cause to lead to a real deficiency of women, it would be universal, and it also might be argued that the concealment of women is one which must extend over the whole country. It is worth examining the age-periods to see if they give any clue.

Table No. 31 gives the age distribution of females and males for the Presidency proper, Sind, and the total British Territory, compared with Hindus :—

TABLE No. 31.

Distribution of females and males for the Presidency Proper, Sind and the Total British Territory.

Age-periods.	Hindu,						Mussalmán,					
	Male.			Female.			Male.			Female.		
	Presidency Proper.	Sind.	Total Presidency.	Presidency Proper.	Sind.	Total Presidency.	Presidency Proper.	Sind.	Total Presidency.	Presidency Proper.	Sind.	Total Presidency.
0 — 4 ...	1,434	1,478	1,436	1,570	1,774	1,577	1,343	1,592	1,503	1,506	1,818	1,699
5 — 9 ...	1,375	1,492	1,380	1,351	1,578	1,359	1,316	1,590	1,492	1,338	1,523	1,453
10 — 14 ...	1,075	1,023	1,073	896	841	894	1,054	945	983	883	727	786
15 — 19 ...	812	785	811	791	668	786	804	656	709	771	588	657
20 — 24 ...	830	920	833	934	923	934	889	743	795	976	863	906
25 — 29 ...	955	986	956	932	908	932	942	876	899	934	935	935
30 — 34 ...	859	939	863	851	877	852	891	977	947	876	988	945
35 — 39 ...	641	538	637	574	447	569	626	573	592	541	468	496
40 — 44 ...	625	589	623	623	626	623	679	619	641	665	645	653
45 — 49 ...	384	307	381	344	280	342	357	307	325	316	278	292
50 — 54 ...	414	397	413	433	438	433	448	454	452	465	456	459
55 — 59 ...	181	133	179	166	112	165	169	132	145	146	112	125
60 and over ..	415	412	415	534	527	534	482	536	517	583	599	593

In the Presidency proper the figures for females for the two religions are remarkably alike, and confirm the conclusion that there the Mussalmán women are given as accurately as the Hindu. But in Sind, and in the total Presidency which here follows Sind, there are extraordinary differences in the 10 — 14 and 15 — 19 periods. Thus :—

	Hindu.	Mussalmán.
10 — 14...	841	727
15 — 19...	668	588
20 — 24...	923	863

It may, however, be due to more incorrect statement of age among the Mussalmáns of Sind than among others. And looking at the males there is the same discrepancy :—

	Hindu.	Mussalmán.
10 — 14...	1023	945
15 — 19...	785	656
20 — 24...	920	743

As far as these particular tables afford evidence, therefore, the deficiency appears not to be due to a concealment of Mussalmán females as they are not shorter than the males and there is no reason to imagine a concealment of them.

Religion and age.

Table No. 32 shows the number of females to 1,000 males for each of the two religions at the different age-periods. The deficiency is there shown to be distributed all through life in the Total Presidency. In Sind the proportion between the two religions is very varied; but that is due more to the peculiarity of the Hindu population of Sind than to the Mussalmán. It is therefore best to compare the latter both for Sind and for the whole Presidency with the Hindus of the whole Presidency. At every age-period the Hindu females are in a larger proportion to the males than are the Mussalmán, but they both follow very nearly the same serial order, and there is nothing to point to any especial concealment of women at a particular age.

TABLE No. 32.

Number of females to 1,000 males at each age-period.

Age-period.	Hindu.		Mussalmán.	
	Sind.	Total Presidency, British Territory.	Sind.	Total Presidency, British Territory.
Total 0 — 4 ...	982	1,046	954	981
„ 5 — 9 ...	866	938	800	845
„ 10 — 14 ...	673	794	642	694
„ 15 — 19 ...	696	923	748	805
„ 20 — 24 ...	822	1,067	970	990
„ 25 — 29 ...	754	928	891	902
„ 30 — 34 ...	765	940	844	867
„ 35 — 39 ...	682	851	682	727
„ 40 — 44 ...	870	952	870	885
„ 45 — 49 ...	746	855	757	782
„ 50 — 54 ...	903	1,000	838	882
„ 55 — 59 ...	692	876	706	745
„ 60 and over..	1,048	1,225	933	995

TABLE No. 33.

Number of females to 1,000 males in Native States.

Group.	Number of females to 1,000 males.	Group.	Number of females to 1,000 males.
Gujarát	975	Karnátak	952
Konkan	1,201	Sind	786
Deccan	940	Total, Feudatories.	951

The proportions of Mussalmán females to males in the different groups of Native States are shown in Table No. 33.

Mussalmáns by age in 1881.

TABLE No. 34.

Number of females to 1,000 males at each age-period. (Mussalmáns, 1881.)

Age-period.	Sind.	Total Presidency British Territory.	Age-period.	Sind.	Total Presidency British Territory.
0 — 4 ...	937	962	35 — 39 ...	723	769
5 — 9 ...	770	827	40 — 49 ...	846	870
10 — 14 ...	648	711	50 — 54 ...	814	901
15 — 19 ...	780	825	55 — 59 ...	736	851
20 — 24 ...	972	988	60 and over.	1,024	1,076
25 — 29 ...	890	907			
30 — 34 ...	826	888			

I give one more table, No. 34, to show the proportion of females to males among Mussalmáns in 1881, so that it may be seen whether this proportion has been preserved in 1891, as this is, as observed above, perhaps the best test of their correctness that can be supplied by the internal evidence of the figures themselves.

Comparing these figures with those of 1891 it is seen that from 20 to 29 the proportions are almost identical in the two years; from 0 to 9 the women have increased, while from 10 to 19 they have decreased. From 30 to 34 they have increased, and from 35 to 39 decreased. From 40 to 49 they have decreased, increased again from 50 to 54, decreased from 55 to 59 and in 60 and over. Except among the very old the change is nowhere very striking. Among the girls of 15 to 19 it is a loss of 32 per 1,000 males from 780 to 748; and as the decreases are not all at one end of the age table, but alternate with the increases, it would seem due to inaccuracies in the age, rather than to any falling off in women, either living or enumerated, at any particular period.

From all this it follows that the assumption is not correct that where there are few females compared to males the enumeration must be wrong. It may be that the reason for the disproportion is the greater mortality among the women.

Any one who knows the customs of the country as to marriages, the premature age at which girls become wives and mothers, and their treatment during confinement, can well imagine that the mortality among girls might be so great as to account even for the proportions shown by the returns as they stand. But if that were the case, one should find, assuming the correctness of

this ages, a falling off in the proportions from about 15, and then again an increase to the point where the females again reach a maximum. But this is not the case, as appears from Table No. 2 at the head of the chapter.

TABLE No. 35.

Number of females to 1,000 males at each period.

0 — 4 ...	1,005	25 — 29	946	45 — 49	1,003
5 — 9	894	30 — 34 ...	857	50 — 54 ..	981
10 — 14 ..	769	35 — 39 ...	839	55 — 59	1,070
15 — 19	1,005	40 — 44 ..	906	60 and over	1,121
20 — 24	1,043				

Table No. 35 gives the number of females to 1,000 males at each age-period according to the corrected tables for the whole of the Presidency. Proportions according to corrected tables.

Contrasted with Table No. 2 at the beginning of the chapter, the proportions are by no means the same, but they rise and fall together. There is a fall from 1,005 between 0 and 5 to 894 between 5 and 10. This I cannot account for, except on the supposition, either that the ages of young girls are systematically exaggerated or that there are many left out. For if girls were to be generally neglected so as to cause an appreciable difference in the death-rate of the two sexes, this would take place at an earlier age and there can be nothing in their constitution to make them more delicate than boys between these particular ages. The inquiries made in the districts already referred to would seem to negative the former supposition, and I am therefore led to believe that there must be a considerable number of girls concealed at this age who have escaped enumeration. The ages of the women appear from the inquiries to have been in general recorded as correctly as those of the men; but it must be remembered that the women and girls who would not be shown to the enumerator would not be shown to the Revenue officer; so that the limits of inaccuracy of this class can hardly be said to be affected at all.

The same reasoning applies to girls between 10 and 15. From the registered deaths which are given in Table No. 22, and to which I have already referred, the proportional mortality among females is greater than among men from the 5th to the 50th year, though only between 15 and 30, and over 60, do more women die than men. From about 15 is the time that girls begin to be mothers in this country, and then it is that the mortality among them increases very rapidly. The proportion, therefore, might be expected to decrease from the 15th year, till the age at which child-bearing usually ceases, and then to rise.

This is not the case in either the uncorrected or the corrected tables; but in the latter it approaches it pretty closely. There is an enormous rise from the 10 — 14 to the 15 — 20 period, and a slight one to the 20 - 24. This is unaccountable, except by incorrect ages. Then there is a decline to 40 and from that age with a slight drop at 50 — 54, a rise up to 60 and over, where the maximum proportion of females to males is reached.

I conclude, therefore, that there is a concealment of females only between the ages of 5 and 14, and is probably that of unmarried girls only. There are both more inducements and more conveniences for concealing them. There is the necessity of marrying a girl before she arrives at maturity and the objection to her being seen by outsiders. The latter objection would apply, among many classes at any rate, to married women too, but if a man is married he must have a wife, and if he does not give her name, or rather mention her existence, the enumerator will want to know the reason why, and the chances are greatly in favour of her being enumerated. But if a man leaves out one of his daughters or sisters, the enumerator cannot so easily check the omission. This will account for the concealment of females occurring almost entirely at the ages between 5 and 15, and not later.

Otherwise the reason for the increase between 15 — 19 and 20 — 24 is difficult to account for, except on the supposition that the ages are more incorrectly given for women about these ages than for men, and for this theory there is no evidence. In England it is proved that spinsters both below 20 and above 25 are much addicted to recording themselves between these two ages, as this is supposed to be the most desirable time of life, either for service or for marriage; but there is no such inducement to them out here. And besides their ages are generally given by the men, who would have no hesitation in

giving it, if they knew it. There are few unmarried women over 20 in this country, and those between 10 and 15 would be more likely to take from their age than to add to it.

If the proportions of women to men under 5 and between 15 and 20, given by the corrected table, *viz.* 1,005, are correct, then the proportions between 5 and 10 and between 10 and 15 cannot be very different. The females must have slightly increased up to a little below 15 and then decreased. If I add enough women in these two periods to make the same proportion, I think that the maximum of error that can have occurred in the enumeration of women will be corrected. The numbers will be—

5 — 9	$\frac{111 \times 2,073,316}{1,000}$	= 230,138
10 — 14	$\frac{236 \times 1,374,714}{1,000}$	= 324,432
		554,579

This number, added to the total obtained by enumeration, gives—

5 — 9	2,083,582
10 — 14	1,381,681
Total, all ages	13,587,720

For all practical purposes in this country the actual enumeration figures will be followed, and it is scarcely worth while, therefore, to attempt to distribute this addition by districts. But as the chief defaulters are undoubtedly the Sind districts, it is as well to see how much is due to this province.

Taking the uncorrected figures, and giving the same proportions only to females between these ages as there are under 5 in that province, the numbers missing are—

5 — 9	28,952
10 — 14	30,243
Total ...	59,195

This is, however, probably not the full number missing there.

Judging by the numbers in the early years, 1 and 2, there are nearly as many female infants there as in the rest of the Presidency. It would seem, in the absence of any cause shown to the contrary, that there ought to be as many women as among the Mussalmáns of the rest of the Presidency.

This proportion is—

British Territory (Presidency Division)	928
Native States	951

while for Sind it is only 835.

This is a fall of 93 per 1,000 males below the British districts, while it is still greater if the States are considered.

Taking the deficiency below British Territory only it amounts to $\frac{1,207,164 \times 93}{1,000} = 112,266$, or nearly double the amount that was due to Sind from the two age-periods 5 — 9 and 10 — 14.

These numbers are, however, clearly greater than the real deficiency, because many women are evidently added to the 20—24 period, and it is not possible to say how many have come from below and how many from above. Also the figures for females between 10 and 15 are evidently more nearly correct than those for males, as was shown by comparison with the 1881 figures. The males at this period err probably more in excess than the females do in the reverse. The age figures for the two enumerations are both so doubtful that it is impossible to draw

any safe conclusions. The figures that I have given are the maximum limits of error that can have been caused by the concealment of women. It is better to allow them to stand as a maximum, and a very outside maximum, than to attempt any narrower limit for which the details are not available.

Conclusion.

The conclusion I would draw then is that there are always more male children born than females, but that for the first few years of life the vitality of the female infant is greater and that their numbers therefore increase relatively to the males gradually for a few years, but that at about 15 there is a large mortality among females which reduces their proportion considerably, but those who are strong enough to survive this period are possessed of so much more vitality than the males that their numbers gradually increase in proportion to the men until, at the sixtieth year, they are again in a numerical superiority.

This may be tested by the registration returns, though I fear that it cannot be assumed that the figures are equally accurate for the two sexes. I have dwelt on their importance for comparison, and of their relative accuracy. But that is more with reference to different years and areas and to births compared with deaths. Also, allowing for the gradual improvement in the statistics, it may be assumed that the registered figures for each represent approximately the same proportion of actual events in different years. But that this proportion is the same for the two sexes it is scarcely safe to assume. The general opinion is that natives of the country attach so much more importance to the life of a male, that the registration either of births or deaths is more carefully done among them than among the other sex. But against this it should be remembered that the registration is not done by the people themselves and that they are not responsible by law for it. The village officers are, as a rule, responsible, and it is as dangerous for them to omit a woman or girl as a man or a boy. In villages, and five-sixths of the population live in villages, the officers are sure to hear of a birth or death, unless it is one which there are special grounds for concealing, in the one case as in the other.

Deaths.

Table No. 36 gives the numbers of deaths by sex and age for each of the ten years, 1881 — 1890 .—

TABLE No. 36.

Registered Deaths.

	Under 1 year		1—5.		5—10.		10—15.		15—20.		20—30.		30—40.		40—50.		50—60.		60 and over.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1		(1—6)		(6—12)		(12—20).													
1881	40,913	34,458	34,466	31,975	11,834	10,489	10,906	11,003			20,676	21,328	21,787	17,042	20,526	14,393	19,780	16,017	21,073	21,979
1882	41,228	34,703	39,497	27,929	9,620	8,660	6,157	5,284	5,796	6,586	16,601	18,221	18,935	13,279	17,777	12,058	17,011	13,343	19,207	19,520
1883	48,537	41,171	41,142	39,477	13,100	11,686	7,824	6,719	7,569	8,576	19,987	21,969	21,812	18,207	20,451	13,994	19,119	15,259	21,579	22,030
1884	52,077	45,066	44,306	42,581	10,244	9,409	6,478	5,476	6,236	7,281	17,634	19,172	19,525	16,150	18,558	12,581	17,921	14,198	21,397	22,139
1885	54,365	46,244	50,623	49,016	12,609	11,505	7,141	6,158	7,066	8,594	21,216	23,308	22,450	19,629	22,480	14,924	21,601	16,730	28,326	28,654
1886	49,856	42,395	39,558	38,470	8,160	7,586	4,995	4,523	5,448	6,448	15,324	17,104	17,449	14,719	17,828	11,872	17,877	13,579	23,645	24,340
1887	54,059	45,578	51,966	50,553	12,757	11,737	6,441	5,634	6,143	7,149	18,140	20,360	20,548	17,828	20,702	13,778	19,980	15,479	27,622	28,808
1888	53,519	46,278	49,694	48,532	13,535	12,581	7,215	6,115	6,476	7,434	19,495	22,224	21,988	19,826	21,570	14,568	20,649	15,552	29,578	31,215
1889	57,672	50,052	58,655	57,275	15,481	14,384	7,739	6,513	7,126	7,569	21,300	22,783	23,729	20,552	25,164	15,698	22,245	16,845	33,983	36,803
1890	58,074	45,327	50,691	49,209	11,952	11,048	5,522	5,147	5,520	6,203	17,934	19,574	21,109	18,514	21,993	14,207	21,816	16,400	33,222	34,552

There is always a large excess in the number of male deaths at every age-period until 15 — 20. Here and from 20 — 30 the females largely preponderate and again at 60 and over. From 40 — 60 the male deaths preponderate.

As far as they can be taken as a guide, they show that there are always more males than females born and that the females have more vitality up to the 5th year and then again after the 50th, and this agrees with the conclusion already drawn.

But if Bombay City, where the registration is enforced by law and is undoubtedly more accurate than anywhere else, is taken as a guide, it is seen that the excess of female deaths over males begins at the second age-period, *i.e.*, from 1 to 5.

Death-rate.

If the mean for the two enumerations is taken as the average population of that city for these 10 years, the annual death-rates for males and females will be as shown in Table No. 37.

TABLE No. 37.

Showing deaths per 1,000 living in Bombay City.

Ages.	Number of persons living. Mean of 1881 and 1891 enumerations.		Annual deaths, 1882—1890.		Deaths per 1,000 living.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year ...	9,199·5	9,964·5	3,317·4	2,863·3	360·6	287·3
1 — 4	27,274·0	27,873·0	1,515·1	1,608·3	55·5	57·6
5 — 9	38,362·0	34,748·5	291·0	329·5	7·6	9·5
10 — 14	45,859·5	30,017·0	236·6	359·4	4·7	12·0
15 — 19	57,882·5	38,676·0	472·0	698·1	8·1	18·0
20 — 29	137,791·0	69,270·0	1457·5	1,350·3	10·6	19·5
30 — 39	90,791·5	41,573·5	1220·0	787·3	13·4	18·9
40 — 49	48,454·0	26,809·0	943·7	539·4	19·5	20·1
50 — 59	23,762·0	16,461·5	863·3	628·2	36·3	38·0
60 and over ...	12,052·0	11,159·0	932·2	1,009·0	77·3	90·4

This all shows how high the mortality among women is during the age of child-bearing, and there is nothing, except the distribution by age, to lead one to suppose that the deficiency of females is not real.

Table No. 38 gives the maximum and minimum number of male to 100 female births in any one year, for the period 1881—1890 with the year in which it occurred. From this it is seen that in no single year in any single district has there ever been a higher number of female than male births registered. Nor is there a general tendency towards the equalization of the two. If the two sexes were born in nearly equal proportions, on the theory that the registration improves yearly, there would be a general tendency towards this, but as often as not the year which shows the maximum proportion of males is later than the year which shows the minimum. This would seem to show that the inequality of male and female births is a fact, and is not due to deficiencies in registration.

TABLE No. 38.

Showing maximum and minimum numbers of male births to 100 female births in the ten years 1881 — 1890.

Districts.	Maximum.	Year.	Minimum.	Year.	Districts.	Maximum.	Year.	Minimum.	Year.
Khándesh ...	109·64	1883	106·88	1887	Surat	106·11	1886	103·06	1882
Násik	108·87	1882	105·20	1889	Broach ...	111·90	1888	104·88	1885
Ahmednagar ...	108·39	1887	105·01	1882	Kaira	113·71	1889	100·04	1885
Poona... ...	111·63	1882	107·36	1890	Panch Mahals	111·45	1888	103·09	1885
Sholápur ...	111·60	1881	102·43	1882	Ahmedabad ...	113·29	1883	103·25	1890
Sátára ...	106·88	1890	104·01	1888	Bombay City .	109·04	1886	104·63	1890
Belgaum ...	106·06	1885	101·87	1886	Karáchi ...	123·52	1885	117·26	1888
Dhárwár ...	106·19	1882	103·71	1890	Hyderabad ...	148·48	1884	130·13	1886
Bijápur ...	105·69	1881	102·25	1888	Thar and Párkar ...	134·09	1883	118·94	1889
Kánara ...	108·59	1886	106·92	1884	Shikárpur ...	131·65	1885	122·70	1886
Ratnágiri ...	111·60	1885	106·54	1888	Upper Sind Frontier ...	155·07	1885	128·33	1890
Kolába ...	108·04	1887	102·53	1882					
Thána... ...	105·85	1882	103·43	1884					

Female births and deaths.

Table No. 39 shows the proportions of male to 100 female births and deaths for the whole province for the years 1881 to 1890. It shows a slight tendency towards equalization in the matter of deaths in the two sexes, but I can detect none in the case of births.

TABLE No. 39.

Proportion of male to 100 female births and deaths.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Year.	Births.	Deaths.
1881	100·18	112·76	1886	109·06	110·55
1882	108·71	112·58	1887	108·91	109·89
1883	109·22	111·06	1888	108·52	108·65
1884	109·09	110·48	1889	108·85	109·46
1885	108·90	110·71	1890	108·55	109·99

Bombay City

In Bombay City the proportions have always been remarkable, but this year are more remarkable than ever.

At the last three enumerations they were—

1872	...	... 649
1881	...	... 664
1891	...	... 586

I believe however that they are as correct this year and that the decrease in the women is true. The majority of the people come into the city for work, and work only. Only 25 per cent. are born in the island. Looking at the proportion by age-periods (Table 2), it is seen that up to 5 there are more

females than males, while from that age the proportion decreases by regular intervals till it is only 431 between 25 and 29, and then gradually, but not quite regularly, increases till it is 903 for persons over 60, the highest after the 5—9 period. In the early period a child is in Bombay either because it has been born there, or because its parents had to come in and could not leave it behind, and a girl is therefore quite as likely to be brought in as a boy.

Little information on this subject can be obtained from registration, as such a very small percentage of the population is born in the island; and there is an average yearly excess of deaths over births of 6,192.

Table No. 40 shows the percentage of females by sections in 1881 and 1891 :— Sections.

TABLE No. 40.

Sections.	Males to 100 females by sections.		Sections.	Males to 100 females by sections.		Sections.	Males to 100 females by sections.	
	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.
A Fort North	141·02	143·18	C Phanaswádi	157·09	178·28	E Kámáthipura	118·84	134·35
,, Esplanade	154·57	244·77	,, Bhuleswar	165·14	189·27	,, Tárdev	142·91	160·49
,, Fort South	228·52	345·43	,, Kumbhárwáda ...	134·32	160·92	,, Byculla	143·53	165·02
,, Lower Colába	163·57	180·11	,, Khára taláo	134·44	160·58	,, Tárwádi	153·84	176·29
,, Upper Colába	181·25	237·37	D Khetwádi	144·26	168·16	,, Mazgaon	136·37	154·33
B Mándri	142·36	160·55	,, Girgaum	146·07	164·68	F G Parel	141·13	167·80
,, Chakla	144·17	156·26	,, Chaupáti	137·76	155·76	,, Sewri	140·99	164·07
,, Umarkhádi	131·36	146·19	,, Walkeshwar	156·94	171·36	,, Sion	135·96	157·30
,, Dongri	124·20	160·52	,, Mahalakshmi	153·02	170·92	,, Máhim	132·77	141·36
C Market	178·01	205·99	E Second Náipáda ...	124·91	140·43	,, Warli	127·38	161·79
,, Dhobi-taláo	144·30	158·76	,, First Náipáda ...	138·72	149·67	H Harbour	4,849·72	6,365·39

TABLE No. 41.

Classes.	1872.	1881.	1891.	Classes.	1872.	1881.	1891.
Jain	413·27	287·00	320·96	Pársi	110·15	108·73	103·58
Bráhman	251·64	196·20	232·65	Jew	106·10	104·87	103·54
Lingáit	174·17	162·83	143·48	Native Christian and Goanese	218·08	184·96	207·19
Bhátia	152·89	126·69	122·47	Eurasian	106·67	101·04	112·67
Hindu of other castes ...	162·82	151·26	177·15	European	257·99	223·66	255·93
Hindu, low castes ...	135·69	125·87	134·27	Buddhist	883·87	1,026·66	258·49
Mussalmán	157·55	147·90	157·96				
Negro African	180·81	177·82	160·71				

Table No. 41 shows the percentage of males to 100 females by classes for 1872, 1881 and 1891. Classes.

The number of females to 1,000 males for the principal religions is as shown in Table No. 42 :— Religions.

TABLE No. 42.

Number of Females to 1,000 Males.

	Hindu.	Mussalmán.	Christian.	Buddhist.	Jain.	Párst.	Jew.
Bombay City ...	571	633	489	387	306	921	939

CHAPTER V.

CIVIL CONDITION.

Table No. 1.

Showing the distribution by Civil Condition of 10,000 persons of each sex at each Age-period.

District.	Sex	All Ages.			0—14			15—24			25—39			40—49.			50 and over.		
		Single.	Married.	Widowed	Single	Married.	Widowed	Single.	Married.	Widowed	Single	Married.	Widowed	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed
Bombay City ..	Males	3,896	5,751	354	9,412	585	23	5,117	4,777	100	1,333	8 344	323	491	8,784	725	364	8,032	† 604
	Females	2,831	5,470	1,709	7,987	1,964	49	867	8,374	459	252	8,009	1,679	141	5,464	4,405	102	2,818	7,080
Ahmedabad	Males	4,206	5,129	573	8,894	1,058	53	3,866	5,892	242	933	8,476	589	446	8,299	1,255	368	6,899	2 703
	Females	2,909	5,294	1,797	7,070	2,262	68	523	9,070	407	84	3,253	1,663	54	5,397	4,549	29	2,348	7,628
Kaira .	Males ..	4,201	5,065	544	8,707	1,268	35	3,845	6,446	209	1,044	8,444	512	770	8,084	1 100	347	6,583	2,600
	Females	2,652	5,672	1,676	7,201	2,761	58	251	9,405	344	71	5,882	1,947	43	5,981	3,976	21	2,680	7,299
Panch Mahâls	Males	5,319	4,343	338	9,659	336	5	5,255	4 639	106	1,087	8,548	365	389	8,685	929	325	7,638	2 037
	Females	4,217	4,635	1,148	9,194	794	12	1,656	8,142	203	165	8,981	854	71	6,782	3.147	54	2,948	6,998
Broach	Males .	4,183	5,159	658	9,027	941	32	3,569	6 195	236	914	8,425	661	517	8,045	1,436	504	6,662	2,844
	Females .	2,878	5,342	1,780	7,951	2,008	40	874	9,476	650	75	8,429	1,496	47	5,501	4,452	29	2,281	7,690
Surat ..	Males .	4,869	4,929	642	8,782	1,192	26	3,569	6,210	221	709	8,550	652	403	8,268	1,329	366	6,811	2,823
	Females	3,278	5,293	1,429	8,042	1,916	42	1,087	8,011	902	115	8,891	994	73	6,830	3,097	44	3,415	6,541
Thâna	Males	4,336	4,780	884	9,642	349	9	4,879	5,015	106	862	8,729	409	254	8,426	920	169	7,781	2,100
	Females	3,680	4,905	1,415	9,019	1,354	27	810	8,936	255	129	8,624	1,247	80	5,734	4,186	49	2,243	7,708
Kolâba ..	Males .	4,835	4,772	390	9,546	446	8	4,353	5,551	96	631	8,979	390	220	8 878	906	156	7,899	1,945
	Females	3,151	5,072	1,747	7,903	2,151	46	474	9,396	330	69	8,368	1,563	44	5,967	4,589	30	1,962	8 008
Ratnâgiri	Males	5,146	4,485	369	9,755	242	3	5,204	4,738	58	689	9,105	256	201	9,126	673	113	8,092	1,795
	Females	3,006	4,901	2,004	7,904	2,052	44	183	9,297	520	79	8,185	1,736	66	5,738	4,196	53	2,260	7,687
Kánara .	Males	5,338	4,221	441	9 869	128	5	5,673	3,946	81	1,044	7,845	531	495	8,140	1,359	268	6,978	2,754
	Females	3,262	4,219	2,299	8,284	1,054	62	588	8,511	951	284	6,665	3,051	241	3,594	6,165	192	1,825	8,483
Khándesh .. .	Males ..	4,845	5,276	279	9,187	851	12	3,732	7,157	111	802	9,172	326	222	8,906	872	160	7,762	2,078
	Females .	3,148	5,500	1,353	7,320	2,640	40	353	9,376	272	106	8,749	1,146	76	6,273	3,649	51	2,729	7,220
Násik	Males	4,609	4 991	400	9 417	586	17	3,705	6,152	143	659	8,967	374	235	8,937	818	176	7,725	2,099
	Females	3,268	5,346	1,377	7,889	2,121	40	306	9,427	267	104	8,708	1,188	78	6,194	3,728	43	2,580	7,377
Ahmednagar .	Males	4,886	5,194	423	9,398	584	17	3,741	6,144	115	581	9,147	332	321	8 909	810	153	7,726	2,121
	Females	3,031	5,581	1,488	7,425	2,534	41	159	9,578	263	77	8,785	1,138	57	6,208	3,674	35	2,540	7,425
Poona .	Males	4,524	5,044	432	9,470	517	13	4,158	5,730	112	727	8,928	345	238	8,934	828	109	7,719	2,172
	Females	3,077	5,987	1,626	7,698	2,261	41	216	9,441	343	98	8,631	1,274	68	6 189	3,743	46	2,505	7 449
Sholâpur .	Males	4 887	5,140	467	9,179	497	24	4,054	5 779	167	622	8,987	391	201	8,955	844	103	7,029	2,268
	Females	2,794	5,462	1,744	7,336	2,623	41	184	9,473	372	97	8,525	1,378	76	5,894	4 030	56	2,137	7,817
Sátara ..	Males	4,491	4,974	434	9,466	516	16	3,981	5 908	111	539	9,178	283	202	9 035	763	143	7,681	2 176
	Females	2,712	5,290	1,998	7,100	2,834	66	110	9 365	525	60	8,956	1,984	47	5,912	4,041	29	2,863	7,108
Belgaum	Males	4,267	5,211	522	9,186	906	58	3,259	6,485	256	512	9,033	455	173	8,813	1 014	123	7,496	2 381
	Females	2,743	5,990	1,861	6,797	3,109	94	327	9,226	447	227	8,274	1,499	204	5,418	4,383	150	1 968	7,882
Dhárwár	Males	4,761	4,680	559	9,458	511	31	4,690	5,133	177	951	8,549	500	334	8,439	1 227	225	7 044	2,731
	Females	3,188	4,905	1,907	7,628	2,316	56	639	8,874	487	462	7,680	1,858	408	4,776	4,816	320	1,746	7 932
Bijápur	Males	4,167	5,237	596	9,130	790	65	3,173	6 477	330	540	8 930	530	184	8,667	1 149	142	7,190	2 668
	Females	2,698	5,571	1,931	6,741	3,174	85	400	9,208	392	343	8 025	1,632	311	4,752	4 917	234	1,013	8,751
Karáchi . . .	Males .	5,696	3,788	521	9,830	161	9	6,654	3,206	140	2,461	6,964	555	962	7,894	1,144	655	6,909	2,376
	Females	4,188	4,480	1,343	9,468	524	8	1,838	8,344	818	184	8,716	1,120	103	6,349	3,548	118	3,002	6,700
Hyderabad . ..	Males	5 970	3,478	552	9,818	149	3	6,989	2 922	139	2,648	6,749	563	1,071	7,674	1,255	751	6,527	2 722
	Females	4,338	4,124	1,488	9,541	453	6	1,425	8,216	317	194	8,569	1,217	148	5,070	3,882	152	2,787	7 061
Shikárpur ..	Males	5,685	3 825	520	9 813	156	2	6,805	2,958	187	2,414	7,042	544	861	7 994	1 134	592	7,104	2 305
	Females	3,984	4,585	1,431	9,48	504	7	1,271	8,464	265	145	8,860	995	111	6,608	3,281	95	3,177	6,728
Thar and Párkar ..	Males	6,905	3,378	417	9,922	76	1	7,625	2,280	95	3,006	6,485	429	984	8 082	934	665	7,201	2 134
	Females	4,630	4,035	1,320	9,738	256	7	1,570	8,102	328	186	8,782	1,080	75	6,903	3,022	78	3,309	6,830
Upper Sind Frontier	Males	5,717	3,904	379	9,882	117	1	6,612	3,087	101	2,486	7,167	397	689	8 483	828	419	7 901	1,680
	Females	4,199	4,708	1,093	9,586	410	4	1,297	8,515	188	130	9,218	652	80	7 052	2,292	68	4,78	5,540

Table No. 3

Showing the average number of Females per 1,000 Males of the same Age and Civil Condition.

District.	All Ages.				0—14.				15—24				25—39.				40—49.				50 and over			
	Single.	Married	Widowed.	Total	Single.	Married	Widowed	Total.	Single	Married.	Widowed	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total	Single	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married	Widowed	Total
Bombay City	424	558	2,239	596	713	2,021	1,797	843	94	982	2,944	541	82	420	2,221	434	150	334	2,168	521	207	258	2 244	
Ahmedabad	640	977	2,970	946	812	1,520	1,170	909	122	1,386	1,517	900	84	900	2,608	924	122	662	2,601	1,018	93	411	3,353	1 106
Kaira	539	999	3,761	892	695	1,808	1,282	829	94	1,343	1,460	852	63	942	2,439	927	55	787	2,307	990	26	425	3,320	1 044
Panch Mahals	740	996	3,172	953	895	2 221	1,971	940	279	1,655	1,701	886	135	934	2,079	889	168	712	3,089	913	198	468	4,077	1 187
Broach	655	985	2,575	952	840	2 020	1,348	914	97	1,401	1,094	927	74	806	2,027	896	89	666	3,016	974	65	388	3,041	1 126
Surat	766	1,083	3,272	1,021	884	1,562	1,559	966	822	1,464	1,450	1,056	147	1,063	1,559	1,022	190	884	2,498	1,046	138	572	2,646	1,147
Thána	699	943	3 383	918	848	3 673	3 224	948	168	1,804	2,444	1,013	122	804	2,481	814	260	535	2,743	828	309	208	3 000	1 082
Kolába	656	1,061	4,474	998	774	4,564	5,281	946	72	1 935	2,906	1,143	106	898	3,857	963	198	579	4 859	958	219	279	4,647	1 124
atnágiri	678	1,288	6,267	1,153	788	8,252	12,486	973	48	2 686	12,246	1,380	109	1 229	9,258	1 867	390	750	7,440	1,103	538	334	5,120	1,196
Kánara	567	926	4,018	905	790	12 345	11,328	941	76	2,457	10,987	937	143	997	4,717	1,219	301	853	3,634	901	771	205	3,825	1 078
Khandesh	694	999	3,418	959	770	3,002	3,186	908	142	1,439	2 698	1,099	194	835	3,075	870	708	616	3,954	880	311	345	3,413	962
Násik	676	1 021	3,262	951	787	3,544	2,174	945	92	1,716	2 699	1,120	141	883	2,824	889	285	597	3,982	953	231	320	3,368	958
Ahmednagar	647	1,089	3,798	987	763	4 193	2,305	966	47	1,738	2,626	1,108	133	885	3,251	921	280	624	4,054	894	216	311	3,310	946
Poona	636	1,019	3,606	957	770	4 139	2 974	947	58	1 690	3,129	1,026	121	898	3,430	929	262	687	4,118	917	272	325	3,533	1,002
Sholápur	617	1,028	3,010	908	740	5,051	2,096	968	61	1,748	2,370	1,067	146	888	3,701	930	336	866	4 462	990	332	284	3 609	1,120
Sátára	589	1 079	4,379	997	688	5,015	3,844	915	90	1,707	5,076	1,077	116	963	5 809	1,067	291	649	5,255	992	216	329	5,745	1 071
Belgaum	630	1,014	3,491	979	706	3,859	1 548	940	99	1,409	1,731	990	422	891	3,202	972	1 062	552	3 880	998	1,488	311	3,020	1,164
Dhárwár	664	1,039	3,375	991	780	4 384	1,862	968	140	1,782	2 943	1,031	471	971	3,904	970	1,110	515	3,574	910	1 621	283	3,811	1,140
Bijapur	648	1 020	3,248	1,000	715	3,863	1,361	969	122	1 491	1,176	1,040	621	878	3,009	977	1 512	480	3,884	903	2,022	274	3,732	1,222
Karachi	591	946	4 102	904	809	2 741	2 472	840	165	2,154	1,940	822	49	923	1,489	738	83	624	2,406	776	146	362	2,929	818
Hyderabad	594	1 040	2 181	887	801	2,517	1,807	827	180	2,486	1,009	879	59	1 043	1 804	821	115	647	2,573	832	173	366	2,221	886
Shikárpur	601	1 024	2,351	854	806	2,726	2,650	835	164	2,213	1,663	852	50	1,057	1 539	840	109	716	2,836	867	151	421	2 740	942
Thar and Párkar	592	990	3 502	805	814	2,776	6,067	829	145	3,498	2,430	705	36	1 040	1,961	778	63	700	4,702	874	104	409	[illegible]	892
Upper Sind Frontier	597	981	2 343	813	792	2,872	3,600	816	151	2 193	1 451	795	45	2,031	1,215	801	109	722	2,216	804	138	442	2,977	

Table No. 2.

Showing the distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex and Civil Condition by Age.

(*A*).—UNMARRIED.

District.	0—14.		15—24.		25—39.		40—49.		50 and over	
	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.
Bombay City... ...	5,314	8,955	3,330	736	1,139	221	138	49	79	39
Ahmedabad	7,552	9,570	1,738	330	537	70	99	19	74	11
Kaira	7,658	9,739	1,434	170	544	64	173	15	191	9
Panch Mahâls ...	7,617	9,210	1,787	674	487	89	65	15	44	12
Broach	7,532	9,661	1,665	247	559	63	131	18	113	11
Surat	8,079	9,325	1,327	557	408	78	92	23	94	17
Thâna	7,829	9,497	1,607	387	486	85	51	19	27	12
Kolâba	8,297	9,782	1,317	144	311	50	43	13	32	11
Ratnâgiri	8,367	9,798	1,323	95	242	61	38	21	30	25
Kânara	6,710	9,351	2,308	308	837	212	101	70	44	59
Khândesh	8,677	9,693	958	195	281	74	49	22	35	16
Nâsik	8,336	9,725	1,223	168	355	74	49	21	37	12
Ahmednagar	8,314	9,813	1,298	94	297	61	52	19	39	13
Poona	8,076	9,765	1,440	121	387	74	54	22	43	18
Sholâpur	8,143	9,772	1,409	93	357	85	50	27	41	23
Sâtâra...	8,443	9,854	1,215	62	257	52	47	18	38	14
Belgaum	8,450	9,474	1,188	187	289	198	44	74	29	67
Dhârwâr	7,711	9,069	1,693	358	478	340	70	117	48	116
Bijâpur	8,352	9,221	1,240	253	328	314	47	110	33	102
Karâchi	6,837	9,360	1,780	497	1,106	91	154	22	123	30
Hyderabad	6,892	9,295	1,739	528	1,079	108	159	31	131	38
Shikârpur	7,028	9,405	1,650	450	1,054	88	151	27	117	30
Thar and Pârkar ...	6,889	9,460	1,812	443	1,055	63	131	14	113	20
Upper Sind Frontier .	7,146	9,475	1,628	413	1,027	73	116	20	83	19

(*B*).—MARRIED.

Bombay City... ...	216	1,135	2,106	3,712	4,832	3,640	1,667	968	1,179	545
Ahmedabad	997	1,551	2,220	3,150	4,091	3,769	1,546	1,048	1,146	482
Kaira	960	1,734	2,396	2,981	3,813	3,595	1,552	1,145	1,279	545
Panch Mahâls ...	325	724	1,932	3,017	4,694	4,402	1,782	1,274	1,267	583
Broach	637	1,311	2,320	3,298	4,177	3,798	1,654	1,118	1,212	475
Surat	960	1,375	2,022	2,734	3,823	3,755	1,660	1,324	1,535	812
Thâna	287	1,119	1,671	3,199	4,976	4,244	1,814	1,029	1,252	409
Kolâba	393	1,692	1,702	3,105	4,495	3,805	1,772	967	1,688	431
Ratnâgiri	238	1,542	1,382	2,893	3,954	3,786	1,967	1,149	2,459	640
Kânara	106	1,418	1,393	3,099	5,019	3,779	2,071	791	1,411	313
Khândesh	666	2,001	2,068	2,978	4,221	3,529	1,626	1,002	1,419	490
Nâsik	462	1,605	1,876	3,151	4,463	3,773	1,726	1,009	1,473	462
Ahmednagar	436	1,759	1,799	2,992	4,325	3,683	1,779	1,069	1,661	497
Poona	396	1,608	1,780	2,953	4,267	3,760	1,807	1,121	1,750	558
Sholâpur	364	1,789	1,712	2,913	4,403	3,804	1,896	1,044	1,625	450
Sâtâra	426	1,982	1,665	2,635	4,080	3,642	1,930	1,161	1,899	580
Belgaum	611	2,203	1,936	2,689	4,179	3,672	1,820	990	1,454	446
Dhârwâr	424	1,790	1,885	3,233	4,376	3,671	1,798	892	1,517	414
Bijâpur ..	579	2,180	2,014	2,928	4,317	3,695	1,767	843	1,323	354
Karâchi ...	169	487	1,291	2,941	4,675	4,565	1,902	1,256	1,963	751
Hyderabad	179	433	1,256	3,000	4,651	4,661	1,959	1,219	1,955	687
Shikârpur	163	434	1,204	2,604	4,546	4,698	2,017	1,412	2,070	852
Thar and Pârkar ...	102	285	1,042	2,628	4,431	4,654	2,067	1,461	2,358	972
Upper Sind Frontier .	123	362	1,081	2,417	4,424	4,651	2,091	1,542	2,281	1,028

TABLE No. 2.—*continued.*

(*C*).—WIDOWED.

District.	0—14.		15—24.		25—39.		40—49.		50 and over.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Bombay City... ...	142	90	758	601	3,043	2,423	2,234	2,501	3,823	4,385
Ahmedabad	349	137	816	417	2,548	2,237	2,094	2,603	4,193	4,606
Kaira	249	125	725	369	2,155	1,910	2,143	2,577	4,728	5,019
Panch Mahâls ...	61	40	567	304	2,576	1,689	2,459	2,386	4,343	5,581
Broach	172	90	879	373	2,569	2,023	2,317	2,714	4,063	4,800
Surat	161	110	557	356	2,267	1,555	2,072	2,224	4,943	5,755
Thâna	81	78	437	316	2,900	2,127	2,354	2,605	4,228	4,374
Kolâba	90	106	362	316	2,393	2,064	2,212	2,402	4,943	5,112
Ratnâgiri	41	82	206	403	1,354	2,000	1,764	2,094	6,635	5,421
Kânara	34	96	271	744	2,651	3,115	2,696	2,442	4,348	3,603
Khândesh	133	124	445	351	2,090	1,880	2,048	2,370	5,284	5,275
Nâsik	180	120	542	349	2,320	2,009	1,967	2,370	4,991	5,152
Ahmednagar	153	106	414	308	1,871	1,789	1,970	2,351	5,592	5,446
Poona	116	96	408	355	1,925	1,852	1,960	2,239	5,591	5,478
Sholâpur	193	112	546	358	2,108	1,926	1,969	2,430	5,184	5,174
Sâtâra	149	131	360	417	1,468	1,947	1,865	2,239	6,158	5,266
Belgaum	436	193	762	378	2,103	1,929	2,090	2,323	4,609	5,177
Dhârwâr	211	116	543	457	2,140	2,286	2,185	2,314	4,921	4,827
Bijâpur	416	162	956	347	2,253	2,090	2,060	2,436	4,315	4,965
Karâchi	22	26	410	379	2,705	1,917	2,003	2,293	4,860	5,385
Hyderabad	21	17	376	346	2,445	2,022	2,020	2,383	5,138	5,232
Shikârpur	16	20	371	261	2,583	1,691	2,087	2,250	4,943	5,775
Thar and Pârkar ...	9	23	341	324	2,275	1,741	1,879	1,982	5,496	5,930
Upper Sind Frontier	11	16	364	231	2,527	1,417	2,102	1,988	4,996	6,348

(*D*).—ALL CONDITIONS.

Bombay City... ...	2,200	3,162	2,535	2,340	3,329	2,468	1,092	971	844	1,059
Ahmedabad	3,777	3,629	1,933	1,839	2,476	2,418	955	1,028	859	1,086
Kaira	3,863	3,587	1,883	1,798	2,287	2,376	979	1,086	988	1,153
Panch Mahâls ...	4,195	4,224	1,809	1,718	2,384	2,272	892	870	720	916
Broach	3,490	3,497	1,951	1,900	2,557	2,406	1,061	1,085	941	1,112
Surat	4,018	3,801	1,624	1,680	2,232	2,235	1,002	1,026	1,124	1,258
Thâna	3,926	4,055	1,593	1,756	2,724	2,414	983	880	774	895
Kolâba	4,206	3,989	1,463	1,676	2,389	2,307	952	914	990	1,114
Ratnâgiri	4,414	3,725	1,309	1,553	1,948	2,309	966	909	1,363	1,414
Kânara	3,561	3,704	1,812	1,877	2,700	2,450	1,073	950	854	1,019
Khândesh	4,127	4,168	1,524	1,746	2,428	2,219	956	879	965	988
Nâsik	4,080	4,054	1,521	1,792	2,484	2,321	963	874	952	959
Ahmednagar	3,877	3,873	1,521	1,743	2,456	2,340	1,030	952	1,116	1,092
Poona	3,858	3,815	1,567	1,678	2,411	2,338	1,020	973	1,144	1,196
Sholâpur	3,768	3,727	1,524	1,680	2,522	2,437	1,089	1,001	1,097	1,155
Sâtâra	4,095	3,764	1,401	1,514	2,211	2,344	1,063	1,057	1,230	1,321
Belgaum	3,947	3,824	1,556	1,573	2,410	2,395	1,076	986	1,011	1,222
Dhârwâr	3,881	3,792	1,717	1,787	2,396	2,345	997	916	1,009	1,160
Bijâpur	3,808	3,690	1,628	1,707	2,531	2,473	1,069	953	964	1,177
Karâchi	3,960	4,140	1,524	1,569	2,540	2,331	911	880	1,065	1,080
Hyderabad	4,178	4,129	1,495	1,571	2,397	2,352	888	882	1,042	1,066
Shikârpur	4,038	3,949	1,413	1,410	2,469	2,430	965	981	1,115	1,230
Thar and Pârkar ...	4,377	4,506	1,498	1,308	2,213	2,138	838	859	1,074	1,189
Upper Sind Frontier	4,135	4,151	1,367	1,337	2,409	2,375	962	952	1,127	1,185

CHAPTER V.

CIVIL CONDITION.

Tables.

Table VIII shows the population by religion and civil condition, that is, unmarried, married, and widowed, with the same age-periods as in the preceding chapter, except that no distinction is shown between the first five years.

Table E gives the same information by caste, except that the age-periods are here reduced to 4, *viz.*, 0 — 9, 10 — 14, 15 — 39, and 40 and over.

Taking Table VIII first, it is seen that of the whole population, excluding the 19,236 Bhils of Mahi Kántha, who were simply estimated instead of being enumerated, there are :

	Males.	Females.
Unmarried	6,536,214	4,217,245
Married	6,675,545	6,710,699
Widowed	660,854	2,097,149

Comparing these with 1881 we see that the figures were then :

	Males.	Females.
Unmarried	5,715,185	3,592,861
Married	5,645,499	5,689,681
Widowed	627,538	1,975,763

Husbands and wives.

Before we proceed to percentages, the absolute numbers are worth looking at to see whether they give any clue to the correctness or otherwise of the proportions of the two sexes. As by the two chief religions, a man is allowed to have more than one wife, while polyandry is not allowed by any of the castes that I am acquainted with, the number of married women would naturally be always in excess of the married men, except as far as the proportion is modified by the effects of migration. And as marriages between persons of different religions are almost unheard of, this should be the case in each religion taken by itself.

TABLE No. 4.

Excess of husbands (+) or wives (—).

Religion.	British Territory.		Native States.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Total population ...	—21,421	+2,982	—32,761	—37,536
Hindu	—24,937	—11,291	—11,761	—24,709
Mussalmán	—4,892	—2,258	—5,103	—10,067
Christian	+7,971	+9,133	+298	+205
Jain	+6,788	+8,587	—1,130	—2,230
Sikh	—1,117	+263	+5	+28
Pársi	+109	+86	+251	+266
Jew	—108	—100	—14	—21
Animistic	—5,389	—1,804	—1,091	—951

Table No. 4 gives the absolute numbers of the differences between husbands and wives for the principal religions in 1881 and 1891.

On the whole the excess of married women was, in 1881, 44,182, and is now 34,554. If these are correct, they give a second wife to one out of 128 married men in 1881, and out of 193 in 1891. These numbers are smaller than they would otherwise be on account of the number of women who emigrate beyond the Presidency. Table No. 1 of Chapter IX shows that the total number of emigrants and immigrants between this Presidency and other parts of India, was :

	Male.	Female.
Emigrants	271,896	308,786
Immigrants	230,963	236,739
Difference ...	40,933	72,047

So 31,114 more women than men are lost by emigration to the Presidency. Of males there are 47,557 and of females 43,839 more immigrants than in 1881; while of emigrants there are 19,176 fewer males and 11,917 more females. It is not possible to say how many of these are married or not, but no doubt the majority are. As far as the different religions are concerned, the results for the two censuses are very similar. Among Hindus the excess is 36,051 in 1891 against 36,698 in 1881, but there is a curious change in the figures for British Territory and the Native States when taken separately. Among Mussalmáns, the excess of wives has increased from 10,995 to 12,325, but here again in British territory alone there is a decrease. The reason is that, more men emigrate from the Native States than immigrate to them. Among the Animistic there is a smaller excess than before in both. The Christians

and Pársis have more married men than women. Among the former it is due to the absence of so many married women among the Europeans. The Pársis it is not so easy to account for. Polygamy is not customary among them certainly, but as this Presidency is their home, it would be expected that more husbands would be absent than wives, and that therefore there should be a slightly larger number of the latter. The difference in the two years is remarkably uniform, 360 in 1881 and 352 in 1891. Among the Jews is actually found what one would have expected among the Pársis, and there is a slight excess of married women, 122 in 1881 and 121 in 1891. The Jains, who are mostly strangers in the Presidency, show more married men, except the Native States, where, especially in Cutch, they are generally in the minority. The figures here are curiously like those of 1881, especially in Kolhápur and the Southern Marátha Jághirs. It would not be thought that there would be much difference between these two in this respect, but they do differ considerably and in the same way at the two censuses:

	1881.		1891.	
	Husbands.	Wives.	Husbands.	Wives.
Kolhápur	13,846	13,067	15,289	14,086
Southern Marátha Jághirs ...	6,204	6,843	7,650	8,148

It is not possible to determine how many more married women than married men escaped enumeration. Judging from the case of the Pársis, I should say that a slightly larger proportion does escape; but judging again by them and also by the Jews, I should conclude that the accuracy of the two censuses was very much the same in this respect, and that the decrease of the excess is due to the practise of polygamy falling into disfavour as it must do with the advance of civilization.

There is no use in examining the numbers of unmarried and widowed. Nothing certain can be ascertained from them.

Increase of the classes.

The increase and percentages of increase of each of the three classes are:

	Males.		Females.	
	Difference.	Percentage.	Difference.	Percentage.
Unmarried	821,029	14·37	624,384	17·38
Married	1,030,046	18·24	1,020,418	17·93
Widowed	33,316	5·31	121,386	6·14

From this it appears that the increase of widows is rather more than of widowers; but that the increase of both is much less than that of either unmarried or married, which is a very satisfactory state of things. Among married the men have increased more than the women, but among the unmarried it is the other way. If this is the result of postponing the marriage of girls to a later age than before, it is also a matter of congratulation. And this appears to be the case from the figures for 1881 and 1891 for the distribution of 10,000 females of each age by civil condition, as shown in Table No. 5.

Table No. 5.

	0—14.		15—24.		25—39.		40—49.		50 and over.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Unmarried ...	7,575	7,898	440	548	140	152	115	79	88
Married ...	2,326	2,057	8,960	9,074	8,008	8,429	5,411	5,819	2,595	2,449
Widowed ...	99	45	594	378	1,852	1,419	4,490	4,066	7,326	7,463

At every age the proportion of unmarried women is greater than before, at every age but the first and last that of married is more, and at every age except the last that of widows is less. Between 15 and 25 especially the proportion of spinsters has largely increased, while that of married women has increased only slightly.

Religions.

Table No. 6 shows for British territory only the numbers out of 10,000 of either sex living at each age-period who are respectively unmarried, married

and widowed. A similar table was given at page 80 of the 1881 report, but for different age-periods :—

TABLE No. 6.

Distribution of 10,000 persons at each Age-period by Civil Condition.

Religion.	Civil Condition.	Of all Ages.		0—14.		15—24.		25—39.		40—49.		50 and over.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Total of all religions.	Unmarried	4,727	3,193	9,402	7,898	4,496	548	1,073	152	404	115	306	88
	Married	4,801	5,151	578	2,057	5,340	9,074	8,494	8,429	8,611	5,819	7,410	2,449
	Widowed	472	1,656	20	45	155	378	433	1,419	985	4,068	2,284	7,463
Hindu	Unmarried	4,511	3,006	9,292	7,539	3,955	376	776	143	320	111	249	83
	Married	5,022	5,288	684	2,407	5,882	9,228	8,806	8,367	8,706	5,687	7,460	2,306
	Widowed	467	1,706	24	54	163	396	418	1,490	974	4,202	2,291	7,609
Musalmán	Unmarried	5,468	3,877	9,770	9,218	6,348	1,149	2,053	175	725	128	496	116
	Married	4,032	4,658	223	768	3,517	8,553	7,443	8,702	8,230	6,356	7,228	2,972
	Widowed	500	1,465	7	14	135	298	504	1,123	1,045	3,516	2,276	6,912
Christian	Unmarried	5,827	4,303	9,892	9,562	8,221	2,626	3,605	570	686	324	459	181
	Married	3,855	4,286	106	430	1,744	7,125	6,147	8,090	8,552	5,758	7,706	2,566
	Widowed	318	1,411	2	8	35	249	248	1,340	762	3,918	1,835	7,253
Jain	Unmarried	4,591	2,694	9,413	7,683	5,138	139	1,687	61	730	55	600	15
	Married	4,796	5,160	561	2,261	4,713	9,280	7,795	7,930	8,019	5,268	6,672	2,100
	Widowed	612	2,146	26	56	149	581	518	2,009	1,251	4,677	2,728	7,885
Sikh	Unmarried	3,756	2,393	10,000	9,250	4,739	169	2,125	179	270	....	1,111	
	Married	5,862	7,300	....	750	4,980	9,831	7,561	9,821	8,649	5,000	6,111	3,333
	Widowed	382	307	....	....	281	....	314	....	1,081	5,000	2,778	6,667
Pársi	Unmarried	5,511	4,264	9,887	9,679	7,721	4,438	1,922	562	334	77	195	28
	Married	4,131	4,257	106	318	2,235	5,395	7,797	8,567	9,002	7,256	8,998	3,763
	Widowed	358	1,479	7	3	43	167	281	871	603	2,666	1,707	6,209
Jew	Unmarried	5,547	4,183	9,854	9,431	6,926	1,768	1,327	413	303	134	146	57
	Married	4,175	4,365	146	564	3,029	7,918	8,397	8,201	9,184	6,161	8,394	3,036
	Widowed	278	1,452	....	5	45	314	275	1,386	513	3,705	1,460	6,907
Animistic	Unmarried	5,707	4,702	9,867	9,492	5,662	1,233	984	134	211	95	130	66
	Married	3,980	4,393	128	500	4,218	8,546	8,652	9,125	9,050	7,063	7,971	3,654
	Widowed	312	905	5	8	120	221	364	749	739	2,841	1,899	6,280

Table No. 7 contrasts the results of the two enumerations so far as the totals of each religion are concerned :—

TABLE No. 7.

Religion.	Males.						Females.					
	1881.			1891.			1881.			1891.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
Total population	4,779	4,699	522	4,727	4,801	472	3,165	5,045	1,790	3,193	5,151	1,656
Hindu	4,547	4,920	533	4,511	5,022	467	2,945	5,186	1,869	3,006	5,288	1,706
Musalmán	5,473	4,004	523	5,468	4,032	500	3,765	4,617	1,618	3,877	4,658	1,465
Christian	5,554	4,070	376	5,827	3,855	318	4,185	4,388	1,427	4,303	4,286	1,411
Jain	4,606	4,758	636	4,591	4,796	612	2,667	5,062	2,271	2,694	5,160	2,146
Pársi	4,974	4,618	408	5,511	4,131	358	3,723	4,773	1,504	4,264	4,257	1,479
Sikh	5,809	3,719	472	3,756	5,862	382	3,870	4,415	1,715	2,393	7,300	307
Jew	5,296	4,354	350	5,547	4,175	278	4,045	4,429	1,526	4,183	4,365	1,452
Animistic	5,556	4,140	304	5,707	3,980	312	4,610	4,470	920	4,702	4,393	905

Of the whole population, the numbers out of 10,000 of either sex are :—

	Males.		Females.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Unmarried	4,779	4,727	3,165	3,193
Married...	4,699	4,801	5,045	5,151
Widowed	522	472	1,790	1,656

Comparison with England and India.

Comparing first the 1881 proportions with those of other Indian provinces and other countries, I find that Bombay had a less proportion of bachelors and spinsters and of widows than India generally in 1881, and a higher one of married men and women and of widowers.

The proportions for Bombay, India and England and Wales were in that year :

	Males.			Females.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
England and Wales ...	6,193	3,463	344	5,928	3,314	758
India	4,841	4,670	489	3,232	4,895	1,873
Bombay	4,779	4,699	522	3,165	5,045	1,790

Bombay differed more from England than did the average population of India, in every respect, except the number of widows. In widowers, spinsters and widows it now approximates to it more nearly than in 1881.

Looking at the different religions, the Hindus and Sikhs alone have more married men than the average, and they and the Jains more married women. The Hindus and Jains alone have more widows, and the Jains alone more widowers, than the average. The Sikhs notwithstanding their small proportion of spinsters have a very small proportion of widows indeed. The reason is that the Sikhs in this Presidency are mostly strangers, sepoys and their families, and their widows return to their own country. The Sikhs have the largest proportion of bachelors, but their numbers are very small. Of the more largely represented religions, the Animistic and the Christians, the two most widely different in belief, resemble each other most closely in their marriage relations and have the largest number of unmarried and smallest number of widowed, in both sexes, saving only widowers among the Jews. The Pársis do not differ much from the average, as far as married men are concerned, but have only 4,257 married women to 5,151 of the general population.

Coming to age and still comparing the religions, it is seen that under 15 there are 2,057 girls married among the general population, but only 578 boys. The Hindus have 684 boys and 2,407 girls, the Mussalmáns only 223 boys and 768 girls, and the Pársis still fewer, only 106 and 318. Age and religion.

The proportion of females to 1,000 males in each condition is:

	Presidency proper.	Sind.	Feudatories.
Unmarried	637	596	684
Married	998	1,006	1,019
Widowed	3,481	2,260	2,954

In 1881 the proportion was:

	Presidency proper.	Sind.	Feudatories.
Unmarried	630	576	650
Married	1,005	1,007	1,014
Widowed	3,329	2,532	3,001

These figures are interesting in connection with the suspected concealment of unmarried girls, referred to in the last chapter. It is seen that the proportion of them has gone up in all the three groups, the Presidency proper, Sind and Native States, while that of married has gone up only in the last and of widows only in the first. The fact of the proportion of unmarried girls going up in the parts where the proportion of total females to total males has declined, as well as where it went up, would seem to show that the decrease was not due to less careful enumeration, but that the actual proportions of the two sexes had already been reached in 1881. But not only should the proportion of unmarried girls to unmarried men be looked at, but also their proportion to those of their own sex who are married or widowed, and there also the proportion has increased, among the followers of every religion. Concealment of girls.

The two points, in which in Chapter IV. I gave reasons for believing the accuracy of the census to be most open to suspicion, are deficiency of unmarried girls between 5 and 15, and of Mahomedan women. The two points might or might not be the same. If in the same districts, the three proportions, of girls at this age to the total number of females, of Mussalmán females to Mussalmán males, and of unmarried girls under 15 to the

TABLE No. 8.

DISTRICTS SHOWING THE LOWEST PROPORTION OF

District.	Females 5 — 14 to total females.	District.	Mussalmán females to Mussalmán males.	District.	Unmarried females 0 — 14 to total females 0 — 14.
Bijápur	1,992	Thar and Párkar ...	790	Bijápur	6,741
Sholápur	2,041	Thána	813	Belgaum	6,797
Shikárpur ...	2,111	Karáchi	825	Satára	7,100
Broach	2,125	Upper Sind Frontier	825	Kaira	7,201
Kaira	2,171	Hyderabad . ..	845	Khándesh	7,320
Sátára .	2,192	Shikárpur	854	Sholapur ...	7,328
Ratnagiri ...	2,211	Násik	883	Ahmednagar ...	7,425
		Poona	899		

total of the same age, are very low, then it may well be assumed that bad enumeration is the cause. These districts are given in Table No. 8. Bijápur is lowest twice, but in the 3rd it is high, and on the whole it has as many females as males. Of course the divisions vary very much in their customs as to early marriage, but the customs of neighbouring districts do not. Sind could afford to omit a large number of its unmarried girls, before their proportion to married and widowed girls fell to anything like that of the Karnátak. But the table does not show a single district in which the three proportions are alike lower than those of similar districts. As far as can be told from these figures, the disproportions are due to the actual circumstances, and not to errors.

By Districts

It is worth while to compare the different districts. First for males. The largest proportion of single is found in Sind, from 6,305 in Thar and Párkar to 5,655 in Shikárpur. Next to Sind comes the Panch Maháls with 5,319 single out of 10,000. Kánara 5,238 and Ratnágiri 5,146 are the only other two with more than half the males bachelors. Thána and Kolába are almost the same with 4,836 and 4,838 respectively. Then comes Dhárwar 4,761, Násik 4,609. Poona and Sátára are between 4,500 and 4,600 The remainder all vary from 4,100 to 4,500, the four Gujarát districts resembling one another very closely. Bijápur is the most married district with only 4,167 single. Considering their large proportions of bachelors, the three Sind Collectorates show a very large proportion of widowers, and either the married women there must be much shorter-lived than in other provinces compared with their unmarried sisters, or their partners are slower to console themselves for their loss. Karáchi and Shikárpur are not quite so bad; but Hyderabad with 552 widowers is surpassed only by:

Dhárwár	with	559 widowers	to 4,680	married
Bijápur	„	596	„ 5,237	„
Ahmedabad	„	573	„ 5,129	„
Broach	„	658	„ 5,159	„
Surat	„	642	„ 4,989	„

and it has only 3,478 married. Otherwise the number of widowers follows pretty closely that of the married. The Konkan is best off in this respect, and the widowers there are very few compared with the married, which is owing to the very general practise of remarriage. The figures for Thána and Kolába are wonderfully alike:—

	Unmarried	Married	Widowers
Thána	..	4,836	4,780	384
Kolába	..	4,838	4,772	390

Ratnágiri has fewer widowers, 369, but the married are only 4,485; so that out of a given number of married men the number of widowers is larger. The best district of all, however, in its proportion of widowers to married men is Khándesh, with 379 to 5,276. The rest of the Deccan districts do not vary much one from another, the married men ranging from 4,974 to 5,194 and the widowers from 400 to 467. Belgaum is better off than either Dhárwár or Bijápur. Kánara is quite unlike the other Konkan districts, and has 541 widowers to only 4,221 married men

To pass to women: The Sind districts show here, too, far the highest proportions of unmarried, from 3,984 to 4,639 per 10,000 The Panch Maháls is like them with 4,217, and the worst is Kaira with only 2,652. The contrast between these two districts is very great, but it can be explained by the small number of infants and young girls in the latter. Table No. 1 of Chapter IV. shows that the numbers in the three lowest age-periods out of 10,000 are for the Panch Mahals 1,692, 1,574 and 958, and for Kaira 1,416, 1,290 and 881. The number of widows can be compared with the number of married women, and with the number of widowers.

In Sind the widows vary between $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ of the married women

So they do in Gujarát, Thána, Násik, Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholápur.

In Kolába, Ratnágiri, Sátára, Belgaum, Dhárwár and Bijápur they are over $\frac{1}{3}$. Only in Khándesh are they less than

Comparing them with the widowers, they are less than three times their number in Sind (except Thar and Párkar), Broach and Surat.

In most other districts they are between three and four times as many, but in Kolába they are over five times, Ratnágiri eight times, and Ahmednagar and Poona four times as numerous.

Examining by age, it is seen that in the first period, the order in which the districts come, is much the same as for the total of the ages. The districts showing the largest numbers married under 15 are Bijápur and Belgaum with 3,174 and 3,109 respectively. The bulk of the districts in the Presidency proper have between 2 and 3 thousand married. Those below this proportion are Surat with 1,916, Kánara 1,654 and Thána 1,354, Panch Máhals 794, and Sind ranging from 524 to 255. Age.

The married boys vary from 1,353 in Ahmedabad to Ratnágiri 242 and Kánara 126, and in Sind from 161 to 76. Belgaum is the worst district for widows at that early age with 94 out of 10,000, and the best is the Panch Maháls with 12. The Sind districts vary from 4 to 8. It is needless to pursue this subject further. Table No. 1 shows the proportions for each age for any district, for which they may be required. The second table at the head of the chapter is divided into four parts, and shows the distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex by age, Part 1 Unmarried, Part 2 Married, Part 3 Widowed, and Part 4 All Conditions. They are useful in comparing one with another. Table No. 3 gives the proportions of females to males of each age and civil condition. These proportions have been discussed above to some extent.

The way in which the ratio of widowed varies at different ages is interesting. From the first age-period where widowers are very few, to the second age-period the ratio declines in all districts except 4 Deccan, 2 Karnátak and Hyderabad. I presume that in these districts widowers are remarried more speedily than in the others. From the second to the third period, there is a rise except in Kolába, Ratnágiri, Kánara and all Sind. At this period the mortality is greater among women than men, so that by deaths alone the proportion of widows would decline at this age; therefore the remarrying of widowers must be very common in the Presidency proper, but not in Sind. The decrease in Kolába is small, but in Ratnágiri it is nearly 25 per cent. The reason can hardly be that the widowers are slower to remarry, as women are so plentiful in the district. The more probable reason seems to be that the widows are sent off to Bombay to work, and this would agree with the large number of widows found at these ages in Bombay. To the next age-period there is an increase, almost universal. The exceptions are Ratnágiri, Sátára, Dhárwár and Kánara. The decrease in Dhárwár is only 1 per cent. The reason for the others is, I take it, that the widows go away to work in Ratnágiri and Sátára. Kánara has a large number of Christians, and this may be partly the reason there, as there is no religious objection to the remarriage of a widow, or inducement to the remarriage of a widower. To the last period the proportion as a rule goes down, but the reverse is the case in 7 districts. Widowers at that advanced age naturally do not remarry as a rule. Widowed, by age.

The mean age of persons of the two sexes and the three conditions is: Mean age

	Males.	Females.
Unmarried	10·46	6 41
Married	35·18	27·69
Widowed	49·32	50·94

calculated from the uncorrected ages, in the same way as the mean age of the total population was calculated on page 63.

In Bombay City, the married are in rather higher proportions both among males and females than the average. Widowers are fewer, but not widows. Below 14, the married boys are very much fewer and the married girls slightly fewer than ordinarily. This is the case up to 10. At every age the widowers are in a low proportion, but the widows are as many as elsewhere. Bombay City.

This would seem to show that men who have lost their wives do not stop to work in Bombay, but return to their homes to look after the family. Widows would often be driven to seek work in Bombay by the mere fact of being widows. In the different religions the numbers of married men and women in 1881 and 1891 are shown in Table No. 9. Here there is no reason why the two should at all correspond, as there are always many men without their wives, and a considerable body of women without their husbands in the city. But the difference has increased from 96,434 to 131,828. The Hindus account for almost the whole of it. The number of Pársi married women approaches now that of married men more nearly than before, while among the Jews the wives now exceed the husbands in number.

TABLE No. 9.

	1881.			1891.		
	Married men.	Married women.	Difference.	Married men.	Married women.	Difference.
Total population ...	270,456	174,022	96,434	297,940	166,112	131,828
Hindu	186,299	118,359	67,940	213,405	114,279	99,216
Musalmán ...	53,232	34,608	18,624	52,360	31,634	20,726
Christian ...	11,854	6,669	5,185	11,439	6,154	5,285
Jain ...	6,688	2,715	3,973	9,670	3,681	5,989
Pársi	11,496	10,907	589	9,804	9,258	546
Jew	799	760	39	1,075	1,084	—9

Similar information as to unmarried and widowed is given in Table No. 10. Among the unmarried, the males were in the majority in 1881, and this majority has been increased in every case. Among the widowed they were in a majority only among the Jains and this has been reduced. In all the other religions the widows now show a still greater preponderance over widowers than before.

TABLE No. 10.

	Unmarried.						Widowed.					
	1881.			1891.			1881.			1891.		
	Male	Female.	Difference.	Male.	Female.	Difference.	Male.	Female.	Difference.	Male	Female.	Difference.
Total population ...	171,094	88,577	82,517	201,802	85,650	116,152	22,778	45,664	—22,886	18,251	51,909	—33,658
Hindu	100,041	51,033	49,348	120,599	47,024	73,575	14,773	30,397	—15,624	11,721	36,1 8	—24,457
Musalmán ...	35,042	19,053	15,989	38,396	19,359	19,037	5,458	9,371	—3,913	4,309	9,189	—4,880
Christian	14,043	6,119	8,924	18,209	6,491	11,718	914	1,793	—879	789	2,228	—1,439
Jain	5,471	1,163	4,308	8,987	1,580	7,407	606	571	35	660	647	13
Pársi	12,849	9,068	3,781	14,091	10,153	3,938	909	3,306	—2,397	810	3,342	—2,532
Jew	848	630	218	1,458	1,006	452	52	226	—174	57	341	—284

It is seen from this table that the percentage of increase or decrease among the males and females of the three conditions is:

	Male.	Female.
Unmarried	+17·93	—3·13
Married	+10·16	—4·54
Widowed	—19·43	+13·68

It is a curious result that the widowers should have been the only class among the men to decline in numbers and the widows the only class among the women to increase. This is not easily to be accounted for, and looks as if married women and girls had not been returned as accurately as in 1881. There are two facts which might have tended to cause this: the one was the agitation caused by the Age of Consent Bill which was referred to a Select Committee on 12th December 1890 and passed on 19th March 1891. The other was the instruction as to the entry of the occupations of women. In 1881 those who did no work for pay were entered as doing household work, or nothing. But at the recent census the instructions were that the occupation of the person, husband, father or whatever it might be, on whom the woman was dependent, was to be entered with a note of the word 'dependent'. It has always been the custom for the officers entrusted with the work of the census to call together the leading men of the different communities and enlist their help in inducing their more ignorant brethren to return themselves properly. At one of these meetings objection was taken by

an argumentative pleader to these instructions and it is just possible that they may have caused some people to omit their wives, rather than enter their occupation in a way that they objected to The Age of Consent Bill, too, which caused some excitement at the time, may have led to the omission of girls about the limits of the protected age, and it may also have led to more general omissions owing to the feelings of some members of the different communities being aroused at the time of the census and therefore not so readily disposed to do as they were required.

Though the increase among the married has been 1,030,016 males and 1,020,418 females, and the numbers are 6,675,545 and 6,710,099, the married here include many who are only nominally in that state, but who can have no effect upon the birth-rate. From the best information that I can get, I put down the age of child-bearing as commencing at 15 among girls Boy husbands usually begin to cohabit with their wives between 15 and 20, but those whose wives are too young for child-bearing should be excluded, as much as the wives below that age. I would therefore take the married women above 15, and the married men above 20 as being married in fact as well as in law. The number of them is: Married of child-bearing age

	Male	Female.
Presidency proper	3,609 914	3,411,850
Sind	543 609	552 252
British Territory	4 153,523	3,964 102
Feudatories	1,724,089	1,742,163
Grand Total	5,877,612	5,708,265

These are the numbers to whom the annual number of births should be ascribed The number in 1881 of the same age was.

		Male.	Female
Presidency proper	...	3,051,300	2,917,520
Sind	..	463,612	459,564
British Territory	...	3,504,912	3,377,074
Feudatories	...	1,368,442	1,398,793
Grand Total	...	4,873,354	4,775,867

The mean of these two may be taken to represent the numbers midway between the two enumerations, and consequently the average numbers during the ten years. If the rate of increase were constant during the whole period, the mean would represent the population at some time later than half way; but as, in the famine districts certainly, and probably in others, the rate must have been greater during the earlier years, the mean would be earlier.

TABLE No 11

	Mean number of married 1881—1891.		Annual average number of births 1881—1890.	Annual number of births per 1 000 married women over 15.
	Males over 20	Females over 15		
Presidency proper	3,330,607	3,164,685	504,543	159
Sind	498,610	505,903	60,057	119
Total British Territory	3 829,217	3,670,588	564,600	154

Table No. 11 shows the mean population for the intercensal period, the average annual number of births during that period, and the annual number of births per 1,000 married women above 15

Table E. merits some brief notice. It is not worth the time to take out percentages for every caste, but Table No. 1 in the Appendix gives the distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex at each period according to civil condition, for the principal castes The figures speak for themselves. Table No. 2 gives the same percentages for each religion, so that the castes, which marry earlier than the average of their religion, can be easily seen. Table E

Table No. 12 shows for the whole Presidency, including Native States, the distribution of 10,000 of each condition by age for each religion:

TABLE No. 12.

Distribution of 10,000 persons of each Civil Condition by Age-periods.

Religion.	Civil Condition.	0—14.		15—24.		25—39.		40—49.		50 and over.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Total of all religions.	Unmarried	7,764	9,518	1,559	315	531	106	82	32	64	29
	Married	517	1,496	1,840	2,962	4,324	3,888	1,767	1,099	1,552	555
	Widowed	181	103	552	369	2,273	1,970	2,068	2,350	4,926	5,208
Hindu	Unmarried	7,971	9,570	1,476	262	428	106	70	33	55	29
	Married	579	1,670	1,931	2,966	4,293	3,788	1,724	1,059	1,473	517
	Widowed	212	116	589	379	2,247	1,999	2,076	2,364	4,876	5,142
Mussalmán	Unmarried	7,176	9,370	1,747	461	859	105	121	31	97	33
	Married	234	653	1,368	2,911	4,469	4,405	1,960	1,287	1,969	744
	Widowed	62	37	411	308	2,423	1,788	2,009	2,271	5,095	5,596
Christian	Unmarried	4,656	8,420	3,311	1,150	1,845	319	124	71	64	46
	Married	74	390	1,076	3,212	4,820	4,603	2,362	1,242	1,668	553
	Widowed	16	22	256	328	2,332	2,316	2,534	2,552	4,862	4,782
Jain	Unmarried	6,927	9,750	1,963	174	803	49	166	19	141	8
	Married	359	1,269	1,962	3,173	4,116	3,737	1,874	1,184	1,689	637
	Widowed	121	70	454	425	1,978	2,135	2,177	2,297	5,270	5,073
Sikh	Unmarried	2,422	9,319	4,775	455	2,526	227	35	...	242	...
	Married	...	317	3,150	4,683	5,585	4,683	979	79	286	238
	Widowed	...	...	2,857	...	3,929	...	1,428	1,667	1,786	8,333
Pársi	Unmarried	6,339	7,671	2,821	2,043	732	257	61	19	47	10
	Married	89	256	1,106	2,530	4,011	4,020	2,237	1,813	2,557	1,381
	Widowed	64	11	278	224	1,685	1,183	1,699	1,925	6,274	6,656
Jew	Unmarried	7,178	8,990	2,259	773	478	192	44	27	41	18
	Married	133	582	1,361	3,436	4,306	3,943	1,926	1,279	2,273	760
	Widowed	...	26	267	378	2,000	1,940	1,600	2,357	6,133	5,299
Animistic	Unmarried	8,151	9,373	1,439	535	366	66	28	16	16	10
	Married	150	449	1,529	2,968	5,018	4,691	1,880	1,279	1,423	613
	Widowed	70	32	521	330	2,727	1,782	2,097	2,576	4,585	5,280

CHAPTER VI.

INFIRMITIES.

Table No 1.

Distribution of Infirmities by Sex and Locality

District	Local Distribution of 1,000 of total number afflicted				Average number of persons amongst whom is found one afflicted				Average number of Females per 100 Males afflicted			
	Insane	Deaf mute	Blind	Leper	Insane	Deaf mute	Blind	Leper	Insane	Deaf mute	Blind	Leper.
Bombay City	63	27	31	36	2,075	2,668	873	2,227	34	49	65	58
Ahmedabad	62	49	70	9	2,545	1,609	469	9,601	41	77	140	39
Kaira	36	39	47	12	3,891	1,945	663	7,263	45	62	99	14
Panch Mahals	17	16	10	7	2,907	1,687	1,144	4,293	71	63	116	33
Broach	21	19	28	8	2,568	1,538	23	4,435	73	16	130	57
Surat	43	44	38	24	2,398	1,260	616	2,686	60	74	125	50
Total, Gujarat	179	167	198	60	2,719	1,533	89	5,096	55	67	123	38
Thána	38	57	36	55	3,802	1,305	890	1,619	103	80	111	53
Kolába	19	30	20	46	4,177	1,494	918	1,098	51	77	103	56
Ratnágiri	57	60	29	106	3,098	1,578	1,369	1,021	57	74	94	35
Kánara	19	31	9	2	3,783	1,226	1,672	23,492	62	66	89	46
Total Konkan	133	178	91	209	3,553	1,434	1,121	1,696	68	75	101	44
Khándesh	47	56	111	107	6,270	2,261	470	810	50	56	92	28
Násik	19	31	45	42	7,210	2,363	668	1,985	40	75	98	36
Ahmednagar	19	31	61	68	7,310	2,267	521	1,279	49	72	92	25
Poona	16	39	61	106	5,695	2,367	619	991	45	58	80	30
Sholápur	14	31	38	59	8,931	2,079	703	1,237	33	69	81	24
Sátára	28	40	64	146	6,885	2,603	681	824	56	63	76	25
Total, Deccan	163	231	380	588	6,097	2,329	585	1,041	48	64	87	28
Belgaum	18	47	28	33	8,967	1,859	1,276	2,998	57	73	71	19
Dhárwár	38	56	32	21	4,390	1,627	1,175	4,913	48	71	64	16
Bijápur	17	36	25	33	7,239	1,882	1,152	2,406	57	66	88	35
Total, Karnátak	73	139	85	87	6,192	1,772	1,202	3,240	52	70	73	23
Total, Presidency Proper	611	742	781	980	4,159	1,856	730	11,602	53	68	93	32
Karáchi	70	50	31	5	1,275	967	660	10,270	53	51	72	129
Hyderabad	128	83	65	6	1,140	949	502	15,839	46	42	86	45
Shikárpur	131	87	91	7	1,112	904	377	12,572	58	56	91	61
Thar and Parkar	42	21	11	1	1,147	1,253	959	42,600	49	47	99	75
Upper Sind Frontier	18	17	21	1	1,572	911	293	11,636	58	52	100	36
Total, Sind	389	258	219	20	1,175	959	467	13,740	52	49	88	67
Total, British Territory	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	1,624	672	1,851	52·5	62·6	91·9	32·6

CHAPTER VI.

INFIRMITIES

The infirmities of which returns were required are insanity, deaf-mutism, blindness and leprosy. In this it follows the English census, except that there leprosy was, of course, not required. Nature of infirmities returned.

Before commenting on these separately, I must notice the decrease which is apparent in them all, except lepers, and is especially large in the insane and the blind. The figures are:— General decrease.

TABLE No. 2.

	Insane.		Deaf-mutes.		Blind.		Lepers.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881	1891.	1881.	1891.
British Territory ...	7,754	6,286	11,857	11,608	43,755	28,054	10,095	10,186
Feudatories ...	2,184	1,994	4,737	4,697	18,473	13,028	2,287	2,554
Total ...	9,938	8,280	16,594	16,305	62,228	41,082	12,382	12,740

The reasons for them will be discussed under each separately, but the following remarks apply to all four equally. Reasons for decrease.

The possible causes that at once suggest themselves are, over-enumeration in 1881, under-enumeration in 1891, or incorrectness in the abstraction in 1891. It could hardly be due to this latter cause in 1881, as the error would always be from omitting entries rather than adding to them. As soon as the large decrease was noticed a special revision of the abstraction was ordered by an independent agency, and it is quite certain now that the falling off is not due to this cause. It must therefore be either due to some difference in the enumeration or to a real decrease.

The instructions to enumerators on the two occasions were as follows:— Instructions to enumerators.

1881.—"Enter as deaf and dumb only those persons as have been both deaf and dumb *from birth*. Only persons blind of *both eyes* should be entered in this column, as, too, only those persons afflicted with *corrosive* leprosy (Mar. and Guj. 'Raktpit,' Kanar. 'Girnerog'), *not* those suffering from discolouration (Mar. and Guj. 'Kod,' Kanar. 'Tonnu.')."

1891.—"If any person be blind of both eyes, or deaf and dumb from birth, or insane, or suffering from corrosive leprosy, enter the name of the infirmity in this column. Do not enter those blind of one eye only, or who have become deaf and dumb after birth, or who are suffering from white leprosy only."

The first idea is that if the enumeration is to blame, that one will be wrong which shows the lesser figures, as an enumerator is more likely to err by leaving out than by adding entries. But I doubt whether that is the case with infirmities. To begin with, they are very little trouble to enter, and the afflicted persons are well-known to the enumerator, at any rate at the preliminary record. Supervisors and superior officers were specially warned to look after them and they were more easily tested than any other part of the schedule, as a rapid glance over the last column would show whether any were entered and it was easy to make inquiries on the subject. In England, it is recognized that these returns are deficient, but there the head of the house returns his own family, and is naturally loth to return his afflicted, especially the insane and deaf-mute.

Table No. 1 gives the distribution of each infirmity by districts, with the average number of persons among whom one of the afflicted is found, and the average of females to 100 males.

Table No. 3 shows proportions for other provinces of India in 1881, and countries of Europe at the most recent enumerations of which the statistics are available:— Proportions for other provinces

Table No. 3.

Province or Country.	In 10,000 persons of each sex, the average number who are —									
	Insane.		Blind.		Deaf-mute.		Lepers.		Total Afflicted.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Ajmere	7	4	35	51	8	5	1	0	51	60
Assam	4	2	7	6	6	4	9	4	26	16
Bengal	5	4	14	15	15	9	12	4	46	32
Berár	4	2	33	40	10	8	21	6	68	56
Bombay (total)	6	3	24	29	8	6	9	3	47	41
(*a*) *Bombay Presidency* ...	4	2	21	25	7	5	10	3	42	35
(*b*) *Sind*...	16	11	39	56	13	9	1	1	69	77
(*c*) *Aden*	2	2	23	47	4	0	0	0	29	49
Lower Burma	11	8	15	16	7	5	10	3	43	32
Central Provinces ...	3	2	22	30	8	6	9	4	42	42
Coorg	2	2	9	9	11	8	2	2	24	21
Madras	4	3	15	17	6	5	7	2	32	27
North-Western Provinces	2	1	27	32	8	5	6	2	43	40
(*a*) *North-Western Provinces*	2	1	26	31	7	5	6	2	41	39
(*b*) *Oudh*...	2	1	29	36	8	5	6	1	45	43
Panjáb	6	4	48	54	13	9	5	2	72	69
Baroda	5	3	25	35	9	6	4	2	43	46
Hyderabad	3	1	13	11	5	3	4	2	25	17
Mysore	2	1	9	10	7	6	2	1	20	18
India	5	3	23	25	11	7	9	3	48	38
England and Wales ...	31	33	9	8	6	5	...	..	46	46
Scotland	38	39	9	8	3	2	...	...	50	49
Ireland	38	34	11	12	8	7	...	...	57	53
Italy	8	6	8	7	6	5	...	..	22	18
Austria	22	19	10	8	15	11	...	...	47	38
Hungary...	22	18	13	13	14	12	...	...	49	43
Portugal...	23	17	21	19	3	2	...	...	47	38
Ceylon	13	9	24	18	2	1	...	...	39	28
New South Wales ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Victoria	37	31	11	6	4	3	...	...	52	40
Queensland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S. Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	33	22	4	3	2	2	...	...	39	27
Chili.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U. S., America	35	32	10	9	7	6	..	...	52	47
U. S. A., White only .	35		9		7		...	...	51	
Ditto, Coloured only..	23		11		5		...	...	39	

I now come to them singly.

Insane.

Difficulty in determining insanity

There is more difficulty here to the enumerator than in any of the other infirmities. For not only has he to find out the afflicted, but he has often to judge whether he is really one who should be recorded as such. It is said that no good definition of insanity ever has been given, and that it is not possible to give one. In the other infirmities, if the instructions are properly understood, there is no difficulty in deciding whether a person is afflicted with one or not, but insanity may often be a matter of opinion. It is difficult for the most experienced medical men often to say that so and so is insane, and to a layman the question presents insuperable difficulties. Many persons when suffering from fever show the very same mental symptoms as persons actually insane, but it would be wrong to class them as such. Insanity, too, does not attack a man suddenly, though a man may be undoubtedly sane at one time and as undoubtedly insane some time later. There may be a long interval during which he might be described with almost equal accuracy as either.

Comparison with European countries.

Comparison with European countries is of little use, for the circumstances are so utterly different, and life is so much more rapid and the strain of supporting it so much severer, that it is but natural that insanity should be commoner in the west than in the east.

Admission into hospital.

The admission from British Troops during the five years 1886-1890 into hospital for mental diseases was—

Total strength.	Admissions.	Number of persons among whom one was admitted.
59,708	198	301·5

This is 33 per 10,000, very nearly the same as in England.

Comparison by age.

Table No. 4 gives the number of insane at each age-period for 1881 and 1891, the difference in the two years, the proportion of the insane at each age-period to the total number of persons living of that age, and the distribution by age of 10,000 insane and of 10,000 of the population. It also gives the proportion of females to 100 males at each age. At every age the actual numbers have decreased :—

TABLE No. 4.

Age-period.	Males.								Sex Proportion.		Females.								
	Number of insane.		Increase (+) and decrease (−).	Number of insane to 100,000 of population.		Number of insane out of 10,000.		Number of persons out of 10,000 total population.		Number of female to 100 male insanes.		Number of insane.		Increase (+) and decrease (−).	Number of insane to 100,000 of population.		Number of insane out of 10,000.		Number of persons out of 10,000 total population.	
	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Under 5 years ..	181	103	−28	13	7	255	250	1,263	1,440	60	86	91	58	−33	6	4	348	268	1,681	1,496
5 — 9 ..	445	354	−91	35	25	867	859	1,464	1,396	55	51	247	182	−65	21	15	944	861	1,433	1,378
10 — 14	559	439	−120	53	42	1,068	1,043	1,327	1,066	51	59	295	256	−39	34	33	1,092	1,194	1,189	977
15 — 19	542	455	−87	79	59	1,055	1,104	800	794	65	69	353	311	−42	56	44	1,949	1,438	764	705
20 — 29	1,284	957	−277	82	55	2,502	2,321	1,772	1,764	44	55	543	528	−15	37	31	2,075	2,441	1,857	1,860
30 — 39	919	837	−82	70	57	1,789	2,080	1,481	1,508	48	43	394	357	−37	34	27	1,805	1,650	1,456	1,423
40 — 49	730	564	−166	91	58	1,421	1,398	945	997	46	42	338	239	−99	45	27	1,991	1,105	951	960
50 — 59	333	276	−57	67	48	648	660	585	591	54	44	181	122	−59	36	23	692	564	632	595
60 and over ..	344	147	−97	73	35	475	356	399	434	76	70	185	110	−75	46	22	707	509	807	544

By districts.

Turning to districts I find that there is a decrease in all but the Panch Maháls, Ratnágiri, Khándesh, Poona, Sholápur, Sátára, Dhárwár, Bijápur and Kánara. The districts with the largest proportion of insane in 1881 were in the order named—

	1881.	Difference.		1881.	Difference.
Hyderabad ...	1 to 630	— 391	Surat ...	...1 to 1,571	— 120
Thar and Párkar ...	„ 734	— 17	Ahmedabad ...	... „ 1,807	— 81
Upper Sind Frontier .	„ 757	— 53	Broach ...	... „ 2,239	— 13
Shikárpur ...	„ 790	— 256	Thána ...	... „ 2,395	— 158
Karáchi ...	„ 817	— 143	Kaira ...	... „ 2,515	— 96

and those with the least—

	1881.	Difference.
Bijápur ...	... 1 in 10,467	+ 49
Sholápur ...	... „ 7,372	+ 6
Dhárwár ...	... „ 6,791	+ 109
Sátára ...	... „ 6,105	+ 4

The differences are the actual increases or decreases since 1881.

As there is known no particular reason why one district should have more sufferers than another, this feature that the decrease has been where the proportion was highest and the increase where it was lowest,—in fact, a tendency to equalizing them all over the Presidency,—would seem to point to the figures of the present census being more correct. In England it is admitted that, in the early years at any rate, the returns err by not showing the full number, the reason being that people do not like returning the idiot members of their family, especially when they are young and there is hope of their reason developing. But here, where the return is made by an independent person, he is troubled by no such scruples, and as the village headman and accountant know all about the circumstances of all the people in the village, they would have no hesitation in entering a child who was known to be not all there, as an insane, though it might be that his parents would not admit it. If there were any climatic causes for the greater prevalence of the affliction in one district than another, one would expect to find the districts in the divisions resemble one another. This was not at all the case in 1881.

By divisions.

The average number of persons of whom one was reported as afflicted was—

		1881.	1891.			1881.	1891.
Sind	...	731	1,175	Deccan	...	5,091	6,097
Gujarát	...	2,018	2,749	Karnátak	...	6,380	6,192
Konkan	...	2,579	3,553				

Proportion of sexes

The proportion of females to males is very much the same as in 1881, viz., 52·5 per cent. as against 50·9. This is very different from the case in England, where for a like number of persons of the two sexes living, there are always more females than males afflicted; but, as has been pointed out in the census report for that country, this is not all the same thing as saying that there are more females than males attacked by insanity, and it is probable that really more males are attacked, but that they succumb more rapidly, as it is only among insanes over 45 that the females preponderate.

Asylum statistics.

The asylum statistics given in Table No. 5 show that a much larger number of male patients than female is admitted every year. In the ten years 1881-1890, the percentage was 14·42 females to 100 males. The percentage of females cured to males cured was 17·55, and of female to male deaths in the asylum 21·94. If the same proportion holds good in persons not admitted to asylums, the number of afflicted females living would be considerably less than that of the males, even supposing the same number to be annually attacked. But judging from the causes which are assigned to the malady, which are about four-fifths physical and one-fifth moral and more than half the physical drink or drugs, and as it is known that women do not drink nearly as much as men in this country, it is likely that they are attacked less than men. On these grounds, therefore, the proportions in which they are returned would not seem to be so unnatural as might appear at first sight. The disproportion, however, ought not to exist in the early years when the persons afflicted must be almost entirely those born so. The numbers are really too small, when the age-periods are taken separately, to admit of much generalization, but the conclusion is that idiot girls are not so carefully looked after as boys, and allowed or perhaps helped to die. It is, however, remarkable that in England congenital idiocy is much more frequent among males, there being 133 male idiots to 100 females under 25 years of age (1881). The ages at which females afflicted bear the largest proportion to males are 10—14 and 15—19, the ages in this country a twhich they become wives and mothers.

TABLE NO. 5.

Statistics of Lunatic Asylums in the Bombay Presidency.

Year.	Admitted.			Cured.			Died		
	Total.	Male	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total	Male	Female.
1881 ...	252	226	26	67	55	12	53	42	11
1882 ...	296	263	33	100	82	18	52	43	9
1883 ...	312	273	39	99	84	15	79	65	14
1884 ...	260	231	29	61	54	7	59	48	11
1885 ...	231	213	18	63	54	9	48	41	7
1886 ...	245	222	23	60	54	6	52	42	10
1887 ...	222	195	27	67	61	6	54	45	9
1888 ...	242	196	46	72	57	15	86	73	13
1889 ...	230	193	37	54	46	8	67	50	17
1890 ...	273	233	40	114	97	17	78	66	12
Total ...	2,603	2,275	328	757	644	113	628	515	113

Distinction between idiots and insanes.

In 1872 idiots and insanes were enumerated separately, the distinction being, as in England, between persons whose mental deficiencies dated from their birth, and those in whom it showed itself later; but in 1881 this distinction was considered to be too subtle for the class of enumerators and was abandoned.

In Madras, which is the only Indian province for which these figures have been received at the time of writing this, the same falling off is noticed, the number being—

	Total.	Males.	Females.
1881	10,126	5,745	4,353
1891	8,364	4,865	3,499

Deaf-mutes.

Decrease.

Here again I find a considerable falling off in numbers from 1881, not so large by any means as in the case of the insane, but still an actual falling off in numbers, notwithstanding the increase of the population. I examine this falling off by ages and by districts. First, by ages :—

TABLE No. 6.

Age-period.	Males.									Sex Proportion		Females.								
	No. of deaf-mutes.		Increase (+) and decrease (−).	No. of deaf-mutes to 100,000 of population		No. of deaf-mutes out of 10,000.		No. of persons out of 10,000 total population		No. of females to 100 males		No. of deaf mutes		Increase (+) and decrease (−).	No. of deaf-mutes to 100,000 of population.		No. of deaf-mutes out of 10,000.		No of persons out of 10,000 total population.	
	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.		1881	1891	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Under 5 years ...	317	350	+33	30	28	443	490	1,263	1,440	81	74	258	256	−2	23	18	348	372	1,331	1,544
5 — 9	1,098	1,112	+14	88	82	1,536	1,557	1,408	1,398	67	67	735	747	+12	64	60	1,461	1,572	1,433	1,476
10 — 14 ...	914	1,044	+130	87	101	1,278	1,462	1,337	1,086	58	54	535	570	+35	65	71	1,127	1,376	1,089	977
15 — 19	696	780	+84	102	103	973	1,105	900	794	64	58	446	461	+15	73	66	948	1,022	764	765
20 — 29	1,197	1,389	+194	79	80	1 674	1,945	1,772	1,784	61	59	732	821	+89	49	48	1,556	1,837	1,837	1,900
30 — 39	1,054	990	−64	81	67	1,474	1,387	1,631	1,508	58	57	576	566	−10	50	44	1,124	1,267	1,456	1,422
40 49	753	693	−60	94	71	1,053	971	945	997	66	65	498	453	−45	67	52	1,068	1,014	931	966
50 — 59	542	411	−131	109	71	758	576	585	591	78	66	397	273	−124	79	50	944	611	632	595
60 and over ...	581	362	−219	171	85	812	507	399	434	91	89	529	321	−208	131	65	1,124	718	507	544

By ages.

Table No. 6 gives the number of deaf-mutes by age-periods, for both years, by sexes. As only those deaf-mutes were to be recognized who were so from birth, it is evident that unless there were some special causes in particular years for more of those persons to be born than in another, the numbers ought to decrease as the age increases. For no more can be added to the number in subsequent years and some would be lost annually by death. The table shows that they are much more regularly distributed at the present enumeration than the preceding one. For children under 5 it is not to be expected that the returns should show the number as correctly as in later ages, for it is not known for some time that a child is deaf and dumb even to its parents, and it may be much longer before it is generally known to the village at large, and it is only when it is a matter of local notoriety that there is any certainty of its being entered. For the first five years at least a deaf-mute would have a chance of escaping entry as such, gradually decreasing from its birth with each successive year. Then though the instructions dwelt on the fact that only those born deaf and dumb are to be entered, it is certain that some who became so in later life must have been entered, and perhaps some who were only deaf or only dumb, and these would naturally swell the later years in number increasing with the age. On all accounts, then, the age-periods are a test of the accuracy of the enumeration. In the report for 1881 it was pointed out that this was the case, and that the returns did not stand this test, because the later ages gave too high results.

In 1881 the periods followed a fairly regular sequence, except in the case of the first and last periods, the reasons being those already described as probable. The actual numbers of persons living above the age of 60, according to the uncorrected age returns, was both in 1881 and 1891 less than the number between 50 and 59, and it is therefore certain that the number of deaf-mutes has been increased in the last period by the addition of many who have merely become deaf through old age. As far as these two age-periods are concerned the present enumeration is undoubtedly the more correct, and it is pretty safe to assume, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, that the other ages will be the same.

In both sexes there is an increase in the early age-periods up to 30, and a falling off above that age, increasing rapidly with the age, thus:—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females
30 — 39	—64	—10	50 — 59 ...	—131	—124
40 — 49	—60	—45	60 and over...	—219	—208

That is, at the ages where deafness is most prevalent, and where it is most likely to be confounded with deaf and dumbness, the decreases are found, and this looks like more discriminating enumeration.

The columns in the same table, No. 6, for age distribution, show that in 1881 deaf-mutes were much longer lived than ordinary persons. For instance, among male deaf-mutes, out of 10,000 there were 812 over 60, while out of the ordinary population there were only 399. In 1891 the numbers are 507 and 434 respectively.

It is certain that there can be no reason why these afflicted persons should be longer lived than their more fortunate fellow-creatures. On the contrary, it is extremely probable that from congenital weakness and from neglect by their relatives they should die at an earlier age. They are all, too, born with their infirmity and the number in the first decade of life ought to be a much higher one, compared with the remaining ages, than it is for the total population. This is not the case either in 1881 or 1891, but it is nearer in the latter year, and therefore on both accounts, *i. e.*, extreme youth and extreme age, these figures are more correct. But it is evident from the proportion that the figures are still deficient in the first age-period.

Comparison with other countries.

In England, up to 1871, each successive age-period showed a smaller proportion to the total population living at that age, which showed conclusively that they were not so long lived as ordinary persons. In 1881 this phenomenon was not apparent and there was a greater proportion in the three higher decades and a smaller in the first two, owing doubtless to greater care and better treatment of them and also to there being fewer of them born owing to fewer consanguineous marriages. But neither of these causes have had any effect yet in this country, and it is tolerably certain that these unfortunate creatures still die off at a faster rate than ordinary persons.

By districts

Comparing the numbers by districts, we find that in 1881 as with the insane there was a far larger proportion of them in Sind than anywhere else. They varied there in the different districts from 1 afflicted among 662 to 1 among 994. In the Presidency Proper, Surat was the worst with 1 to 938, and the next worst was Kánara with 1,175. The least afflicted district was Kaira, with 1 to 2,229.

Number of persons to one deaf-mute

	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.
Sind	868	969	Konkan ..	1,559	1,434
Gujarát	1,377	1,593	Deccan	1,717	2,329
Karnátak	1,402	1,774			

The average number of persons to one afflicted for the divisions in the two years was as shown in the margin.

Only the Konkan has now a larger percentage and the Deccan, which was already the most free from them, has still fewer in proportion to its population. Thar and Párkar shows a remarkable decrease from 1 out of 861 to 1 out of 1,253. Otherwise within the four divisions the proportions are more regular than in 1881, which would seem to point to a more uniform way of interpreting the instructions. Thus in Sind the number to 1 afflicted varies from 904 (Shikárpur) to 967 (Karáchi) instead of from 662 (Karáchi) to 994 (Shikárpur); in Gujarát, from 1,260 (Surat) to 1,945 (Kaira) instead of from 938 (Surat) to 2,229 (Kaira); in the Karnátak, from Dhárwár 1,627 to Bijápur 1,882 instead of from Belgaum 1,508 to Bijápur 1,744; in the Konkan from Kánara 1,226 to Ratnágiri 1,578 instead of from Kánara 1,175 to Ratnágiri 1,767. But the Deccan, on the other hand, shows greater variations from Sholápur 2,079 to Sátára 2,603 instead of from Násik 1,538 to Poona 1,975. The figures for each district by age are too small for any inference to be drawn from them, and it would be scarcely safe to argue where the enumeration was more or less accurate by the proportion in the different age-periods.

Proportion of sexes.

The percentage of females, it will be seen, has decreased from 65·8 to 62·6. There does not at first sight appear any reason why this should be so. In England the males in 1881 were in the proportion of 6 to 5, and the compilers of the report were of opinion that this sex is more liable than the other to all congenital defects, but this could not account for the large disproportion.

The districts where the proportion is lowest are :—

Hyderabad	42
Broach	46
Thar and Párkar	47

While in 1881 Broach was the lowest with 50.

Table No. 6 shows at which ages the decrease has chiefly occurred. It will be seen that it occurs chiefly in the first periods, which we have already seen are the least accurate as to the actual figures of either sex. If it is not to be put down to congenital causes the small proportion might be caused either by incorrect enumeration of females or it might be real and due to greater neglect.

It is easy to understand what a burden a deaf-mute girl, for whom a husband must be found, is to her family, and the inducements to get rid of her must be much greater than in the case of a boy, who may be made to work for his living.

Comparison with the United Kingdom.

The following are the numbers of deaf-mutes and their proportion to population in the United Kingdom at certain years, with the numbers at public schools :—

Year.	Total.	Proportion, 1 in	At public schools.
1851	17,309	1,590	1,300
1861	19,588	1,484	1,640
1871	18,150	1,742	1,979
1881	19,518	1,794	2,713
1885 . ..	...	.	2,958

The decrease is said to be due to more extended and improved sanitary measures, advanced knowledge in medical treatment, and more careful nursing of children, when suffering from the diseases which so frequently result in deafness.

In this Presidency there is one public institution for them in Bombay Island.

Blind.

TABLE No. 7.

Age period.	Males.									Sex Proportion		Females.								
	Number of blind		Increase (+) and decrease (−).	Number of blind to 100,000 of population.		Number of blind out of 10,000.		Number of persons out of 10,000 total population		Number of females to 100 males		Number of blind.		Increase (+) and decrease (−).	Number of blind to 100,000 of population.		Number of blind out of 10,000.		Number of persons out of 10,000 total population.	
	1881	1891.		1881	1891.	1881.	1891	1881.	1891.	1881	1891.	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Under 5 years	556	604	+48	52	43	273	413	1,263	1,440	69	76	383	458	+75	34	31	164	341	1,381	1,598
5 — 9 years .	1,128	852	—276	90	63	554	583	1,468	1,396	75	68	841	580	—261	74	46	359	432	1,433	1,378
10 — 14 „ .	1,242	824	—418	118	80	610	564	1,237	1,056	72	69	901	570	—331	109	71	385	424	1,089	877
15 — 19 „	1,029	757	—272	151	97	506	518	800	794	79	73	814	553	—261	134	79	348	411	764	765
20 — 29 „ .	2,255	1,918	—337	150	110	1,108	1,312	1,772	1,784	89	75	2,004	1,443	561	136	85	856	1,074	1,657	1,660
30 — 39 „ .	2,483	1,886	—597	190	128	1,220	1,290	1,531	1,508	100	85	2,484	1,596	—888	214	124	1,002	1,188	1,456	1,422
40 — 49 „	2,485	1,908	—577	309	196	1,221	1,305	945	997	118	93	2,924	1,784	—1,140	395	204	1,250	1,328	931	960
50 — 59 „ ..	2,756	1,885	—871	554	327	1,354	1,290	585	591	138	101	3,799	1,913	—1,886	766	353	1,631	1,424	632	595
60 and over	6,421	3,983	—2,438	1,892	940	3,154	2,725	390	432	144	114	9,250	4,540	—4,710	2,294	918	3,953	3,379	507	544

Definition

I come to the Blind. There one would think that there could be no room for doubt as to what constitutes the infirmity; and yet enumerators in 1881 had doubts, and it was necessary to explain that persons who had lost one eye only were not to be counted. It was therefore especially entered in the 1891 instructions that only those were to be counted who were totally blind of both eyes. Then the enumerator, who is not to be defrauded of the pleasure of putting conundrums, wished to know whether only persons born blind were to be counted. This question was constantly asked, and there was some reason for it, as the wording of the instructions ran, "Blind of both eyes, or deaf and dumb from birth, &c.," and though the stops should have made the meaning clear enough, they are not regarded in the vernaculars with the attention that they deserve. It is possible, therefore, that some really blind persons may have been omitted for this reason.

Comparison with other countries.

It will be noticed from Table No. 3 that whereas the insane are, in 1881, only about one-fifth of the numbers in England relatively to the population, the blind were nearly three times as many. In India the proportions were per 10,000, males 23, females 25; Bombay was, males 24, females 29. It is now, males 14, females 14.

Variation since 1881.

This reduces the proportion to much the same level as in Hungary, and in India it approximates nearly—

	Males.	Females.
To Bengal	14	15
„ Burma	15	16
„ Madras	15	17
„ Hyderabad...	13	11

It is to be seen how much of this is due to over-enumeration in 1881, under-enumeration in 1891, or real decrease. The infirmity, no doubt, varies much

with the climatic and physical peculiarities of a country, and we would expect to find the districts of the same division resembling one another.

By divisions. The number of persons to 1 blind was, by divisions,—

	1881.	1891.
Gujarát	323	589
Konkan	681	1,121
Deccan	346	585
Karnátak	901	1,202
Sind	214	467

Kánara was included in the Karnátak in 1881, and in this respect it certainly resembles that division rather than the Konkan. In every division the disease is now less prevalent, and it has decreased pretty well in proportion to its prevalence in 1881. In Sind, which was the worst off, it has decreased by more than 100 per cent. Whereas before there was 1 blind out of every 214 persons, now there is only 1 to 467. The Karnátak, where it was least prevalent, shows a decrease of a third only. The Deccan, which was a little better off than Gujarát, is now a little worse off, with 1 blind out of every 585 against 1 out of every 589.

By districts. In every single district there is a decrease, but I cannot see that this decrease follows any system. It is not the case, as it was with the insane, that the districts which showed the most abnormally large numbers in 1881 show the largest decreases now.

By age. Turning to Table No. 7 it is seen that there is an actual increase in the number of blind under 5 years of age, in each sex, but as there was a large increase in the numbers alive at that age, the proportion of blind is slightly less than in 1881. The age distribution shows a larger proportion of children, and a much smaller of old men and women among the afflicted.

Causes of blindness. It is known that only a few persons are born blind, though many lose their sight in infancy from preventible causes. One of the most frequent causes is inflammation of the eyes of new-born babies, a disease which can generally be prevented and always cured, if treated properly.

In England, owing to better treatment, the numbers of the blind are continually decreasing, as the following figures show:—

TABLE No. 8.

	Year.	Total.	Proportion 1 in		Year.	Total.	Proportion 1 in		Year	Total.	Proportion 1 in
England	1851	18,306	979	Scotland...	1851	3,010	1,065	Ireland .	1851	7,587	864
,, ...	1861	19,352	1,037	,, ...	1861	2,820	1,090	,, ...	1861	6,879	843
,, ..	1871	21,590	1,052	,, ...	1871	3,019	1,112	,, ...	1871	6,347	852
,, ...	1881	22,832	1,138	,, ...	1881	3,158	1,182	,, ...	1881	6,111	847
								United States.	1880	48,928	1,023

Small-pox and vaccination statistics. One of the commonest causes of blindness is small-pox One cannot ascertain the number of persons attacked with the disease, but the annual number of deaths reported as occurring from it must show *relatively* the number attacked, and it must be remembered that as the registration is more perfect every year, this would raise the number of registered deaths in each successive year. Therefore if there is a decrease in any year, it may be taken that the decrease is rather more than that shown by the figures.

Table No. 9 shows the number of vaccinations performed each year and the number of deaths registered from small-pox. As the former are made by the vaccinators themselves there is no reason to suppose that they are more correct one year than another. They show a progressive increase, and the small-pox deaths a progressive decrease. On both accounts, therefore, it would appear that small-pox is on the decrease, and thus one of the most

TABLE No. 9.

Years.	Number vaccinated	Number of deaths from small-pox.	Years.	Number vaccinated.	Number of deaths from small-pox.
1881-82 ...	786,092	539	1886-87 ...	903,910	876
1882-83 .	858,711	1,630	1887-88 ...	929,545	3,753
1883-84 ...	883,839	13,404	1888-89 ...	951,094	3,617
1884-85 ...	865,568	14,488	1889-90 ...	958,702	7,066
1885-86 ...	907,790	2,646	1890-91 ...	931,747	2,877

fruitful causes of blindness loses a great part of its effect. This would account in a great measure for the decrease.

It would not have much effect on the number of blind among young children. And as unfortunately there is no reason to suppose that there has been any improvement in their treatment in infancy during the last ten years, the proportion of blind among them would not have decreased much. Children.

In England and Wales to one million of population the blind were, in 1881,—

Under 5	 166	25 — 45	 641
5 — 15	... 288	45 — 65	... 1,625
15 — 20	 388	65 and over	 6,915
20 — 25	 422		

TABLE No. 10.

Countries	Males per million	Females per million	Countries.	Males per million	Females per million	Countries.	Males per million	Females per million
England and Wales.	953	809	Sweden	707	843	Holland.	499	394
Scotland .	865	827	Finland	1,514	2,088	Belgium	982	641
Ireland	1,141	1,219	German Empire	884	881	France	948	736
Denmark .	776	793	Austria and Hungary	1,280	1,123	Spain	1,242	1,011
Norway	1,313	1,411				Italy	1,100	925

The proportion of sexes afflicted varies very much in different countries, as Table No. 10 will show. Proportion of sexes.

So in this Presidency the proportion varies from Dhárwár, where there are 64 blind females to 100 blind males, to Ahmedabad where there are 140. The proportion has gone down in every district except Broach since 1881, and especially in Sind. The proportions by division for the two years are:—

	1881.	1891.		1881	1891.
Gujarát	141	123	Karnátak ...	87	73
Konkan . ..	123	101	Sind	119	88
Deccan ...	106	87	Total .	115·0	91·9

Admitting, as I think it must be admitted, that in 1881 more persons only partially blind were entered than now, it would be only to be expected that this error should be greater among the women, whom the enumerator does not see so commonly as the men. The mistake in entering such persons would not be so much want of understanding on his part, as to the meaning of the word "blind" or its vernacular equivalent, but of the way in which the people at large used it; and no doubt by them many an old woman, whose sight is not so good as it was, is called a blind old hag. This view is supported by the age-periods. In columns 11 and 12 of Table No. 7, it will be seen that the proportion of females is actually greater now for the very young children under 5, but that for every other period there is a decrease, which gradually gets greater as the age-period is higher.

Lepers

TABLE No. 11.

Age-period.	MALES									SEX PROPORTION		FEMALES								
	Number of lepers.		Increase (+) and decrease (−).	Number of lepers to 100 000 of population.		Number of lepers out of 10,000.		Number of persons out of 10,000 total population		Number of females to 100 males		Number of lepers		Increase (+) and decrease (−).	Number of lepers to 100 000 of population		Number of lepers out of 10,000		Number of persons out of 10,000 total population	
	1881.	1891		1881.	1891.	1881.	1891	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.	1881.	1891	1881.	1891
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Under 5 years ..	27	22	—5	3	2	36	29	1,269	1,440	78	41	21	9	—12	2	1	79	86	1,281	1,598
5 — 9 years	48	43	—55	7	5	128	45	1,458	1,256	72	81	39	34	—34	6	3	255	126	1,665	1,376
10 — 14 ,, .	242	203	—39	23	20	326	264	1,227	1,046	65	54	127	110	—17	19	14	562	430	1,029	977
15 — 19 ,,	416	329	—95	61	42	559	428	800	794	48	55	201	132	—19	33	26	758	727	704	708
20 — 29 ,,	1,193	1,273	+80	79	73	1,607	1,657	1,772	1,784	41	39	492	493	+1	33	29	1,543	1,970	1,397	1,560
30 — 39 ,,	1,906	2,028	+122	146	138	2,564	2,637	1,591	1,604	33	30	624	616	—18	55	48	2,374	2,461	1,466	1,423
40 — 49 ,,	1 773	1,947	+174	221	200	2,888	2,584	965	997	28	27	503	517	+14	68	59	1,884	2,066	931	990
50 — 59 ,,	1,118	1,210	+97	223	210	1 49	1,578	585	591	31	28	341	319	—22	67	59	1,377	1 274	682	695
60 and over	668	631	—32	196	149	893	831	388	434	38	35	253	223	—30	62	45	947	891	807	844

Increase since 1881.

In leprosy there is a slight increase in the total number enumerated, but a decrease in proportion to the population. The number among which 1 of the afflicted was found is —

	1881.	1891.
British Territory	1,630	1,851
Feudatories	3,035	3,156
Total .	1,889	2,113

At both enumerations the instructions were carefully worded, to prevent persons affected only by the white leprosy, which is only a discolouration of the skin, from being recorded along with those suffering from the black or corrosive disease, which is the real one.

By age periods.

Taking the age-periods, it is seen that the number compared to the population has decreased in every period. The distribution of 10,000 lepers by age shows that there are not so many among the young up to 20 or among the very old above 60 as in 1881. Among females this decrease begins at 50. The proportion of females has declined except from 5—9 and 15—19. From 10—14 it has declined. I do not think that any conclusions can be deduced from these, as the numbers are so small, but as leprosy does take some time to exhibit itself, the decrease among the young would seem to point to better discrimination between the two forms of the disease.

By districts

The only districts which show an increase in proportion to the population are Ahmedabad, Ratnágiri, Sholápur, Dhárwár and Bijápur. In Kánara there is an extraordinary decrease from 1 out of every 7,812 to 1 out of every 23,492 of the population.

Infirmities by Caste

Infirmities by caste.

Table No 3 in the Appendix gives the percentages of the persons suffering from each infirmity to the total number of the caste, by sex, for the main groups of caste. As this grouping is founded on the hereditary or traditional occupations of the castes, they do in a way show the number of persons afflicted according to the chief occupations of the country. The numbers, however, are too small for any reliable conclusions to be drawn. They may be interesting to medical men, but comment from any one but an expert would be useless.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

Table No. 1.

Comparative Table of the state of Instruction.

Average distribution according to instruction of 100 Males and Females.

District.	Males.								Females.							
	Learning.		Literate.		Illiterate		Number of persons among whom there is one able to read and write		Learning.		Literate.		Illiterate.		Number of persons among whom there is one able to read and write.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Bombay City	7·6	4·1	24·9	27·8	67·5	68·1	3·0	3·1	2·87	1·79	6·33	3·72	90·80	89·49	11	9·5
Ahmedabad	3·2	3·8	11·0	12·9	85·8	83·3	7·0	6·9	0·15	0·21	0·29	0·57	99·56	99·12	220	114
Kaira	3·0	4·0	8·3	10·6	88·7	85·4	8·9	6·8	0·09	0·26	0·13	0·38	99·78	99·46	440	186
Panch Mahâls	1·6	2·5	5·3	6·4	93·1	91·1	14 4	11·4	0·05	0·17	0·10	0·19	99·85	99·64	637	280
Broach	5·4	6·1	15·5	21·8	79·1	72·1	4·7	3·6	0·17	0·43	0·33	0·80	99·50	98·77	197	81
Surat	5·3	6·2	15·0	18·2	79·7	75·5	4·9	4·1	0·36	0·67	0·70	1·16	98·74	98·17	94	55
Thâna	2·3	2·8	5·3	7·2	92·4	90·0	13·2	10·0	0·13	0·31	0·14	0·37	99·73	99·32	377	147
Kolâba	2·8	3·3	6·2	8·6	90·9	87·6	10·9	8·1	0·09	0·24	0·08	0·23	99·83	99·53	570	213
Ratnâgiri	3·0	4·1	6·3	8·6	90·7	87·3	10·7	7·8	0·04	0·10	0·04	0·13	99·92	99·77	1,198	439
Kânara	3·6	4·8	8·5	10·9	87·6	84·3	8·0	6·4	0·18	0·50	0·17	0·56	99·65	98·94	282	94
Khândesh	2·4	3·3	4·9	7·2	92·7	89·5	13·6	9·5	0·03	0·06	0·04	0·10	99·97	99·84	1,400	649
Nâsik	2·2	3·0	5·2	7·5	92·6	89·5	13·5	9·5	0·07	0·10	0·13	0·21	99·81	99·69	528	326
Ahmednagar	2·6	3·1	5·7	7·1	91·7	89·8	11·9	9·3	0·12	0·21	0·13	0·20	99·76	99·59	409	255
Poona	3·9	4·5	8·2	9·6	87·9	85·9	8·2	7·1	0·25	0·41	0·40	0·65	99·35	98·94	153	94
Sholâpur	3·0	2·9	6·4	7·2	90·6	89·8	10·6	9·3	0·07	0·13	0·07	0·18	99·86	99·69	688	326
Sâtâra	2·6	2·8	5·2	6·1	92 2	91·1	12·8	11·4	0·03	0·07	0·04	0·10	99·93	99·83	1,355	574
Belgaum	3·0	3·1	5·7	7·2	91·3	89·8	11·4	9·6	0·09	0·13	0·09	0·19	99·82	99·68	558	362
Dhârwâr	4·4	4·8	7·2	10·9	88·4	84·3	8·5	6·4	0·16	0·33	0·10	0·24	99·74	99·33	383	168
Bijâpur	2·7	3·1	5·5	6·5	91·8	90·4	12·0	10·4	0·05	0·15	0·06	0·10	99·89	99·75	932	415
Karâchi	2·8	2·2	7 0	8·7	90·7	89·1	10·7	9·2	0·37	0·42	0·55	0·75	99·08	98·83	103	96
Hyderabad	2·1	1·9	5·0	5·1	92·9	93·0	14·2	14·8	0·20	0·20	0·30	0·38	99·50	99·42	197	173
Shikârpur	2·4	2·1	6·6	7·6	91·0	90·3	11·1	10·3	0·16	0·11	0·12	0·18	99·72	99·73	353	364
Thar and Pârkar	1·0	0·8	4·0	4·2	95·0	95·0	20·1	20·1	0·04	0·03	0·07	0·09	99·89	99·88	888	921
Upper Sind Frontier	1·1	1·8	4·8	5·8	94·1	92 4	16·7	13·2	0·07	0·13	0 13	0·10	99·80	99·77	491	490
British Territory	3·2	3·4	7·9	9·7	88·9	86·9	9·0	7·6	0·22	0·37	0·41	0·60	99·36	99·13	156	115
Native States	2·3	2·6	7·5	8·8	88·0*	88·6	10·2	8·8	0 06	0·15	0·15	0·34	197·78	99·51	434	204
Grand Total	2·9	3 2	7·8	9·4	88·6†	87·4	9·3	7·9	0·19	0·34	0·33	0·52	198·89	99 24	192	132

* 3·2 for not returned.
1·7 do. do.

† 1·99 for not returned.
0·64 do. do.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION

Classification.

In Table IX the people are divided into the three classes of—

Learners
Literate
Illiterate.

"Learners" include all persons at schools whether public or private, who were learning to read and write, or who had learned to do so and were still continuing their studies "Literate" includes all persons who could read and write, and "illiterate" takes in all the rest. The instructions were specially meaned to exclude from among the learners children who were being taught by rote, as is common in Mahomedan religious institutions, and from literate those persons, who could read without being able to write, or who could merely sign their name. The language which a person could read or write was immaterial. The information was entered in column 12 of the schedule. In column 13 there was a question as to the languages known by the literate, but the only use that has been made of this column is to record the numbers in each caste who are acquainted with English. This is detailed in Table C.

Table IX

In Table IX the people are shown according to their religions, and are divided into their ages below 15, between 15 and 25, and above 25. In Table D they are shown by caste, and there it has not been thought worth while to show by ages.

Totals for each class

Table IX, Part A, gives the whole population. It shows that there are altogether—

	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.
Males...	...439,360	1,308,669	12,124,584
Females	... 30,745	67,742	12,926,006

The two former classes are divided thus:—

	Learning.		Literate.	
	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.
British Territory	333,815	24,890	946,025	54,338
Feudatories	105,545	5,855	362,644	13,404

Two points strike one at once here,—first, the much larger proportion that the female learners bear to the male learners than the female literate do to the male literate, and, secondly, the higher proportions of female learners and female literate in British territory compared to the Feudatories. It must not, however, be assumed that this shows that female education is advancing until it is proved that the bulk of those shown now as learners will hereafter figure among the literate.

Age-periods

The age-periods are not the same as in 1881. Then they were divided at 6 and 15, which were taken roughly to represent the beginning and end of the school-going age. The present period of 15 to 25 represents the higher school and college period; and the infant age is included with the school-going.

Proportion of illiterate.

The number of illiterate persons to 1,000 of the population is—

	Males.	Females		Males.	Females.
British Territory ...	869	991	Sind	915	995
Feudatories ...	886	995	Aden	770	966
Presidency proper ..	860	991			

Comparing this with 1881 we see the figures were then—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
British Territory ...	888	993	Sind	921	995
Feudatories . .	902	997	Aden	743	959
Presidency proper ...	883	993			

This shows an improvement everywhere except in Aden, and among the women in Sind.

TABLE No. 2.

Number of illiterate persons of each sex to every 1,000 of the population.

Province or Country.	Male.	Female.	Province or Country.	Male.	Female.	Province or Country.	Male.	Female.
Ajmere	879	994	North-Western Provinces	942	998	Italy	623	764
Assam	953	999	(a) *North-Western Provinces*	940	998	Austria	479	533
Bengal	918	997	(b) *Oudh*	948	999	Hungary	592	717
Berar	938	999	Punjab	937	998	Portugal	760	892
Bombay (total)	888	998	Baroda	894	998	Ceylon	731	971
(a) *Bombay Presidency*	883	998	Hyderabad	937	999	New South Wales	312	393
(b) *Sind*	921	998	Mysore	887	995	Victoria	245	345
(c) *Aden*	743	969				Queensland	324	399
Lower Burma	539	964	INDIA*	909	996	S. Australia	283	289
Central Provinces	953	998				New Zealand	262	275
Coorg	869	990	Ireland	449	499	Chile	719	779
Madras	862	991						

*Excluding tracts where this information was not collected.

Comparison with other countries.

Table No. 2 shows similar details for other Indian provinces in 1881, and for European countries at the last enumerations for which the details are now available.

It will be seen that the British Territory is surpassed only by Burma, Madras and Coorg in India; and the Bombay Feudatories only by Ajmere as well.

The Presidency division is considerably better than Sind as far as male education is concerned, but it is very little superior to it for females.

Aden.

Aden, with its large foreign population and large proportion of troops, is more like a European country, and ranks not far below Portugal, except as regards the women.

Number of persons to one literate or learner.

The same information in a slightly different form is given below. The number of persons, out of whom on an average there is one person either learning or literate, *i.e.*, either able to read and write or learning to do so, at the two enumerations, was—

	Males.		Females.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Total Presidency	9·3	7·9	192	132
British Territory	9·0	7·6	156	115
Presidency Proper	8·5	7·1	149	108
Sind	12·6	11·8	217	190
Feudatories	10·2	8·8	434	204

Educational returns.

Comparing the census figures with those shown in the reports of the Government Educational Department, a curious discrepancy is found. In this country, by far the greater part of the teaching is carried on directly under Government or under its supervision and aided by its funds, but still there must be a considerable number learning at home or in private schools, and assuming them both to be correct, the number of learners in the census returns should be more than those in the Educational. The contrary however is the case. The figures are—

Educational returns—	
Number of pupils in schools recognised by Government	553,092
Number " " " not recognised by Government	67,406
Total	620,498
Census returns—	
0—14	401,967
15—24	61,765
25 and over	6,373
Total	470,105

Explanation.

At first I thought that this was due to a confusion between literates and learners, and that many of the latter had been wrongly classed with the former, because they could read and write, although they were still at school, and therefore, were learners according to the instructions. But closer examination into the figures, testing of the schedules of villages containing primary schools, and enquiries of persons who tested the preliminary record, have shown that, except in the City of Bombay, this is not the reason. The true explanation is that the small children, below the 1st standard, who are engaged in "ujalni" have been very generally entered as illiterate instead of learners because they were not

considered by the enumerators to be learning to read and write. The instructions on this point in 1881 were, in the mofussil,

"Enter as 'literate' persons who can read and write and are not still under instructions. Enter as 'learning' persons who are learning to read and write at home or at school, or who have learned to read and write but are still at school or college or learning at home. Enter all others as illiterate."

In 1891 they were,

"Against a person under instruction, whether at school or at home, write '*learning*'; if a person *not being under instruction* knows how to read and write, enter him as '*instructed*', and in the case of those who are not under instruction and can neither read nor write at all, or can read but cannot write, or can sign their names but cannot read, enter '*illiterate*'."

Looking at them now, I can see that the words "learning to read and write," which were suggested by the Agra Conference, in order to exclude those who went to school to learn entirely by rote, though they have probably succeeded in doing this, have caused the omission of a much larger number, who were taking the steps preliminary to learning to read and write. Children in primary schools begin their education by learning arithmetical tables, and then go on to the alphabet. It is a common thing in a primary school to see a third or even a half of the boys engaged in this way. Those who are simply at the tables are really not learning to read and write, as the ordinary way is for the master, or one of the elder boys, to write down a table on the child's slate, which he goes on repeating to himself. Perhaps he reads the figures, but he is not actually learning to write, even if, reading figures without letters can be said to be learning to read. It was, however, the intention of the instructions that all such children should be included among learners. Children who are learning their letters are certainly, in the fullest sense, learning to read and write, but I can well imagine enumerators, who may never have heard of the schools, where only learning by rote is taught, thinking that boys who are reading books and writing words should alone be counted as learning to read and write. I do not think that all such children have been omitted, but a large number, probably the majority have been. In 1881, though the total number of learners exceeded that of the pupils of all schools, recognised and unrecognised by Government, this was not the case in many of the districts taken singly, and there was evidently more in the 1891 instructions than in those of 1881 to lead the enumerators astray. The educational returns show that out of the 620,498 pupils, 167,581 were "in the lower primary stage, not reading printed books." If they are added to the learners in the census returns they bring the total number up to more than the pupils by 17,188. A certain number, too, has to be taken from the literates, chiefly in Bombay City, and added to the learners.

Test.

I can test the truth of this explanation by comparing the proportion of learners and literates below 15 at the two censuses. But first it will be necessary to find out, if possible, the average number of years that a child remains at school.

Average duration of school time.

The published returns of the Educational Department do not give either the average age of joining school, the average years that a pupil remains at school, or the proportion that leave without having learned to read and write. It is possible, however, from a combination of the Educational and the Census figures to deduce some, at any rate, of these wanting statistics. Taking the grand total, including Native States but distinguishing Bombay City from the rest, the literates at the two enumerations were:—

		1881.	1891.	Difference
Bombay City	Males	115,715	144,190	28,475
	Females	19,523	26,496	6 973
	Total	135,238	170,686	35.448
Rest of Presidency	Males	823,779	1,164,479	340,700
	Females	18,270	41,246	22,976
	Total	842,049	1,205,725	363,676

Taking the annual mortality at 30 per 1,000, in the "rest of the Presidency" the number of literates alive in 1881, who survived, to 1891, would be 842,049 $(1-\frac{30}{1,000})^{10}$ *i. e.*, 606,275. This would require 1,205,725 — 606,275 or

599,450 persons to have passed from the position of learners to literate during the ten years, without making any allowance for deaths among these. 12½ per 1,000 may be taken as the annual death-rate among persons of this age, and the addition of this percentage would bring the number up to 674,381. This means that there must have been, according to the census figures, an average of 67,438 new literates manufactured every year. According to the educational returns the average number of pupils at the recognized schools was 428,419 and the average number of years that a pupil would be at school before he becomes a literate would be, supposing that no one left school illiterate, $\frac{428,419}{67,438}$ or 6·35. I have no data for determining the number of pupils who leave school without learning to read and write, but as they are included in the annual numbers, the time spent by them at school is included in this average, which shows the average number of years spent by some one pupil at school for each pupil who becomes a literate. If no pupil left without becoming literate, then this average would be the average number of years spent at school by each, and according as the proportion of those so leaving school to those leaving after becoming literate rises, the more will the average time spent at school by the literates be reduced. For, suppose the number of the two classes were equal, then for the 67,438 literates turned out yearly there would be another 67,438 who left school without learning, and the average time spent at school would be therefore $\frac{428,419}{2\times67,438}$ or 3·17. The result deduced is that for every literate turned out there has been 6·35 years' teaching of some child, though how much of that is expended on a child who becomes literate and how much on one that does not, it is impossible to say. The figures for Bombay calculated in the same way show that there would be 10,945 new literates annually from an average number of 30,727, which gives an average of 2·80 years for each pupil to become literate. The figures, however, for Bombay are not so reliable for these deductions as the rest of the Presidency, because the population is so migratory, and because, if the mistake of entering learners as literates has been as widely prevalent as I believe to have been the case, the number of literates has been unduly increased, and the average period of pupildom on paper consequently decreased.

Proportion of learners and literate, 1881.

I can now proceed with the test of the omission of the beginners from the learners. It will be best to exclude Bombay City, because this mistake does not seem to have occurred there, and I must also omit Sind and the Feudataries, because there age was not abstracted with reference to education in 1881. It will be convenient, too, to take boys only. In 1881 among boys under 15 there were—

Learners	...	...	...	177,117
Literate	...	...	...	21,230

These are in the ratio of 1 to 8·04, which would show that if no one left school without having learned to read and write, a boy would be 8 years learning for every year that he left school before 15. That is, if the average age of entering school were 6, the average number of years which a boy would be learning would be 8 and he would leave school and become a literate one year before he was 15. If the average age of entering school is higher, the average time spent there must be less. According as the average age of entering is 6, 7, 8 or 9 the marginal figures show what the years spent at school would be. The larger the number of scholars that leave without ever learning to read and write is, the more would the average school time of those that did learn be shortened. For, suppose that for every boy who leaves school, having learned to read and write, another leaves without having done so, the 21,230 literate represent also another 21,230 illiterate who have been at school, and the ratio of boys under 15 at school to boys under 15 who have left school would be 177,117, to 42,460 or half the former ratio, and the average school time would be, according to the same four hypothetical average ages of entering, as shown in the margin. The 1891 figures for the same area are—

6...8·04	8...6·25
7...7·14	9...5·36

6...7·25.	8...5·64
7...6·45	9...4·83

Learners	...	...	...	240,787
Literate	...	...	...	26,838

The ratio of literate to learners is 1 to 8·97. This means that the proportion of literates to pupils under 15 in 1891 is nearly the same as it was in 1881. But it is scarcely possible that this can have been the case, considering the very large

increase in the number of pupils on the books in the ten years between the two censuses. The figures are 620,498 to 346,051. If the numbers had remained stationary, or shown an increase commensurate with that of the growth of the population, it would be natural that with improved teaching, scholars should be turned out faster every successive year. But with a school register that has all but doubled itself in ten years, it would not be possible to so increase the number of finished pupils turned out each year, so as to keep pace with the yearly increasing entries. It must be remembered that this increase in the number of scholars means extension of education to lower classes, and a consequent reduction in the standard of natural intelligence or aptitude to learn among those taught. The number on the register, and doubtless the number of new boys, has risen every year, and very few of those who joined during the latter half of the ten years can be expected as yet to have become literate. Comparing the above figures with the number of years in the average school period, obtained from the number of literate in 1881 and 1891, it appears that for the results to agree, the average age of entering school must be a little before 8. It will be near enough to take this age as the average one, and 6·25 the average time that one pupil is under tuition for each literate that is turned out. The extra numbers of new pupils of the last seven years would have added but few to the literates and would tend to very greatly reduce the proportion of these to the learners. It is clear then that a large number of learners must have been omitted, and the majority of the 168,095, given in the Director's report as in the lower primary stage, not reading printed books, may with safety be added, as having been most of them omitted. This argument is confirmed by the fact that the 1881 census figures for learners were short of those given by the Educational Department. Then, though the discrepancy was not so marked, and the total of learners in the census was greater than that in the Educational returns, yet in all the Gujarát districts except Ahmedabad, and in Khándesh and Násik, the contrary was the case. And with girls it was thus in almost every district. The reasons are discussed in page 167 of the report for that year.

A comparison between the learners and literate in 1881 between 5 and 15 and those in 1891 between 15 and 25 may help to show what the deficiency was—

Comparison between 5 — 14 in 1881 and 15 — 24 in 1891.

Table No. 3.

Division.	5 — 14 in 1881.			15 — 24 in 1891.		
	Learners.	Literate.	Total.	Learners.	Literate.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Presidency proper	220,834	34,336	255,170	45,513	237,909	283,422
Bombay City	37,083	11,406	48,489	5,959	53,383	59,342
Gujarát... ...	50,259	9,526	59,785	8,211	61,255	69,466
Konkan	33,521	3,750	37,271	7,618	32,304	39,922
Deccan	63,797	6,612	70,409	17,045	58,296	75,341
Karnátak	36,174	3,042	39,216	6,680	32,671	39,351

Table No. 3 gives for each division and Bombay City the number of these. I have taken all the learners and literate under 6 to have been between 5 and 6, as those under 5 must be very few. Practically no one begins to learn after 15, and all the learners between 15 and 25 in 1891 may be put down as having been the same between 5 and 15 in 1881. Allowing 15 per cent. for deaths during the ten years, this would account for the number shown in the margin out of the learners in 1881 under 15.

Presidency proper ...	53,544
Bombay City	7,010
Gujarát	9,660
Konkan	8,963
Deccan	20,053
Karnátak	7,858

There remain then the following numbers, out of whom the literates in 1891 between 15 and 25 must have grown:—

	Learners.	Literate.	Total.		Learners.	Literate.	Total.
Presidency proper ...	167,290	34,336	201,626	Konkan ...	24,558	3,750	28,308
Bombay City ...	30,073	11,406	41,479	Deccan ...	43,744	6,612	50,356
Gujarát	40,599	9,526	50,125	Karnátak...	28,316	3,042	31,358

According to the proportions previously deduced, these learners would produce an equal number of literate in 6·25 years, and in the 10 years would produce $\frac{10}{6\cdot25}$ of this number supposing the average number of learners the same during the preceding 10 years as in 1881. It is however about 83 per cent. of that. The literates would produce only an equal number. If we allow 15 per cent. for deaths during the 10 years, the learners under 15 would show $\frac{83}{100} \times \frac{100}{6\frac{25}{25}}$ per cent. and the literates 85 per cent. of their number as literates between 15 and 25. The numbers so resulting are those given in the margin. Compared with the figures in column 6 of Table No. 3 they show a deficiency of learners in 1881 on the whole, although it is the other way in the Karnátak and very slightly so in the Konkan also In 1891, as already shown, the deficiencies are considerably larger.

Presidency proper	228,731
Bombay City ...	45,638
Gujarát ...	56,222
Konkan ...	32,539
Deccan	57,903
Karnátak...	36,429

Discrepancies by districts.

I will now try to compare the deficiency of census learners below educational pupils with the numbers in the lower primary stage not reading printed books, for each district, to see if the two correspond. I say try, because there are several difficulties in the way. In the first place, though in General Table V on page VIII of the appendix to the Director's report for 1891, the numbers of the two divisions of the lower primary stage are given separately, these figures are not shown by districts; and in Subsidiary Forms 4 and 5 on pages XVIII to XXV, where the districts are given, this division is not shown. And in the second place, the figures in these forms do not seem to agree. They are as follows for primary schools only, which alone are included in Forms 4 and 5, and are shown separately in Table V.:—

		Boys.	Girls.	Total
Table V.	Reading printed books . .	179,976	20,035	200,011
	Not reading printed books . .	135,082	32,499	167,581
	Total ...	315,058	52,534	367,592
Forms 4 and 5		335,402	32,180	367,582
From Table III		—21,076	+21,076	
	Total ...	314,326	53,256	

The difference of 10 in the total is probably the result of clerical error and the difference in the other figures is because Table V gives the true figures for each sex, while Nos. 4 and 5 give the pupils of boys' and girls' schools respectively. Table III on page IV gives the number, for primary schools only, of girls attending boys' schools and of boys attending girls' schools at 21,989 and 913 respectively. The difference of these, 21,076, accounts for rather more than the difference between the figures of Table V and Forms 4 and 5. The distribution of these children attending schools for the opposite sex is not shown by districts, so it is necessary to take boys and girls together. It is rather a dangerous assumption to make that the proportion of the children in the two divisions of the lower primary stage is the same for every district, but there is no other way of dividing them. This proportion is 167,581 to 200,011, *i. e.*, the number not reading printed books is 45 per cent. of the total in this stage. From the way in which Forms 4 and 5 are made out it is easier to take each district in the Deccan with its Political Agency. Table V, which shows the two divisions of the lower primary stage, makes the total of all pupils 548,386. This is less than the figure which in other returns is given as the total of pupils at recognized schools. I do not know how the difference is accounted for, but it is plain that the pupils of unrecognized schools are not included. They would probably show a still larger proportion of beginners than the recognized schools. I have therefore, for the purposes of the comparison, shown, in Table No. 4, for each district and State the total number of pupils, in recognized and unrecognized schools together, the census learners, the difference between the two, the number of children in recognized schools not reading printed books, and the total number in unrecognized schools:—

TABLE No. 4.

District.	Total Learners.		Excess of educational returns.	Pupils not reading printed books	Pupils in unrecognised schools.	District.	Total Learners.		Excess of educational returns	Pupils not reading printed books.	Pupils in unrecognised schools.
	Educational returns.	Census.					Educational returns.	Census.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
Ahmedabad	27,744	19,176	8,568	6,485	4,738	Karáchi	13,856	9,034	5,822	4,004	1,296
Kaira	27,261	19,414	7,847	8,033	1,029	Hyderabad ...	14,342	10,174	4,168	4,346	1,196
Panch Mahals . ..	6,499	4,332	2,167	1,820	751	Thar and Párkar	2,350	1,396	1,354	938	32
Broach	17,276	11,339	5,937	5 650	894	Shikárpur ...	19,788	10,719	9,019	7,090	1,351
Surat	29,658	22,083	6,575	7,305	3,281	Upper Sind Frontier ...	2,807	1,805	1,002	855	453
Thána	17,984	14,295	3,689	4,774	1,693	Káthiáwár	62,888	46,858	16,030	16,579	4,813
Kolába	10,596	10,205	390	2,781	1,717	Rewa Kántha Agency	8,416	6,265	2,151	2,545	419
Ratnágiri .	20,987	21,614	—677	4,065	3,918	Cutch State ...	12,508	9,822	2,680	2,312	5,315
Kanara	12,214	12,210	4	3,802	840	Surat Agency	2,552	1,682	870	803	48
Khándesh and Agency ...	29,376	25,040	4,346	8,540	2,148	Cambay Agency	1,833	1,545	278	382	903
Násik and Agency ...	17,955	13,848	4,807	5,197	580	Mahi Kántha	6,659	5,384	1,275	1,179	336
Ahmednagar	19,698	15,005	4,693	5,676	1,057	Pálanpur	4,622	4,608	14	1,054	1,112
Poona and Agency ...	31,864	27,998	3,939	3,219	2,543	Jawhár	201	159	42	78	.
Sholápur and Agency	16,528	12,536	3,967	5,089	1,400	Kolhápur and S. M. Jághirs .	32,266	23,470	8,796	8,342	3,198
Sátára and Agency ..	25,112	18,684	6,428	6,588	3,339	Sávanur State	563	470	93	140	156
Belgaum	22,064	16,301	5,763	6,252	1,440	Jath	974	721	253	316	60
Dhárwar	33,549	26,879	6,670	10,067	1,667	Sávantwádi State .	5,154	4,025	1,129	1,335	354
Rajápur ...	17,697	13,091	4,606	5,760	1,044	Janjira State	2,410	1,750	*660	711	322

In only one district, Ratnágiri, do the census figures show a majority over the educational returns, and in two others only, Kánara and Kolába, the deficiency is trifling. Ratnágiri I can account for easily, because, as already stated in Chapter II, the school-masters there took a large share in the preliminary enumeration, especially in the villages with Government schools, and they would naturally take care that all their pupils were entered as learners. In Kánara and Kolába there are very few hereditary village accountants, and the talátis would have understood the instructions probably better than them. It is difficult, however, to see why Thána, which so very closely resembles Kolába in its revenue machinery, should differ so much from it in this. Still it differs less than any other district except Poona and Khándesh. Though in all other districts but these three of the Konkan, the deficiency is great, still it is always well within the total of those not reading printed books in recognized schools, and those in unrecognized schools as calculated above, except in three districts of Sind. For these I am quite unable to account. In 1881 the census learners were much higher than the educational pupils, but in the whole division they have increased only from 27,413 to 29,639 boys and from 2,201 to 2,489 girls; while the educational returns show an increase from 16,569 to 37,335 boys and from 1,691 to 7,877 girls. In Shikárpur the males, and in Thar and Párkar and the Upper Sind Frontier also the female learners show an actual decrease.

In Bombay City this mistake of leaving out the beginners does not appear to have occurred to any extent, but the other mistake of entering literate instead of learning has taken its place. The instructions there were:

"Enter as 'learning' all who are under instruction, whether at home or at school or college. Enter as 'literate' those who are not 'learning' but can read and write. Enter others as 'illiterate'."

There is nothing doubtful in them, but a person not reading them, and simply looking at the heading, might easily make the mistake of thinking that every person who could read and write should be shown as literate, whether at school or not. That this was often done I am confident from noticing "literate" children of six or seven, who could scarcely have left school. If it was done for boys and girls of this age, still more would it be done for older boys at school and at college. The mistake was naturally commoner in Bombay, where the house-holders filled up their own schedules, than in the mofussil, where the Government servant did it, for the ordinary house-holder reads his instructions

less carefully and he also likes to put in entries that flatter his vanity, and literate is, I suppose, a higher term than learning. A large majority of the 18,525 persons entered as literate under 15 were probably really at school, and a number of those above 15.

Proportion of learners to literate by age-periods.

The proportion of learners to literate in each age-period will show to what extent the former are classified with the latter.

TABLE No. 5.

	0—14.	15—24.	25—.		0—14.	15—24.	25—.
Bombay City ...	1,165	123	3·57	Deccan	12,287	298	7·31
Gujarát	5,636	138	6·93	Karnátak ...	10,898	211	9·20
Konkan	10,084	243	3·11				

Thus, taking males only, Table No. 5 shows the numbers of learners to 1,000 literate at each age-period.

On this point the religions too may be looked at.

In Bombay City the three chief religions, as far as education is concerned, are Hindu, Christian and Pársi. Under 15, the numbers learning and literate respectively are:—

	Males.		Females.	
	Learning.	Literate.	Learning.	Literate.
Hindu	7,937	6,453	1,179	1,425
Christian	1,504	918	967	713
Pársi	2,710	1,952	1,777	1,943

The Christians, and after them the Pársis, show a much higher proportion of learners than the Hindus.

TABLE No. 6.

	Pupils in Schools.			Census.		
	Recognised.	Unrecognised.	Total.	Learners.	Literate, 0—14.	Total.
Bombay City ...	28,192	12,083	40,275	26,740	18,525	45,265
Ahmedabad ...	23,011	4,733	27,744	19,176	3,710	22,886
Kánara	11,874	340	12,214	12,210	1,141	13,351
Násik	17,403	530	17,933	13,331	1,100	14,431
Poona	28,048	2,322	30,370	26,589	1,853	28,442
Dhárwár... ...	31,882	1,667	33,549	26,879	2,573	29,452
Karáchi ...	12,566	1,290	13,856	8,034	1,531	9,565
Kolhápur ...	14,384	1,918	16,302	12,408	612	13,020

In Table No. 6 I show for a few districts and Bombay City the number of pupils, with the learners and the literate under 15 in the census.

It shows that only in Bombay City and Kánara do the literates under 15 bring up the learners in the census returns above a level with the educational records; and in Kánara they then only just exceed them. In Bombay City the majority is large and I do not think that there many beginners have been wrongly entered as illiterate.

Rank of districts.

TABLE No. 7.

Serial order according to education.

District.	Males.				Females.			
	Learners.		Literate.		Learners.		Literate.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Ahmedabad ..	6	8	3	3	6	7	6	5
Kaira	7	7	5	6	12	9	9	10
Panch Mahals ..	21	18	18	19	18	13	14	14
Broach	1	3	1	1	6	3	4	2
Surat	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Thána	17	10	10	15	10	7	8	8
Kolába	11	8	11	9	12	10	17	11
Ratnágiri ..	7	6	11	9	20	19	21	18
Kánara	5	3	4	4	5	5	7	6
Khándesh ..	15	10	21	16	22	22	21	19
Násik	19	14	18	12	15	19	11	12
Ahmednagar ..	13	11	13	17	11	11	11	13
Poona	4	5	6	7	3	6	3	4
Sholápur ..	7	15	10	13	15	15	18	16
Sátára	13	16	19	20	22	21	21	19
Belgaum ..	7	11	13	13	12	13	16	14
Dhárwár ..	3	3	7	4	7	6	14	9
Bijápur ..	12	11	15	18	18	14	20	19
Karáchi ..	17	19	8	8	1	4	2	3
Hyderabad ..	20	21	20	22	4	12	5	7
Shikárpur ...	15	20	9	11	7	18	11	17
Thar and Párkar	23	23	23	23	20	23	18	23
U. S. Frontier..	22	22	22	21	16	16	9	10

Table No. 7 shows the serial order in which each district stood in 1881 and 1891 with respect to learners and literate of either sex.

The districts which have improved their position most, with respect to the number of learners, are—

Ahmedabad, for females.
Kaira, for females.
Panch Mahals, both sexes.
Broach, for females.
Kolába, for males.
Kánara, for females.
Khándesh, for males.
Násik, for males.
Bijápur, for females.

Those which have lost ground most are—

Násik, females.
Sholápur, males.
Sátára, males.
Belgaum, both sexes.
Karáchi, females.
Hyderabad, females.
Shikárpur, both sexes.
Thar and Párkar, females.

Those which have improved their position most in respect of numbers of literate are—

Kolába, females.	Násik, males.
Khándesh, males.	Dhárwár, females.
Ratnágiri, females.	

Those which have lost ground most are—

Panch Máhals. }	Shikárpur. }
Ahmednagar. } males.	Thar and Párkar. } females.
Sholápur. }	Upper Sind Frontier. }
Bijápur. }	

Karáchi, Hyderabad and Shikárpur have large proportions of literate women compared with men.

Taking the literate and learners together, which is perhaps the best test for males, Broach is the most advanced district with only 3·6 persons to every one not illiterate, 277 literate and 723 illiterate out of 1,000. It compares favourably with Portugal, which has 750 illiterate to the 1,000 males. Thar and Párkar is the worst with only 50 literate to the 1,000.

Among females the contrasts are very great. Surat is the best district with one literate or learner to 55. This means 18 only among 1,000 and the most backward European country, Portugal, has 108.

Though it is seen from Table No. 1 that Bombay City is far in advance of any district, having one literate or learner out of 9·5 women, or 105 out of 1,000, and runs a European country like Portugal very close, and though the city has shown such an advance in female education, yet the proportion of illiterate males has increased since 1881. The tendency where people return themselves will always be towards exaggerating the number of literate. There are many persons employed in Bombay, who can sign their names so as to give a receipt, and read a very little. These should not have been entered as literate; but I think that this has been done, and more in 1881 than in 1891. The more the people are left to themselves to fill in their schedules, the more would they be likely to commit this error. Though the enumeration was conducted on the same general system on the last two occasions, the responsibility of the enumerators who distributed and collected the schedules for filling them in for illiterate persons, was insisted on more strongly in 1891 than in 1881. In 1881 the instructions on this point were— Bombay City.

"Enumerators must complete the distribution of household schedules by the 13th February, after which date they will again visit every house in their respective blocks, and fill up the schedules for any one unable either to do this for themselves, or to get it done for them by others. This duty must be accomplished by the 17th February. A public servant will be appointed from 16th February to assist each enumerator in this task, as well as in collecting the schedules in the manner provided for below."

In 1891 they were:

"As soon as you have left the schedules, you must go round to each tenement, except those which you know to be occupied by persons who do not require such assistance, to see that the schedules are properly filled in. You will give any necessary explanations to persons able and willing to fill them in themselves. For persons who cannot write and have not already got them filled in by other persons, you will fill them in yourself, and for that purpose may ask any necessary questions of the head or any other occupant. You will also fill them in for persons who can write but desire that you should do so for them. For the above purpose you must visit tenements occupied by persons, who are out all day, in the evening."

From these instructions it followed that many more schedules were filled in by the enumerators themselves in 1891 than in 1881. I do not say that this would make the information on the whole more accurate, but the entries would be likely to be less flattering to the people, especially in this particular item. The enumerator would have a higher standard of literacy than the householder. I think that this sufficiently accounts for the slight proportionate increase in the illiterates from 67·5 to 68·1 of the male population. Among females the illiterate have decreased, and this is not incompatible with the above explanation, because the class of persons, who can sign their names but cannot read, scarcely exists among them. It is the outcome of Bombay business habits.

Religion

Table No 8 shows the proportions of learners, literate and illiterate, for the different religions, in British Territory and Native States separately, with the figures for 1881 as far as the former are concerned —

TABLE No. 8.

Religion		Male. Pupils. 1881.	Pupils. 1891.	Literate. 1881.	Literate. 1891.	Illiterate. 1881.	Illiterate. 1891.	Number of persons among whom there is one able to read and write. 1881.	1891.	Female. Pupils. 1881.	Pupils. 1891.	Literate. 1881.	Literate. 1891.	Illiterate. 1881.	Illiterate. 1891.	Number of persons among whom there is one able to read and write. 1881.	1891.
Total Population	British Territory	3 20	3 42	7 9	9 69	89·9	86 89	9 0	7 63	0 28	0 27	0·41	0·60	99 36	99·13	136	115
	Native States	2 30	2 67	7 5	8 82	88 6	88·61	10·2	8 78	0·08	0·15	0 15	0 84	97·78	99·01	434	119
Hindu	British Territory	3 20	3 48	7·7	9 36	89·1	86·96	..	7 67	0·11	0·17	0·16	0 49	99·73	99 55	..	201
	Native States		2·16		7 23		90·61		10 66		0 11		0·28		99 67		269
Mussalmán	British Territory	2 30	2 85	4 5	5 66	93·2	91 99		12 49	0 25	0·27	0 31	0·44	99 43	99·29		141
	Native States		1 78		10·70		85 97		7 13		0·27		0·69		99·04		104
Christian	British Territory	9 50	7 85	39 4	36·58	61 1	55 60		2 25	6 84	6·04	13 14	16·38	81·02	77 58		4
	Native States		4 50		20·60		68 84		3 21		2·44		7 05		90 51		11
Buddhist	British Territory		2·22		38 14		59·44		2 48				0·85		94 14		17
	Native States							..									
Jain	British Territory	9 00	9·86	41 6	47 49	49 5	42·65		1 74	0 27	0 71	0·56	1·07	99·17	98·22		86
	Native States		0 81		39 43		59 76		2 03		0 43		0 85		98 72		278
Sikh	British Territory		1 22		52 52		46 26		2 96		0 61		0·61		98·78		90
	Native States				48 15		51·85		2 08						100 00		
Parsi	British Territory	23 00	19 13	49 9	58 30	27 1	22·57		1·29	11 18	10 01	27 97	40·92	60·85	49·07		2
	Native States		16 10		66 10		17 80		1 21	..	11 66		32 57		49 77	..	2
Jew	British Territory		14 67		41 91		43 52		1 77		7 58		17·19		75 23		4
	Native States		10 07		23 88		66 05		2 94		3·11		8·68		91·21		11
Animistic	British Territory		0·16		0 25		99·59		300·15		0·01		0·01		99·98		9 156
	Native States		0 14		0 20	..	99 66		291 90				..		100 00		

First for males. Among learners the Pársis come easily first, and then the Jews, Jains and Christians. In British territory, the Hindus come next, but the Mahomedans pass them in Native States. I omit the Sikhs, and Buddhists, who are very few. Lastly come the Animistic. In Table No. 1 it is seen that in every district but one the proportion of learners had gone up since 1881; and only in Bombay was there an appreciable decline But here it is seen that the Pársis, Jains and Christians have all decreased. Among literate, the Pársis again come first, then the Jains. They are mostly taught at home, or when taught at school, leave early, and their period of pupildom is shorter than among the other religions Next to the Jains come the Jews, except in Native States, where they are beaten by the Christians. As with pupils the Mussalmáns have more literate than the Hindus in Native States, but fewer in British territory. Among the Animistic the literate are scarcely more numerous than the learners, the whole of them who can read having learned in quite recent years probably. It is curious that the Pársis should have a larger proportion of literate in Native States than in British territory; but that is because most of the poor are in Bombay and the percentage of illiterate in the former, only 17·80, is one that any community might be proud of. In Christians there are fewer literates in the States on account of the number of Europeans.

Coming to females, Pársis and Jews again head the list, and then come Christians. Compared to the males, there are less female learners among the Jains than among any other class. The Mussalmáns are ahead of the Hindus both among learners and literate, and both in British and Native territory. The proportion of pupils among them is the same in both places, but of literate it is greater in Native States. Among Pársis, Christians and Jews the proportion of female learners and literate to male is high. But the comparison is best seen from the figures for illiterate. For British territory only they are per cent. :—

	Males.	Females		Males	Females
Parsi ...	22·57	49 07	Jain ...	42·65	98·22
Jew	13·52	75 23	Mussalmán	91 99	99 29
Christian .. .	55·60	77 58	Hindu	86·96	99 55

Or, still better, by the number of persons among whom there is one not illiterate, *i. e.*, a learner or a literate :—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females
Pársis ..	1·29	2	Jain	1·74	56
Jew...	1·77	4	Mussalmán.	12·49	141
Christian	2·25	4	Hindu	7·67	226

Proportion of Scholars among children.

I give one more table, No. 9, to show for each district and Native States the proportion of learners to 1,000 children of school-going age, which I take to be between 5 and 15. Broach, Surat, Dhárwár, Kánara and Poona are the best for boys ; and the same districts in the following order—Surat, Kánara, Broach, Poona, Dhárwár—and Karáchi are the best for girls. Sáwanúr has the largest proportion of boy pupils, and Janjira and Sáwanur of girls, among the States.

TABLE No. 9

District.	Males	Females.	State.	Males.	Females
Bombay City	261	86·77	Cutch	125	10·38
Ahmedabad	150	13·98	Pálanpur .	47	2·83
Kaira	157	11·80	Mahi Kántha	62	2·48
Panch Mahals . .	93	6·62	Káthiáwár	127	8·27
Broach .	200	20·35	Rewa Kántha . ..	58	3·87
Surat . .	240	28·85	Cambay	131	14·89
Thana	110	12·80	Surat Agency . .	57	8·58
Nolába	142	10·14	Jawhár	21	0·77
Ratnágiri	147	4·57	Janjira	147	18·58
Kánara	197	21·18	Sawantvádi	167	8·26
Khándesh	126	2·24	Dángs . . .		
Násik	114	4·13	Surgána	9	.
Ahmednagar .	129	9·66	Bhor	62	2·98
Poona ...	166	18·74	Akalkot	120	3·94
Sholápur ..	131	6·45	Sátára Agency . .	83	3·84
Sátára	107	3·36	Jath	77	1·58
Belgaum	126	5·74	Kolhápur . .	104	5·56
Dhárwár	200	14·71	Southern Marátha Jaghirs	143	6·09
Bijápur .. .	147	7·34	Sáwanúr .	209	17·62
Karáchi	90	17·62	Khairpur	80	0·18
Hyderabad	73	8·47	Total, Feudatories	101	6·36
Shikárpur ..	85	5·28			
Thar and Párkar .	29	1·28			
Upper Sind Frontier ...	69	5·85			
British Territory	139	12·14			

Tables C and D.

A table is given in the appendix to show the proportions of the three classes, and of those knowing English, taken from Tables C and D among the chief castes. There is no need to discuss them. The figures speak for themselves.

Religion.

Table No. 8 shows the proportions of learners, literate and illiterate, for the different religions, in British Territory and Native States separately, with the figures for 1881 as far as the former are concerned :—

TABLE No. 8.

Religion.		Males.								Females.							
		Pupils.		Literate.		Illiterate.		Number of persons among whom there is one able to read and write.		Pupils.		Literate.		Illiterate.		Number of persons among whom there is one able to read and write.	
		1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Total Population	British Territory.	3·20	3·42	7·9	9·09	88·9	86·89	9·0	7·65	0·23	0·27	0·41	0·60	99·36	99·13	155	115
	Native States.	2·30	2·57	7·5	8·82	88·0	88·61	10·2	8·78	0·08	0·15	0·15	0·34	97·78	99·51	434	304
Hindu	British Territory.	3·20	3·48	7·7	9·56	89·1	86·96	..	7·67	0·11	0·17	0·16	0·28	99·73	99·56	..	226
	Native States.	..	2·16	..	7·23	..	90·61	..	10·65	..	0·11	..	0·26	..	99·63	..	269
Mussalmán	British Territory.	2·30	2·35	4·5	5·66	93·2	91·99	..	12·49	0·25	0·27	0·32	0·44	99·43	99·29	..	141
	Native States.	..	3·33	..	16·70	..	83·97	..	7·13	..	0·27	..	0·69	..	99·04	..	104
Christian	British Territory.	9·59	7·85	20·4	36·55	61·1	55·60	..	2·25	6·84	6·04	13·14	16·38	81·02	77·58	..	4
	Native States.	..	4·50	..	26·66	..	68·84	..	3·21	..	2·44	..	7·06	..	90·51	..	11
Buddhists	British Territory.	..	2·22	..	38·14	..	59·64	..	2·48	..	..	..	5·86	..	94·14	..	17
	Native States.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jain	British Territory.	9·90	9·86	41·6	47·49	48·5	42·65	..	1·74	0·27	0·71	0·58	1·07	99·17	98·22	..	56
	Native States.	..	9·81	..	39·43	..	50·76	..	2·03	..	0·43	..	0·85	..	98·72	..	78
Sikh	British Territory.	..	1·22	..	32·52	..	66·26	..	2·96	..	0·01	..	0·01	..	98·78	..	97
	Native States.	..	..	..	48·15	..	51·85	..	2·08	..	..	..	..	..	100·00	..	..
Pársi	British Territory.	23·00	19·13	49·9	58·30	27·1	22·57	..	1·29	11·18	10·01	27·97	40·92	60·85	49·07	..	2
	Native States.	..	16·10	..	66·10	..	17·80	..	1·21	..	11·66	..	38·57	..	49·77	..	2
Jew	British Territory.	..	14·57	..	41·91	..	43·52	..	1·77	..	7·58	..	17·19	..	75·23	..	4
	Native States.	..	10·07	..	23·85	..	66·05	..	2·94	..	3·11	..	5·68	..	91·21	..	11
Animistic	British Territory.	..	0·18	..	0·23	..	99·59	..	300·15	..	0·01	..	0·01	..	99·98	..	6,186
	Native States.	..	0·14	..	0·20	..	99·66	..	291·90	..	..	..	..	..	100·00	..	..

First for males. Among learners the Pársis come easily first, and then the Jews, Jains and Christians. In British territory, the Hindus come next, but the Mahomedans pass them in Native States. I omit the Sikhs and Buddhists, who are very few. Lastly come the Animistic. In Table No. 1 it is seen that in every district but one the proportion of learners had gone up since 1881; and only in Bombay was there an appreciable decline. But here it is seen that the Pársis, Jains and Christians have all decreased. Among literate, the Pársis again come first, then the Jains. They are mostly taught at home, or when taught at school, leave early, and their period of pupildom is shorter than among the other religions. Next to the Jains come the Jews, except in Native States, where they are beaten by the Christians. As with pupils the Mussalmáns have more literate than the Hindus in Native States, but fewer in British territory. Among the Animistic the literate are scarcely more numerous than the learners, the whole of them who can read having learned in quite recent years probably. It is curious that the Pársis should have a larger proportion of literate in Native States than in British territory; but that is because most of the poor are in Bombay and the percentage of illiterate in the former, only 17·80, is one that any community might be proud of. In Christians there are fewer literates in the States on account of the number of Europeans.

Coming to females, Pársis and Jews again head the list, and then come Christians. Compared to the males, there are less female learners among the Jains than among any other class. The Mussalmáns are ahead of the Hindus both among learners and literate, and both in British and Native territory. The proportion of pupils among them is the same in both places, but of literate it is greater in Native States. Among Pársis, Christians and Jews the proportion of female learners and literate to male is high. But the comparison is best seen from the figures for illiterate. For British territory only they are per cent. :—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Pársi	22·57	49·07	Jain	42·65	98·22
Jew	43·52	75·23	Mussalmán ...	91·99	99·29
Christian	55·60	77·58	Hindu	86·96	99·55

Or, still better, by the number of persons among whom there is one not illiterate, *i. e.*, a learner or a literate :—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Pársis	1·29	2	Jain	1·74	56
Jew	1·77	4	Mussalmán	12·49	141
Christian	2·25	4	Hindu	7·67	226

Proportion of Scholars among children.

I give one more table, No. 9, to show for each district and Native States the proportion of learners to 1,000 children of school-going age, which I take to be between 5 and 15. Broach, Surat, Dhárwár, Kánara and Poona are the best for boys ; and the same districts in the following order—Surat, Kánara, Broach, Poona, Dhárwár—and Karáchi are the best for girls. Sáwanúr has the largest proportion of boy pupils, and Janjira and Sáwanur of girls, among the States.

TABLE No. 9.

District.	Males.	Females.	State.	Males.	Females.
Bombay City	261	86·77	Cutch	125	10·38
			Pálanpur	47	2·83
Ahmedabad	159	13·98	Mahi Kántha	62	2·48
Kaira	157	11·80	Káthiawár	127	8·27
Panch Mahals	93	6·53	Rewa Kántha	58	2·87
Broach	266	27·35	Cambay	131	14·89
Surat	240	28·85	Surat Agency	57	8·58
Thána	119	12·80	Jawhár	21	0·77
Kolába	142	10·13	Janjira	147	18·58
Ratnágiri	147	4·57	Sáwantvádi	167	8·26
Kánara	197	21·13			
			Dánga	...	...
Khándesh	120	2·24	Surgána	9	...
Násik	114	4·13	Bhor	62	2·98
Ahmednagar	129	9·95	Akalkot	120	3·94
Poona	186	18·74	Sátára Agency	85	3·84
Sholápur	131	6·45			
Sátára	107	9·20	Játh	77	1·58
			Kolhápur	104	5·56
Belgaum	126	5·74	Southern Maráthá Jághirs ...	143	6·09
Dhárwár	200	14·71	Sáwanúr	209	17·02
Bijápur	147	7·34			
			Khairpur	50	0·18
Karáchi	90	17·62			
Hyderabad	72	8·47	Total, Feudatories ...	101	6·36
Shikárpur	85	5·28			
Thar and Párkar	29	1·23			
Upper Sind Frontier	69	5·85			
British Territory ...	139	12·14			

A table is given in the appendix to show the proportions of the three classes, and of those knowing English, taken from Tables C and D among the chief castes. There is no need to discuss them. The figures speak for themselves.

Tables C and D.

CHAPTER VIII.

LANGUAGES.

CHAPTER VIII

LANGUAGES

In the Table No X the languages have been arranged in three groups :—

A.—Indian,

B —Non-Indian Asiatic,

C.—European and African,

to which is added a fourth, for unreturned or unintelligible entries This latter, it will be noticed, is a very small class and numbers only 1,907 in British Territory and 206 in Native States. The first group needs some explanation The term "Indian languages" has been used in the sense given to it by Mr Cust, of the Indian Civil Service, and Honorary Librarian of the Royal Asiatic Society, in his "Sketch of the Modern Languages of the East Indies" In his words : "The geographical limits of this work embrace the whole of that region known for the last three centuries as the East Indies, into which Madagascar and Formosa, from linguistic necessity, have been incorporated This region is in the possession, or under the political influence, of the English, French, Dutch, Spanish and Portuguese Governments. Any attempt to draw the line at a narrower margin failed : it was necessary to exhaust that great civilization, which occupies the vast space betwixt Persia and China A discussion of the Aryan family of languages naturally led on to that of the Dravidian, which owes its culture to the former Mixed up with portions of the Dravidian, but linguistically separate, we find the Kolarian A consideration of the Kolarian naturally leads to the vast family of the Tibeto-Burman, which again approaches in some particulars, or was formerly deemed to approach, the Dravidian, and is indebted to whatever culture some few members of the family possess to the Aryan Like an island in the midst of the great Tibeto Burman sea is the tiny family of Khási The Tibeto-Burman family is geographically blended with the two other Indo-Chinese families, the Tai and the Môn-Annam, which, again, with the single exception of the Annamite, owe their culture to the Aryan family When I had exhausted them, I found a residuum of the continent of Asia, partly in the kingdom of Siam, partly possessed by the English, and partly independent, occupied by an eighth family, the Malayan The same impulse, which compelled me to hunt up the outlying groups of the Tibeto-Burman family within the kingdom of China, compelled me to follow up the groups of the great Malayan family, passing onward 'from island unto island at the gateways of the day,' until I reached the coast of Africa in Madagascar, and the coast of China in Formosa."

Indian languages

All languages which are the mother-tongue of tribes resident within this area are included in the first group They are arranged in this group in the following way First, those that belong to resident population of the Presidency, as distinguished from scattered or temporary immigrants, following the same order in which the districts have been entered, that is, starting from Gujarát, then through the Konkan and Deccan to the Karnátak, and then to Sind Then come the languages which belong rather to immigrants than to residents of the Presidency. Urdu occupies a place between the two Those which occur but in a few districts are grouped under "Others," and their totals are given on the title page

But besides these, there were many other names returned as their parent-tongue by the people, which have been classified under Other languages or dialects, according to a scheme of classification drawn up by the Census Commissioner, based upon that of Mr. Cust, with modifications suggested by the returns of the 1881 census

The families and groups in this scheme are —

A —Aryan Family . { Eranic Branch ; Indic Branch . { Pure. ; Mixed Dravidian. ; Mixed Kolarian. ; Mixed Tibetan. }

B —Dravidian Family { Southern Branch ; Northern Branch }

C —Kolarian Family.

D.—Tibeto-Burman Family. { Himalayan Branch. / Nipál Branch. / Assam Branch. / Eastern Frontier Branch. / Burmese Branch.

E.—Khási Family.
F.—Tai, or Shán Family.
G.—Môn-Annam Family.
H.—Malay and Andamanese Family.

The languages and dialects which have been returned in this Presidency are here shown with the group and family to which they belong in this scheme:—

Family.	Group.	Language.	Dialect.
A.—Aryan	Iranic	Pashtu.	
		Baloch	Makráni.
	Indic	Káshmiri.	
		Panjábi	Multáni.
		Sindhi.	
		Hindi	Urdu.
			Hindustáni.
			Mussalmáni.
			Deccani.
			Márwádi.
			Rángadi.
			Nimádi.
			Bundéli.
	Sub-Himalayan	Nepáli.	
	(Hindi-mixed Kolarian.)	Bhil or Nihálí.	
	(Hindi-mixed Dravidian or Gipsy dialects.)	Kaikádi.	
	Gujaráti		Cutchi.
			Patnulí or Nagaram.
	Maráthi or Deccani.		Deshi.
			Konkani.
			Gomántaki or Goadeshi.
			Mangalore—Konkani.
B.—Dravidian.	(a) Southern.	Tamil, Arvi or Mádrási.	
		Telugu.	
		Kánarese.	
		Katávdi.	
		Kodagu or Coorgi.	
		Malayalum.	
		Tulu or Tuluvu.	
	(b) Northern.	Gond.	
		Brahui.	
C.—Tibeto-Burman.	Himalayan	Tibetan or Bhoti.	
	Burman	Burmese.	
F.—Tai or Shán.		Siamese.	
		Shán.	
G.—Môn-Annam.		Malay.	
H.—Malayan and Andamanese.		Javanese.	
A.—Aryan	Indic	Bengáli.	
		Uriya.	
		Assamese.	
		Singhalese.	

But besides the languages published in the tables every speech or 'básha,' returned as his mother-tongue, by any person, was tabulated, and classified under one or other of the languages or dialects, and the following list shows how they were classified and the districts in which they were found:— Languages as returned.

Adraman	Pashtu	Khándesh.
Agamse	Urdu	Bombay.
Agaryale	Márwádi	Khándesh.
Ahiranu	Maráthi	Do.
Ahirani	Pashtu	Do.
Ahrani	Maráthi	Do.
Andhra	Telugu	Thána.
Aravu	Tamil	Belgaum and Dhárwár.
Arbani	Hindi-gipsy	Khándesh.
Arshev	Pashtu	Bombay.
Arvi	Tamil	Sholápur.
Arye	Maráthi	Kánara.
Balai	Sindhi	Poona.
Bárdeshki	Gomántaki	Belgaum.
Bavchi	Hindi-gipsy	Rewa Kántha.
Bavri	Hindi-gipsy	Ahmedabad.
Behari	Hindi	Belgaum.
Beldári	Hindi-gipsy	Thána, Kolába, Násik and Poona.
Berad	Kánarese	Sholápur.
Bhangsali	Cutchi	Bombay.
Bhátia	Cutchi	Khándesh.
Bhilodi	Bhil	Ahmedabad and Broach.
Bhilari	Bhil	Khándesh.
Bhisaari	Pashtu	Bombay.
Bhooty	Tibetan	Do.
Binghlee	Singhalese	Do.
Bori	Gujaráti	Do.
Brij	Hindi	Sholápur.
Brori	Beluchi	Ahmedabad.
Bádali	Hindi	Khándesh.
Bundéli	Hindi	Broach.
Bundelkhandi	Hindi	Kaira, Panch Mahále, Khándesh, Násik, Ahmednagar and Poona.
Chárun	Hindi	Thána.
Charni	Hindi	Kolába and Khándesh.
Chatri	Hindi	Dhárwár.
Chitodi	Hindi-gipsy	Khándesh.
Colleng	Konkani	Bombay.
Costa	Konkani	Do.
Darji	Urdu	Kánara.
Dasari	Kánarese	Belgaum.
Deshastik	Maráthi	Sholápur.
Devanagiri	Hindi	Kolába.
Dhadhar	Hindi	Ahmedabad.
Dhangari	Maráthi	Broach, Thána, Sholápur and Sátára.
Dhanki	Bhil	Khándesh and Ahmednagar.
Dhombari	Hindi-gipsy	Sátára.
Dhondi	Hindi-gipsy	Thána.
Doharahu	Maráthi	Khándesh.
Dravid	Tamil	Násik, Ahmednagar and Poona.
Dubli	Hindi-gipsy	Thána.
Dunguri	Hindi-gipsy	Ahmedabad.
Firangi	Gomántaki	Broach and Thána.
Fursavi	Urdu	Khándesh.
Gadia	Bhil	Panch Mahals.
Gande	Maráthi	Násik.
Gárodi	Do.	Do.
Gavit	Bhil	Khándesh.
Ghisádi	Hindi-gipsy	Poona and Sátára.
Ghogári	Hindi-gipsy	Bombay.
Gujaru	Gujaráti	Broach.
Hadoti	Hindi	Ahmedabad.
Haiderabadi	Urdu	Bombay.
Halái	Sindhi	Kolába and Bombay.
Haraj	Unreturned	Bombay.
Harod	Hindi	Ahmedabad.
Harthi	Gujaráti	Bombay.
Heroic	Unreturned	Do.
Hongadi	Hindi-gipsy	Sátára.
Jádeji	Cutchi	Kaira.
Jain	Gujaráti	Sholápur.
Jaganmáthi	Urya	Sholápur and Dhárwár.
Jamádar	Urdu	Bombay.
Jangali	Bhil	Broach and Khándesh.
Jangdi	Urdu	Khándesh.
Jayapuri	Hindi	Thána, Khándesh and Sholápur.
Kadianse	Gujaráti	Bombay.
Kadpati	Gujaráti	Khándesh.
Kaikadi	Hindi-gipsy	Kolába, Khándesh, Násik, Poona, Sholápur and Sátára.
Kaithi	Gujaráti	Surat.
Kalur	Hindi-gipsy	Dhárwár.

Kámáthi	Telugu	Surat, Thána Kolába, Ratnágiri Násik and Poona
Kanoji	Hindi	Poona
Karándi	Kábarsee	Sátára.
Karantith	Hindi gipsy	Kánara
Karin	Kánaresee	Bombay
Katári	Maráthi	Poona
Káthi	Gujaráti	Broach
Káthari	Kathodi	Thána Kolába and Ratnágiri
Katwán	Bhil	Khándesh
Kayáti	Maráthi	Do
Khákee	Deccani	Kánara
Khándeshi	Maráthi	Khándesh and Ahmednagar
Kharwi	Gujaráti	Bombay
Khatri	Patnuli	Ahmednagar and Sholápur
Khodi	Hindi	Panch Mahála and Khándesh.
Khoja	Cutchi	Sátára.
Kinad	Urdu	Poona
Kirstáni	Konkani	Sátára
Kohati	Pashtu	Bombay
Kollong	Malayalum	Do
Kolavana	Maráthi	Thána
Kolavi	Hindi gipsy	Sholápur
Kolegu	Negro	Surat
Kolhati	Hindi gipsy	Khándesh Násik Ahmednagar and Poona
Korchi	Hindi gipsy	Dhárwár
Korvi	Hindi-gipsy	Belgaum and Bijápur
Koshti	Maráthi	Khándesh
Kotali	Bhil	Do
Kotil	Do	Do
Kotili	Do	Do
Kuro	Cutchi	Bombay
Lád	Hindi gipsy	Sholápur
Ladar	Hindi gipsy	Bijapur and Kánara
Lahání	Hindi gipsy	Khándesh and Panch Mahals
Lakadivi	Malayalum	Bombay
Lamáni	Hindi gipsy	Kolába Násik Ahmednagar Poona and Sholápur
Lavání	Hindi gipsy	Thána and Khándesh.
Limbdi	Hindi gipsy	Khándesh
Londári	Maráthi	Sátára
Madrási	Tamil	Do
Márwárhi	Bhil	Khándesh.
Málái	Malay	Bombay
Maleria	Malayalum	Do
Málvi	Gujaráti	Bombay, Ahmedabad Kaira Broach and Khándesh
Mamtádi	Gujaráta	Khándesh
Mandpi	Unreturned	Bombay
Mangluri	Konkani	Do
Máplá	Urdu	Kánara.
Mathundi	Bhil	Khándesh
Mathuri	Hindi	Thána
Meki	Hindi	Khándesh
Moman	Cutchi	Kolába
Mondáni	Sindhi	Poona
Mewádi	Hindi	Ahmedabad, Kaira Panch Mahála, Broach Thána and Khándesh
Mewás	Bhil	Khandesh
Mewáti	Hindi	Bombay
Mishra	Hindi-gipsy	Bijápur
Mugli	Persian	Bombay
Nágari	Hindi	Dhárwár
Nagari	Hindi	Poona
Nagdia	Hindi-gipsy	Panch Mahála
Naiki	Bhil	Do
Navayati	Urdu	Ratnágiri and Kánara
Nemádi	Nemadi	Kaira Panch Mahála and Násik
Nihari	Bhil	Khándesh
Odhia	Hindi gipsy	Surat and Sholápur
Oshe	Márwádi	Bombay
Pagadia	Hindi	Ahmedabad.
Pajhanari	Hindi gipsy	Khándesh
Pardesi	Hindi	Panch Mahála
Pardi	Hindi gipsy	Sholáp ur
Patigar	Patnuli	Dhárwár and Bijápur
Pawari	Bhil	Khándesh
Pesta	Pashtu	Do
Pishori	Pashtu	Bombay
Porwad	Gujaráti	Do
Purab	Hindi	Do
Purbi	Hindi	Ahmedabad Kaira Panch Mahála Broach and Surat
Rajwar	Hindi	Khándesh
Ranati	Hindi gipsy	Do
Ratavdi	Maráthi	Poona
Ratbari	Gujaráti	Panch Mahála
Romalu	Urdu	Bombay
Sabari	Hindi	Khándesh
Sali	Negro	Ahmedabad
Shikalgar	Hindi gipsy	Dharwar
Sijaba	Hindi	Khándesh
Singli	Singhalese	Thána.
Sovahali	Zanzibari	Bombay
Sudir	Gomántaki	Do
Sudra	Maráthi	Do.
Surastri	Hindi	Do
Surati	Gujaráti	Do
Tabil	Tamil	Belgaum
Talavi	Bhil	Khándesh
Tagati	Pashtu	Do
Tawadi	Maráthi	Do
Tokari	Maráthi	Do
Tomulia	Marathi	Bombay
Thákori	Gujaráti	Do
Tilwandi	Maráthi	Poona
Tirguli	Hindi gipsy	Ahmednagar Poona Sholápur and Sátára
Tirhuti	Hindi	Khándesh
Tirhoti	Bengali	Ahmednagar
Tirmáli	Hindi-gipsy	Kolába and Ahmednagar
Tulvi	Tulu	Bombay
Vadari	Hindi gipsy	Thána Ahmednagar and Poona
Vadra	Hindi gipsy	Kánara
Vagdia	Hindi gipsy	Panch Mahála
Vaghdi	Hindi gipsy	Ahmedabad.
Vagri	Hindi gipsy	Bombay
Vaguri	Hindi gipsy	Do
Valvandi	Gujaráti	Do
Vanjári	Hindi-gipsy	Khándesh and Násik.
Varayal	Bhil	Khándesh.
Varodi	Maráthi	Do
Vani	Márwádi	Bombay
Vasai	Maráthi	Khándesh
Vasava	Maráthi	Do
Vrash	Hindi	Thána.

Distribution

The question of what tongues are to be denominated dialects only, and what are to be raised to the dignity of languages, is more for a philologist than a statistician, and will not be treated by me Only their distribution over the province requires elucidation here Their main lines of distribution are too well known to require more than a very brief notice In the five districts of Gujarat and all the Native States of that province except Cutch the vernacular is Gujarati only In Cutch it is Cutchi In the Konkan and Deccan and the Native States included in those groups it is Marathi, with the addition of Konkani in the southernmost district of Kánara, of Gujaráti and Bhil in Khandesh and of Kanarese in Sholápur In the Karnátak it is Kánarese and in the Native State of Sáwanur, but in Kolhápur, the Southern Maráthá Jághirs and in Jath it is Maráthi In Sind the languages of the residents are Sindhi and Beluchi The absence of Cutchi is remarkable, and is probably due to incorrect abstraction

In every district there is a number of resident Mahomedans who either do use Urdu as their home tongue, or who return it as their mother-tongue out of respect to their religion, but there is also a more or less permanent population of traders from Marwád, sepoys, grooms and other persons in search of work from Upper India, servants and labourers from Madras, and servants from Goa, who

speak Márwádi, Hindi, Tamil and Gomántaki, respectively. There are also in most districts labourers from Madras and from the Punjáb, who speak Telugu, Malayalum, Punjábi or Pashtu. There are wandering tribes to be found all over the province who speak one or other of the tongues which have been grouped under Hindi-gipsy dialects; and in most districts there are to be found representatives of the other languages of the Presidency.

Table No. 1 shows for all districts, where there is more than one vernacular, the distribution, by tálukas and municipalities, of the persons speaking what may be described as the second vernacular, and in Khándesh of the third :—

TABLE No. 1.

THÁNA.

Tálukás, Municipalities and Pethás.	Gujaráti.
Váda Táluka	395
Dáhánu ,,	11,591
Máhim ,,	4,364
Shábpur ,,	675
Murbad ,,	170
Kalyán ,,	292
Bhiwandi ,,	638
Bassein ,,	2,227
Karjat ,,	240
Salsette ,,	3,840
Makháda Petha	218
Umbargaon ,,	33,897
Khálápur ,,	104
Thána Municipality	1,368
Bándora ,,	1,775
Bassein ,,	922
Máhim ,,	147
Kurla ,,	427
Bhiwandi ,,	823
Kalyán ,,	761
Total	64,872

KHÁ'NDESH.

Tálukás, Municipalities and Pethás.	Bhil.	Gujaráti.
Chopda Táluka	...	401
Sávda ,,	423	7,914
Erandol ,,	133	446
Páchora ,,	7	578
Chálisgaon ,,	34	141
Bhusával ,,	10	378
Jalgaon ,,	...	284
Jámner ,,	23	958
Dhulia ,,	...	1,577
Pimpalner ,,	3,062	317
Nandurbár ,,	31,422	6,704
Taloda ,,	63,570	8,636
Sháhada ,,	23	11,392
Sindkheda ,,	...	1,345
Amalner ,,	...	1,055
Shirpur ,,	7	1,226
Yáwal Petha	1,010	59
Ráver ,,	...	796
Edlabad ,,	30	1,306
Párola ,,	46	405
Bhádgaon ,,	...	501
Nawápur ,,	10,861	17,990
Dharanpur Municipality.	...	1,800
Sávda ,,	25	213
Yával ,,	...	67
Amalner ,,	...	454
Dhulia ,,	1	488
Párola ,,	2	804
Bhusával ,,	...	463
Chopda ,,	...	840
Jalgaon ,,	...	951
Erandol ,,	...	153
Shirpur ,,	...	580
Total	110,889	65,132

BELGAUM.

Tálukás, Municipalities and Pethás.	Maráthi.
Belgaum Táluka	35,780
Parasgad ,,	1,206
Chikodi ,,	71,304
Sampgaon ,,	2,132
Gokák ,,	3,034
Khánápur ,,	50,687
Athni ,,	20,317
Hukkeri Mahál	14,695
Murgod ,,	634
Chadgad ,,	32,352
Belgaum Municipality.	12,531
Nipáni ,,	6,565
Gokák ,,	1,780
Athni ,,	1,803
Samdatti-Yellamma ,,	793
Belgaum Cantonment	1,500
Total	257,083

KA'NARA.

Tálukás, Municipalities and Pethás.	Konkani.
Haliyál Municipality	398
Bhatkal ,,	4,226
Gokarn ,,	1,038
Honávar ,,	4,891
Sirsi ,,	1,780
Kumta ,,	5,387
Kárwár ,,	9,373
Ulvi ,,	376
Bhatkal Petha	6,061
Muniged ,,	461
Supa ,,	10,939
Kumta Táluka	10,151
Yellápur ,,	6,504
Sirsi ,,	5,282
Kárwár ,,	27,226
Supa ,,	1,206
Honávar ,,	17,432
Ankola ,,	9,572
Siddápur ,,	2,715
Total	125,038

SHOLA'PUR.

Tálukás, Municipalities and Pethás.	Kánarese.
Karmála Municipality	24
Sángola ,,	8
Pandharpur ,,	186
Bársi ,,	122
Sholápur ,,	8,138
Pandharpur Táluka	1,456
Sángola ,,	1,051
Bársi ,,	183
Mádha ,,	148
Karmála ,,	21
Sholápur ,,	38,922
Málsiras ,,	73
Total	50,332

DHA'RWA'R.

Tálukás, Municipalities and Pethás.	Maráthi.
Nargund Municipality	1,766
Gadag ,,	2,998
Byádgi ,,	149
Navalgund ,,	263
Ránebennur ,,	694
Háveri ,,	352
Hubli ,,	7,438
Dhárwár ,,	6,596
Mundargi Petha	507
Nargund ,,	154
Mugud ,,	3,134
Gadag Táluka	1,122
Navalgund ,,	1,427
Kalghatgi ,,	5,064
Karajgi ,,	1,444
Hángal ,,	2,723
Dhárwár ,,	3,178
Ron ,,	1,687
Ránebennur ,,	862
Bankapur ,,	3,552
Kod ,,	2,129
Hubli ,,	1,468
Total	48,407

BIJA'PUR.

Tálukás, Municipalities and Pethás.	Maráthi.
Bijápur Táluka	6,599
Bágalkot ,,	996
Hungund ,,	907
Sindgi ,,	2,193
Bádámi ,,	659
Muddebihál ,,	1,893
Págevádi ,,	3,626
Indi ,,	6,454
Bilgi Mahál	515
Bijápur Municipality	3,237
Bágalkot ,,	3,532
Ilkal ,,	586
Guledgudd ,,	718
Total	31,915

District vernaculars

Table No. 2 gives the percentage of persons in each district speaking the vernacular or one of the vernaculars, as described above, of the district. It is worth comparing with the Table in the Birthplace Chapter, which shows the percentage of persons born in the district. The two results do not necessarily correspond, as very many persons who are born in the district speak one of the other Presidency languages, as Urdu or Márwádi, while many of the immigrants, even from districts with a different vernacular, are children of persons who left the district only temporarily and speak the language of the district to which they have immigrated, and of course many of the immigrants are from districts speaking the same vernacular as the district to which they immigrate. The difference between the number of persons returned as born in a foreign province and those speaking its language is very striking, and would seem at first to point to errors of enumeration or abstraction. Comparison, however, with the returns for 1881 show that the same phenomenon was very noticeable then. Table No. 3 shows for the two enumerations the number of persons speaking each of the principal Indian languages, which are not indigenous to the Presidency, compared with the number of persons born in the province, where it is chiefly spoken. In this table the feudatories are included. It would be of no use to enter Hindi or Urdu in the list, as they are both so dispersed all over India, and the majority returned as speaking it are probably permanent residents of this Presidency. The fields of the languages are in several cases not entirely included in the province. Only a small proportion of the Pashtu-speaking races are indigenous to the Punjáb; Telugu is widely spoken in Hyderabad and Mysore, and Tamil in Mysore.

TABLE No. 2.

Ahmedabad ...	95 06	Poona ...	89 83
Kaira... ...	96 34	Sholápur ...	88 37
Panch Mahals	97 75	Sátára ...	94 51
Broach ...	92 74	Belgaum	89·53
Surat	96·05	Dhárwár	86 70
Thána	96·25	Bijápur	85 40
Kolába	97 19	Karáchi	90 18
Ratnágiri ...	97 16	Hyderabad ...	94·25
Kánara	85 92	Shikárpur	95 82
Khandesh	88 74	Thar and Párkar ...	58 24
Násik ...	91·85	Upper Sind Frontier.	90·85
Ahmednagar	95·45		

Table No. 3 gives the percentages of persons speaking each of the languages entered in the table :—

TABLE No. 3.

Language	Population speaking the language.		Provinces.	Number of persons born in the Province	
	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.
Márwádi	192,974	276,020	Rájputána	80,701	148,326
Punjábi	24,201	25,494	Punjab and Feudatories	34,056	45,502
Pashtu	2,925	13,795			
Bengali	671	1,049	Bengal and Feudatories	12,018	11,218
Burmese	65	198	Burma	245	539
Tamil	9,971	14,174	Madras and Feudatories	39,022	39,877
Telugu	124,807	136,896			
Malayalam	325	1,780			
Goanese and Konkani	46,742	28,877 / 164,988	Goa	46,358	51,161

Table No. 4 gives the percentages of persons speaking each of the languages entered in the table :—

TABLE No. 4.

Group	Language	Percentages	Group	Language.	Percentages.	Group	Language.	Percentages.
A	Gujaráti	30·43						
,,	Cutchi	1 58	A	Bengáli	0·004	B	Persian	0 030
,,	Bhil	0·46	,,	Burmese	0 001	,,	Arabic	0·120
,,	Maráthi	38 47	,,	Tamil	0 030	,,	Hebrew	0·008
,,	Konkani	0 57	,,	Telugu	0 500	,,	Chinese	0 002
,,	Goanese	0·09	,,	Malayalam	0 010	,,	Negro dialects	0 007
,,	Kánarese	11 38	,,	Pashtu	0·050	,,	Somali	0·030
,,	Sindhi	9 51	,,	Coorgi	0 004	,,	Others	0 002
,,	Beluchi	0 68	,,	Kathodi	0 003	C	English	0 144
,,	Bráhui	0 11	,,	Nemádi	0 005	,,	Irish	0 001
,,	Urdu	4 37	,,	Rangadi	0 001	,,	Welsh	0 0001
,,	Hindi	0 07	,,	Tulu	0 004	,,	German	0 002
,,	Gipsy dialects	0 11	,,	Patnuli	0·006	,,	French	0 001
,,	Márwádi	1 02	,,	Gondi	0 001	,,	Portuguese	0·027
,,	Punjábi	0·09	,,	Others	0 009	,,	Others	0 004

Bombay City.

The languages of Bombay City are worth noticing. Table No. 5 shows the increase or decrease since 1881 of each language in which it is more than nominal by sexes.

TABLE No 5.

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Gujaráti ,,	−14,090	−17,367	Urdu and Hindi	+15,886	−1,677
Cutchi ,, ,,	+26 096	+19 0·3	Telugu ,, ,,	−1 806	−1,919
Maráthi ,,	+26,079	−770	Arabic ,,	−1,277	−39
Konkani and Goanese ,,	− 9,711	−6,635	English ,, ,,	+2,681	+1,609

CHAPTER IX.

BIRTH-PLACE.

CHAPTER IX

BIRTH-PLACE.

Introductory.

This subject was first included in the Census in 1881 and the original idea was to extract information as to nationality from a combination of birth-place and language; but it was afterwards decided to abandon this and take nationality in a separate column. As the same instructions were laid down on the present occasion, we are concerned now only with this item as far as it bears on emigration and immigration.

To make our information on this subject complete we should want to know not only the persons enumerated within the Presidency, who were born elsewhere, but also the persons born in this Presidency who were absent at the time; but this latter information cannot be obtained completely. Although the enumeration in all other parts of the British Empire was sufficiently near to that in this Presidency for all practical purposes under this head, birth-place is not taken anywhere but in India; so all the natives of this country, who have emigrated beyond sea, except to Burma, are lost to us. We have the returns of Bombay-born persons enumerated in other parts of the Indian Empire, but, except in a few cases of the districts adjoining the neighbouring Presidencies, the birth-place is not shown by districts. Accordingly, though we can tell the number of emigrants belonging to the Presidency as a whole, we cannot distribute them by districts.

Migration.

The value of emigration returns is to note in what districts there is still room for an increased population, and in what there is not, by the practical test of the emigration of the people to and from them. And in order to do that it is well to separate, as far as possible, the migration due to social causes, attendance at fairs, pilgrimages, visiting, and, chief of all, inter-marriages, from movements for economic reasons in search of fresh fields for labour. But before doing this three tables are given to show, as nearly as can be ascertained, the actual increase or decrease of emigrants and immigrants. Table No. 1 shows the number of these by sex for the whole province, for each province or State for which the figures were available in 1881, for both 1881 and 1891:—

TABLE No. 1.

Province.	Immigrants to Bombay.									Emigrants from Bombay.								
	1881.			1891.			Difference. (Increase +, Decrease −).			1881.			1891.			Difference (Increase +, Decrease −).		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Ajmere	46	34	12	1,961	1,306	655	+1,915	+1,272	+643	708	487	221	2,052	1,322	730	+1,344	+835	+509
Assam	22	10	12	108	61	47	+86	+51	+35	38	27	8	311	200	111	+270	+173	+103
Bengal	235,526	94,932	140,594	246,879	94,339	152,540	+11,353	−593	+11,946	277,487	137,408	150,081	288,764	112,936	176,188	+11,277	−14,789	+26,057
Berar	16,186	11,508	4,681	11,218	7,330	3,888	−4,968	−4,178	−793	4,312	2,826	1,486	3,386	1,658	728	−1,926	−1,168	−758
Berar	9,556	4,538	5,018	18,102	7,874	10,228	+8,606	+3,336	+5,270	77,481	41,285	36,196	59,805	31,376	28,429	−17,676	−9,909	−7,767
Burma	228	167	61	529	378	151	+301	+211	+90	2,077	1,832	245	2,382	2,831	551	+1,305	+999	+306
Central India ...	27,591	16,315	11,276	24,966	13,720	11,246	−2,625	−2,595	−30	42,566	23,570	18,996	60,059	33,728	27,331	+17,493	+9,158	+8,335
Central Provinces ...	18,279	10,408	7,871	10,494	6,615	3,879	−7,785	−3,793	−3,992	26,310	14,414	12,096	24,554	13,446	11,108	−1,756	−968	−988
Coorg	...	...	...	21	11	10	+21	+11	+10	593	387	206	803	683	120	+210	+296	−86
Hyderabad	178,171	77,909	95,262	186,848	79,061	107,787	+13,677	+1,152	+12,525	108,180	50,878	57,302	67,072	30,354	36,718	−41,108	−20,524	−20,584
Madras	35,568	21,402	14,166	39,877	24,915	14,962	+4,309	+3,513	+796	14,299	9,549	4,744	38,686	25,441	13,245	+24,393	+15,892	+8,501
Mysore	10,542	8,197	8,346	18,186	8,651	9,535	+1,643	+454	+989	23,604	12,257	11,407	21,159	11,674	9,488	−2,605	−583	−1,919
North-West Provinces and Oudh ...	40,151	28,709	10,442	62,305	52,630	16,675	+22,154	+22,921	+6,233	5,255	3,998	2,257	7,043	3,976	3,067	+1,788	+978	+810
Punjab	35,379	25,221	10,158	43,602	32,068	11,534	+8,223	+6,847	+1,376	4,780	3,156	1,624	8,092	5,655	2,437	+3,312	+2,499	+813
Upper India	4,556	2,584	2,011	20,656	14,821	5,835	+16,061	+12,237	+3,824	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	612,841	302,931	309,910	892,812	343,980	548,832	+79,971	+41,049	+38,922	587,941	291,072	296,869	584,768	275,370	310,398	−3,173	−17,702	+14,529

Comparison with 1881. Immigrants.

There are two comparisons of interest here, the numbers for the two enumerations, and the immigrants to each province with the emigrants from it. The only provinces from which the immigrants to Bombay have decreased in number are Bengal, the Central Provinces and Central India. The decrease in Bengal is probably only apparent. There is great difficulty in identifying the birth-places where the name of a village only is given. As far as the Bombay and

Madras Presidencies and Rájputána were concerned, where complete lists of every village have been published by the Post Office, the identification is possible; but for the other provinces it was often only possible to say that from its name it must belong to one of the provinces in Upper India. This accounts for the large number of persons, 20,656, shown as born in Upper India. The falling off from the Central Provinces is chiefly due to Mahi Kántha. In 1881, there were shown as born there 5,338, and none at all in Rájputána, while in 1891 there were only 116 born in the Central Provinces, and 9,156 in Rájputána. Considering the distance between Mahi Kántha and the Central Provinces, and that the persons said to be born there were chiefly women, the probability is that there was some mistake in tabulation, and that they should have been shown for Rájputána in 1881. As far as British Territory is concerned, the immigrants from the Central Provinces show a decrease from 10,537 in 1881 to 7,812 in 1891, and 824 of that decrease is due to Bombay City. From Central India the decline in the immigration is entirely due to the Native States. In British Territory the numbers are 21,082 in 1881 against 22,321 in 1891. In Native States they are 6,509 in 1881 against 2,645 in 1891, the falling off being chiefly in Káthiáwár and Rewa Kántha. But, besides the provinces shown in Table No. 1, there are a few in which it is not possible to show the emigrants, and I have accordingly shown the immigrants in a separate table, No. 2. In all of them there is an increase in 1891 over the 1881 figures :—

TABLE No. 2.

Province.	Immigrants.								
	1881.			1891.			Difference.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Andaman Islands.	4	2	2	35	14	21	+31	+12	+19
Goa	47,714	29,765	17,949	51,101	31,939	19,162	+3,387	+2,174	+1,213
Kashmir	254	200	54	533	418	115	+279	+218	+61
Nepal	179	140	39	349	268	81	+170	+128	+42
Pondicherry ...	...	...	...	73	50	23	+73	+50	+23
Rájputána ...	123,782	71,767	52,015	143,355	87,497	55,858	+19,553	+15,730	+3,823
Total ...	171,933	101,874	70,059	195,426	120,186	75,240	+23,493	+18,312	+5,181

Among emigrants there is a decrease in Bengal, Berár, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and Mysore, but as, with the exception of Baroda and Madras, these are the provinces to which the emigration from Bombay was greatest, there is, on the whole, a decrease in number of 3,173. This is evidently the result of an abnormal emigration in consequence of the famine of 1876-78. The figures for Baroda are noticeable, as though there is an increase of only 11,277, the females alone show an increase of 26,057. Emigrants.

For convenience in comparing the immigrants and emigrants for the different provinces, I show them in Table No. 3. They include only those provinces entered in Table No. 1, as I have not received emigration returns from any of those shown in Table No. 2:— Immigrants and Emigrants.

TABLE No. 3.

Province.	Immigrants to Bombay.			Emigrants from Bombay.			Excess, Emigrants +, Immigrants −.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ajmere	1,961	1,306	655	2,052	1,322	730	+91	+16	+75
Assam	108	61	47	311	200	111	+203	+139	+64
Baroda	246,879	94,339	152,540	288,764	112,626	176,138	+41,885	+18,287	+23,598
Bengal	11,218	7,330	3,888	2,386	1,658	728	−8,832	−5,672	−3,160
Berár	18,162	7,874	10,288	59,805	31,376	28,429	+41,643	+23,502	+18,141
Burma	529	378	151	3,382	2,831	551	+2,853	+2,453	+400
Central India ...	24,966	13,720	11,246	60,059	32,728	27,331	+35,093	+19,008	+16,085
Central Provinces.	10,494	6,615	3,879	24,554	13,446	11,108	+14,060	+6,831	+7,229
Coorg	21	11	10	803	683	120	+782	+672	+110
Hyderabad ...	186,848	79,061	107,787	67,072	30,354	36,718	−119,776	−48,707	−71,069
Madras	39,877	24,915	14,962	38,686	25,441	13,245	−1,191	+526	−1,717
Mysore	18,186	8,851	9,335	21,159	11,674	9,485	+2,973	+2,823	+150
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	69,305	52,630	16,675	7,043	3,976	3,067	−62,262	−48,654	−13,608
Punjab	43,602	32,068	11,534	8,692	5,555	3,137	−34,910	−26,513	−8,397
Upper India ...	20,656	14,821	5,835	...	...	...	−20,656	−14,821	−5,835
Total ...	692,812	343,980	348,832	584,768	273,870	310,898	−108,044	−70,110	−37,934

Comparison of Immigrants and Emigrants.

On the whole Bombay receives more than it supplies to the other provinces, 108,044,—males 70,110, females 37,934. The provinces from which the immigration is the greater are Hyderabad, North-West Provinces and Oudh, the Punjáb, Bengal and Madras. Those to which the emigration is the greater are Baroda, Berár, Central India, the Central Provinces, Mysore, Burma, Coorg, Assam and Ajmere. The other provinces probably, especially Goa and Rájputána, would also add more to the immigrants than the emigrants, if the figures could be ascertained. On the whole, it will be seen that 32,176 more males than females are added to the population of the Presidency by the results of the two movements.*

Comparison with 1881 by districts.

Table No. 4 shows for each district the difference between the number of immigrants and emigrants in 1881 and 1891, and the last column shows the increase actually due to the births in the district:—

TABLE NO. 4.

District.	1881.			1891.			Increase since 1881.		
	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of Emigrants (+) Immigrants (−).	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of Emigrants (+) Immigrants (−).	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of Emigrants (+) Immigrants (−).
Bombay City	558,511	25,636	−532,875	616,032	29,486	−586,546	57,521	3,850	−53,671
Ahmedabad	149,301	86,901	−62,340	177,113	87,979	−89,134	27,812	1,018	−26,794
Kaira	84,853	46,505	−38,348	101,394	56,271	−45,123	16,541	9,766	−6,775
Panch Mahâls	50,346	15,327	−35,019	56,152	18,926	−37,226	5,806	3,599	−2,207
Broach	40,713	13,833	−27,880	44,738	14,299	−30,439	4,025	1,466	−2,559
Surat	47,725	70,382	+22,657	46,333	83,581	+37,248	−1,392	13,199	+14,591
Thâna	96,540	44,901	−51,639	113,743	48,178	−65,565	17,203	3,277	−13,926
Kolâba	34,380	30,912	−3,468	41,204	52,372	+11,168	6,824	21,460	+14,636
Ratnágiri...	22,738	204,084	+181,346	27,697	248,151	+220,454	4,959	44,067	+39,108
Kánara	49,035	5,280	−43,755	51,595	7,426	−44,169	2,560	2,146	−414
Khándesh	86,185	20,979	−65,206	109,151	23,710	−85,441	22,966	2,731	−20,235
Násik	66,030	47,812	−16,118	69,717	66,113	−3,604	3,787	18,301	+12,514
Ahmednagar	68,777	57,443	−11,334	86,640	62,224	−24,416	17,863	4,781	−13,082
Poona	101,240	144,302	+43,062	126,681	134,079	+7,398	25,441	−10,223	−35,664
Sholápur	91,860	63,102	−28,758	110,746	69,716	−41,030	18,886	6,614	−12,272
Sátára	43,419	157,103	+113,684	55,987	210,149	+154,162	12,568	53,046	+40,478
Belgaum	80,827	114,716	+33,889	90,275	132,696	+42,421	9,448	17,980	+8,532
Dhárwár	81,025	55,828	−25,197	90,356	59,971	−30,385	9,331	4,143	−5,188
Bijápur	65,391	38,299	−27,092	79,499	51,105	−28,394	14,108	12,806	−1,302
Karáchi	86,403	19,012	−67,391	91,726	17,696	−74,030	5,323	−1,316	−6,639
Hyderabad	38,561	64,020	+25,459	68,389	47,816	−20,573	29,828	−16,204	−46,032
Shikárpur	103,291	31,048	−72,243	73,909	38,909	−35,009	−29,292	7,942	+37,234
Thar and Párkar ...	29,244	8,327	−20,917	52,184	14,298	−37,886	22,940	5,971	−16,969
Upper Sind Frontier ...	54,121	1,900	−52,321	61,610	4,245	−57,365	7,489	2,345	−5,144
Total ...	2,128,416	1,366,712	−761,704	2,442,961	1,579,477	−863,484	314,545	212,765	−101,780

It has been utilized in Table No. 6 in Chapter II. In this table the emigrants to other provinces have been omitted altogether, as the object is not here to tell the proportions of such persons for the different districts, but rather the gross figures; and, though it might be possible to arrive at a fairly correct estimate of the numbers of such emigrants from each district in 1891, it cannot now be done for 1881, and it is safer, therefore, to neglect these persons entirely in both years.

Ahmedabad, Thána, Khándesh, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholápur, Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar show the largest increases in immigration. The districts and provinces to which these are mainly due are shown in the following Table No. 5:—

* But see page 139.

TABLE No. 5.

District.	Birth-place.	Immigrants.		District.	Birth-place.	Immigrants.	
		1881.	1891.			1881.	1891.
Ahmedabad.	Kaira	15,091	18,486	Poona ...	Khándesh	1,690	2,371
	Cutch	476	2,028		Ahmednagar	15,184	20,385
	Káthiáwár	39,613	50,779		Sholápur	10,552	12,514
	Other Gujarát States ...	26,904	31,333		Sátára	22,232	28,047
	Baroda	47,196	52,341		Bombay City	3,744	4,869
	Oudh	398	1,051				
	Rájputána	7,236	8,058	Sholápur...	Ahmednagár	4,088	5,047
					Poona	9,547	10,302
Thana ...	Surat	3,708	8,078		Sátára	12,365	16,981
	Kolába	6,426	9,521		Deccan and Karnátak States	14,910	11,306
	Násik	6,915	9,683		Kolhápur...	108	7,526
	Sátára	6,936	10,059		Hyderabad, Deccan ...	39,977	46,770
	Bombay City	5,289	5,040				
Khándesh.	Násik	12,119	17,623	Hyderabad	Karáchi	7,503	9,210
	Other Gujarát States ...	560	3,720		Bombay Feudatories ...	3,186	5,101
	Berár	7,971	14,444		Rájputána	12,741	17,221
	Central India	3,908	6,522		Cutch	...	14,775
	Central Provinces ...	3,869	2,027				
	Hyderabad, Deccan ...	22,255	20,638	Thar and Párkar.	Hyderabad	15,222	19,260
	North-West Provinces...	1,505	4,220		Shikárpur	826	3,475
	Oudh	423	2,493		Cutch	...	5,011
					Rájputána	7,234	17,466

The increase in Cutch is due evidently in part to some defect in abstraction in 1881, as there must always have been emigration from there into Sind.

Except for the purpose for which it is used in Chapter II, Table No. 4 is perhaps not of much practical importance, but there are a few points worth notice. Surat and Shikárpur are the only districts which show a decrease in the actual number of immigrants. Poona, Karáchi and Hyderabad alone show a decrease in emigrants. In immigration, the Surat decrease is small, and is due chiefly to the following places—

	(1881).	(1891).
Gujarát States ...	... 7,037	4,512
Other Indian provinces excluding Baroda ...	... 6,561	5,445

From Baroda there was an increase. The decrease in Shikárpur is larger and is chiefly from the following places :—

	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.
Karáchi ...	5,935	4,240	Rájputána ...	5,748	4,161
Hyderabad ...	18,614	7,506	Punjáb Feudatories...	6,121	2,615
Khairpur ...	24,138	18,471	Beluchistan ...	24,214	19,619

In emigrants, the Poona decrease is due to—

	1881.	1891.
Thána	15,458	14,761
Khándesh	3,630	3,189
Bombay City	69,004	54,543

In Karáchi, it is due to—

	1881.	1891.
Shikárpur	5,935	4,240

In Hyderabad to—

	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.
Karáchi ...	22,476	18,122	Bombay City ...	2,641	199
Thar and Párkar...	15,222	19,260	Khairpur ...	1,865	1,486
Shikárpur ...	18,514	7,506			

Social movements.

But to find the real course of emigration it is important to distinguish between that from economic reasons and mere social movements above spoken of. The following three tables have been drawn up to show the effect of these movements. Table No. 6 shows the number of immigrants into every province bordering on the Bombay Presidency from each of the contiguous British districts,

and the number of immigrants into each of those districts from such province. Table No. 7 gives the same information with reference to Native States of the Presidency; and Table No. 8, similar figures for neighbouring districts. For each place on the left-hand side, the first three columns of figures show the number of immigrants to it from the place on the right-hand side, and the last three columns show its number of emigrants. Read with respect to the places on the right-hand side, the last three columns give the immigrants and the first three the emigrants. The first is not altogether complete, as all the details are not obtainable :—

TABLE No. 6.

IMMIGRANTS FROM (8) TO (1).				IMMIGRANTS FROM (1) TO (8).			
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Baroda	32,071	10,756	21,315	52,341	19,990	32,351	Ahmedabad.
	49,628	15,909	33,719	48,364	13,616	34,748	Kaira.
	6,502	2,553	4,039	7,698	3,795	3,903	Panch Mahâls.
	15,215	4,964	10,251	18,215	6,540	11,675	Broach.
	44,639	20,306	24,333	24,345	10,497	13,848	Surat.
Berár	22,821	9,971	12,850	14,444	5,798	8,646	Khándesh.
Central India ...	...	...	...	6,783	3,094	3,689	Panch Mahâls.
	...	...	...	6,522	3,349	3,173	Khandesh.
Central Provinces ...	7,980	3,335	4,645	2,012	1,089	923	Do.
Hyderabad ...	5,712	2,727	2,985	20,638	10,343	10,295	Do.
	...	...	...	8,564	3,857	4,707	Násik.
	30,434	11,511	18,923	33,133	11,339	21,794	Ahmednagar.
	...	...	...	5,881	3,204	2,677	Poona.
	30,285	12,475	17,810	46,770	18,190	28,580	Sholápur.
	7,178	3,350	3,828	15,556	6,284	9,272	Dhárwár.
	19,047	8,833	10,214	31,645	13,245	18,400	Bijápur.
Madras	14,824	8,678	6,146	3,825	2,314	1,511	Belgaum.
	...	...	...	10,548	5,122	5,426	Dhárwár.
	1,810	1,265	545	9,108	7,150	1,958	Kánara.
Mysore	14,311	7,656	6,655	10,995	4,901	6,094	Dhárwár.
	844	497	347	4,670	2,335	2,335	Kánara.
Portuguese India ...	...	...	...	5,868	3,780	2,088	Do.
	...	...	...	1,904	1,042	862	Belgaum.

TABLE No. 7.

IMMIGRANTS FROM (8) TO (1).				IMMIGRANTS FROM (1) TO (8).			
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ahmedabad ...	2,028	1,089	939	665	206	459	Cutch.
	6,876	3,375	3,501	2,554	1,210	1,344	Pálanpur.
	19,580	5,946	13,634	15,809	4,637	11,172	Mahi Kántha.
	50,779	19,524	31,255	27,863	9,844	18,019	Káthiáwár.
	1,419	302	1,117	1,783	869	914	Rewa Kántha.
	3,458	1,257	2,201	3,532	1,154	2,378	Cambay.
Kaira	7,559	1,704	5,855	5,202	1,324	3,878	Mahi Kántha.
	7,834	1,892	5,942	9,097	2,935	6,162	Rewa Kántha.
	5,223	1,343	3,880	6,971	2,314	4,657	Cambay.
Panch Mahâls ...	26,255	11,863	14,392	13,676	5,554	8,122	Rewa Kántha.
Broach	997	694	303	253	98	155	Káthiáwár.
	6,180	2,549	3,631	5,277	2,218	3,059	Rewa Kántha.
	1,174	569	605	488	109	379	Cambay.
Surat	4,393	1,918	2,475	24,184	11,264	12,920	Surat Agency.
Thána	3,337	1,584	1,753	16,601	8,741	7,860	Jawhár.
	2,595	996	1,599	430	136	294	Bhor.
Kolába	2,014	666	1,348	5,374	2,411	2,963	Janjira.
	3,191	1,504	1,687	4,299	1,313	2,986	Bhor.
Ratnágiri ...	869	312	557	3,284	1,666	1,618	Janjira.
	9,918	2,172	7,746	12,995	3,445	9,550	Sáwantwádi.
	4,421	1,927	2,194	13,506	4,834	8,672	Kolhápur.
	100	58	42	1,716	893	823	S. M. Jághirs.

TABLE No. 7—*continued.*

1	Immigrants from (2) to (1). Total 2	Males. 3	Females. 4	Immigrants from (1) to (2). Total. 5	Males. 6	Females. 7	8
Násik	1,612	810	802	3,012	1,604	1,408	Surat Agency.
	147	67	80	1,173	661	512	Jawhár
	321	142	179	4,505	2,346	2,159	Surgana.
Ahmednagar ...	24	12	12	197	96	101	Bhor.
Poona	6,605	1,916	4,689	9,639	3,065	6 574	Bhor.
	412	151	261	4,306	1,181	3,125	Sátára Agency.
	9	6	3	230	78	152	Jath.
	1,103	610	493	745	442	303	Kolhápur
	531	293	238	997	495	502	S M. Jaghirs.
Sholápur.. ..	4,375	1,641	2,694	5,402	1,908	3,494	Akalkot.
	3,863	1,620	2,243	3,126	731	2,395	Sátára Agency.
	2 982	1,093	1,890	4,859	1,822	3 0 17	Jath
	6,819	2,477	4,342	15,526	5,691	9,835	S M. Jaghirs.
Sátára	1,217	358	859	4,088	1,402	2,686	Bhor.
	52	19	33	1,257	422	835	Akalkot.
	2,062	691	1,361	40,497	17,469	23,028	Sátara Agency.
	652	166	486	5,328	2,749	2,579	Jath.
	16,256	5,018	11,238	22,710	8,979	13731	Kolhápur
	9,093	2,945	6,148	24,225	8,506	15,719	S. M. Jaghirs.
Belgaum.. ..	3	1	2	503	219	284	Sátára Agency.
	20	9	11	3,695	1,593	2,102	Jath.
	28,473	9,419	19,054	38,330	15,550	22,780	Kolhápur.
	7,782	2,830	4,952	48,114	18,211	29,903	S M. Jaghirs.
	1	1	.	125	44	81	Sáwanur.
Dhárwár... ...	269	166	103	774	387	387	Kolhápur.
	14,385	6,259	8,126	22,368	8,273	14,095	S. M Jaghirs.
Bijapur	5	1	4	2,219	860	1,359	Akalkot.
	546	209	337	2,144	930	1,214	Sátára Agency.
	3,901	1,557	2,244	12 415	6,203	6,212	Jath
	765	350	415	1,544	720	824	Kolhápur.
	10,700	4,569	6,131	13,029	4,650	8,379	S. M Jaghirs.

TABLE No. 8.

1	Immigrants from (2) to (1). Total. 2	Males. 3	Females. 4	Immigrants from (1) to (2). Total 5	Males. 6	Females. 7	8
Ahmedabad	18,486	8,248	10,238	16,056	4,618	11,438	Kaira.
	1,029	399	630	1,771	1,092	679	Broach.
Kaira . ..	3,617	845	2,772	6,386	3,681	2,705	Panch Mahals.
	1,979	542	1,437	5,500	3,068	2,432	Broach.
Broach	6,163	3,180	2,983	2,728	1,208	1,520	Surat.
Surat	1,226	477	749	8,078	6,338	1,740	Thána.
Thána	9,521	4,758	4,763	5,006	2 267	2,739	Kolába.
	9,683	5,304	4,379	3 140	1 488	1,652	Násik.
	2,753	1,713	1,040	448	188	260	Ahmednagar.
	14,761	8,776	5,985	2,829	1,390	1,439	Poona.
	1,171	764	407	198	91	107	Sholápur.
	10,059	6,715	3,344	318	149	169	Sátára.
Kolába	13,550	7,322	6,228	2 283	802	1,481	Ratnagiri.
Ratnagiri	2,766	1,890	876	4,015	1,836	2,179	Sátára
Kánara.	9,043	5,326	3,717	1,311	547	764	Belgaum.
Khándesh	17,623	8,955	8,667	12,206	5,209	6,996	Násik
	6,782	3,573	3,209	2,169	1,065	1,104	Ahmednagar.
Násik . ..	14 727	5,928	8,7 9	17 256	6,708	10,548	Do
Ahmednagar ..	15,963	6,266	9,697	20,385	8,084	11,801	Poona.
	5,103	1,969	3,134	5,047	2,126	2,921	Sholápur
Poona	12,514	4,898	7,616	19 502	3,843	5,459	Do.
	28,047	12,720	15,327	5,718	2,082	3,636	Sátára.
Sholápur	16,981	7,686	9,295	4,180	1,370	2,810	Do.
	466	250	216	684	335	349	Belgaum.
	4,435	1,772	2,663	7,009	3,139	3,870	Bijapur.
Sátára	1 842	724	1,118	2,983	1,474	1,509	Belgaum.
Belgaum	10,286	3,864	6,422	16,890	7,084	9,806	Dharwár.
	4,159	1,687	2,472	7,771	3,599	4,172	Bijápur.
Dhárwár .. .	8,917	3,722	5,195	7,438	3,217	4,221	Do.

Proportion of females

From these statements it will be seen that in almost every pair the immigrants both ways are principally women, and almost invariably the proportion of women is greater in that one of the pair in which the total of immigrants is the smaller. That is, that in any two neighbouring districts or States, between which there is exchange of population, whichever receives fewer people than it sends out receives a larger proportion of women. The inference from this would seem to be that the whole of the smaller stream is due to marriages and other social usages. There would ordinarily be the same number of persons passing the other way for like reasons, and we may assume, without fear of any appreciable error, that the difference of the numbers represents the real migration in search of labour.

Immigration from neighbouring districts shown by tálukás.

The interchange of wives will naturally be commoner in the villages nearest the common frontier, and it will be seen from the next table (No. 9), which gives the number of persons born in a neighbouring district according to the tálukás of the district of enumeration, that the preponderance of women is entirely among the immigrants to the nearest tálukas, and in the more distant tálukas the majority generally becomes a minority:—

TABLE No. 9.

District of enumeration	Birth place	Táluka or Town of enumeration	Males	Females
Ahmedabad	Baroda	Viramgám	3,941	7 270
		Parántij	2,002	3 720
		Daskroi	4,091	9 310
		Sánand	1 501	4 134
		Total	11,625	24,433
		Remainder of District	8,365	7,918
	Mahi Kántha	Parántij	3,378	9,834
		Daskroi*	609	1 036
		Viramgám	253	1,000
		Total	4 439	12,470
		Remainder of District	1,507	1,164
	Rewa Kántha	Modása	142	944
		Remainder of District	160	173
	Kaira	Daskroi*	1,965	3,402
		Dholka	2 755	2 961
		Total	4,720	6,363
		Remainder of District	3,528	3,876
	Kathiawar	Gogho	2,089	4 812
		Dhandhuka	5,098	11 41
		Dholka	1,974	2 368
		Sánand	1 007	1 3 4
		Viramgam	6 479	9 578
		Total	17 481	29 529
		Remainder of District	2,013	1 720
Kaira	Ahmedabad	Kapadvanj	583	1 552
		Mátar	1,408	4,584
		Mohmadabad	858	3,158
		Total	2 849	9 294
		Remainder of District	1,769	2,141
	Mahi Kántha	Kapadvanj	969	4,329
		Remainder of District	735	1,526
	Rewa Kántha	Kapadvanj	398	1,768
		Thásra	777	2 41
		A'nand	393	888
		Total	1,553	5,178
		Remainder of District	339	769
	Broach	Borsad	241	991
		Remainder of District	301	646
	Baroda	A'nand	3,152	7 348
		Borsad	3 467	1 905
		Nadiád	2 691	5 0[illegible]
		Mátar	1 823	3,225
		Total	11,192	25 601
		Remainder of District	2 424	6,147
Kaira—contd.	Cambay	Mátar	400	1,263
		Borsad	576	2 026
		Total	976	3,289
		Remainder of District	367	591
Panch Mahals	Rewa Kántha	Godhra	7 647	6,744
		Dohad	1,384	2 007
		Kalol	2 882	3 641
		Total	11,803	14,392
	Baroda	Godhra	739	511
		Dohad	137	60
		Kalol	2,919	3,332
		Total	3,795	3,903
	Central India	Godhra	371	315
		Dohad	2,615	3 428
		Kalol	108	46
		Total	3,094	3,689
	Rájputána	Godhra	287	190
		Dohad	374	219
		Kalol	143	59
		Total	804	451
Broach	Baroda	Jambusar	1,345	3 771
		A'nod	1 515	2,525
		Broach	2 282	3,399
		Anklesvar	792	1,235
		Total	5 885	10,930
		Remainder of District	605	749
	Kaira	Jambusar	272	1,071
		Remainder of District	2,796	1,361
	Rewa Kántha	Broach	1,656	1,703
		Anklesvar	1,124	1,503
		Total	2,180	3 209
		Remainder of District	369	425
	Surat	Anklesvar	907	1,649
		Remainder of District	2,218	1,334
Surat	Broach	Olpád	483	748
		Remainder of District	775	772
	Baroda	Olpád	895	1,287
		Surat	848	670
		Mándvi	1,506	1 756
		Bárdoli	1 521	4,486
		Jalálpur	1,092	3 075
		Chikhli	859	1,292
		Total	9 348	12 458
		Remainder of District	1,140	1 362

Excluding Ahmedabad Municipality.

TABLE No 9—*continued*.

District of enumeration	Birthplace	Táluka or Town of enumeration	Males.	Females.
Surat—continued.	Thána	Párdi ...	344	341
		Remainder of District.	128	108
	Rewa Kántha	Mándvi ..	14	2
		Remainder of District	3	4
	Cutch	Párdi ..	479	981
		Remainder of District	134	145
Thána.	Surat	Dánánu ..	2 698	1 258
		Remainder of District.	2 700	45
	Surat Agency	Dáhánu	347	223
		Sháhápur	205	24
		Total	522	248
		Remainder of District.	80	7
	Jawhár ..	Dáhánu	641	602
		Máhim ..	89	74
		Wáda	113	108
		Sháhápur	691	648
		Total	1 535	1 092
		Remainder of District	51	61
	Nasik	Sháhápur	3,859	3 7 4
		Remainder of District.	1 465	1 046
	Nagar	Sháhápur	716	353
		Murbád	87	61
		Total	803	414
		Remainder of District	910	626
	Poona ..	Karjat	1 103	817
		Mahád	" 1	4
		Total ..	1 674	1 49
		Remainder of District	6 902	4 46
	Kolába	Karjat ..	388	1,500
		Remainder of District.	3 870	3 194
Kolába	Thána	Panvel	1 544	1,803
		Remainder of District	25	930
	Pogna ..	Pen	42	317
		Mángaon	237	116
		Total	654	433
		Remainder of District	1,302	1 142
	Sátára	Pen	503	226
		Roha	286	241
		Mángaon	106	131
		Mahád ..	324	332
		Total	1 209	1 455
		Remainder of District	235	234
	Sátára	Mahád	1 098	1 003
		Remainder of District.	899	657
	Ratnágiri ..	Mahád ..	1 568	2,698
		Remainder of District	5,754	3 340
	Janjira..	Mángaon	152	3 9
		Roha ..	154	369
		Alibág ..	158	235
		Total	464	9,99
		Remainder of District	180	302
Satára	Kolhápur ..	Sangameshwar ..	621	72
		Hálpúr	4,26	486
		Devgad	8 0	1 124
		Total	1 61"	1 914
		Remainder of District	308	322

District of enumeration	Birth place	Táluka or Town of enumeration.	Males	Females
Ratnágiri—continued	Janjira. ..	Dápoli	246	230
		Remainder of District	64	18
	Kolaba	Dápoli	697	921
		Khed ..	189	443
		Total	886	1 364
		Remainder of District	306	117
	Sátára	Chiplun	986	386
		Sangameshwar	184	61
		Total	1 170	507
		Remainder of District.	720	479
	Sáwantwádi	Málvan	554	2,123
		Vengurla	1 169	3 907
		Total ..	1 723	6 130
		Remainder of District	449	1 616
Khándesh	Hyderabad Deccan	Jámner	2 247	2 612
		Páchora ..	2 822	2 077
		Chálisgaon ...	2 559	2 938
		Total ..	7 628	6 628
		Remainder of District	2 715	3,569
	Rewa Kántha	Táloda	1,934	1,679
		Remainder of District.	46	25
	Central India	Táloda	42	16
		Sháhada	173	128
		Shirpur	475	196
		Chopda	134	93
		Total	824	433
		Remainder of District	2 5 6	2 749
	Central Provinces	Sávda	153	89
		Bhusával	369	238
		Total	522	327
		Remainder of District	587	536
	Dángs	Nandurbár ..		
		Remainder of District.	26	20
	Surat ..	Bhusával	1,808	2 340
		Jámner	993	1 507
		Total	2 801	4 3.8
		Remainder of District.	2 997	4 295
	Násik ..	Chálisgaon	2 214	2 291
		Dhulia ..	1 7.6	1 674
		Pimpalner	1 511	1 9 5
		Amalner	193	170
		Total	7 604	6,036
		Remainder of District.	3 255	4 504
	Baroda ..	Pimpalner	74	60
		Remainder of District	1,320	1 0
Násik	Thána	Pálut ..	198	264
		Násik ..	185	178
		Igatpuri	555	753
		Total	938	1 196
		Remainder of District	590	546
	Ahmednagar	Sinnar	1 437	2 684
		Niphád	341	520
		Igatpuri	994	1 148
		Yeola	1 274	2 .16
		Total	4,01	6 568
		Remainder of District.	1,912	1,992

TABLE No. 9—*continued.*

District of enumeration.	Birth-place.	Táluka or Town of enumeration.	Males.	Females.
Násik—contested.	Hyderabad, Deccan.	Nándgaon	1,331	1,206
		Yeola	1,568	2,018
		Total ...	2,899	3,224
		Remainder of District.	965	783
	Khándesh ...	Nándgaon	1,959	1,854
		Málegaon	1,429	2,006
		Sátána	718	1,103
		Total ...	4,155	5,663
		Remainder of District.	1,054	1,534
	Burma Agency...	Peint	786	786
		Remainder of District.	24	10
	Surgana ...	Peint	116	153
		Dindori	24	26
		Kalvan...	1	...
		Total ...	141	179
		Remainder of District.	1	...
Ahmednagar.	Thána	Akola	89	154
		Remainder of District.	99	108
	Násik	Akola	649	1,436
		Sangamner	726	1,458
		Kopargaon	4,735	6,987
		Total ...	6,110	9,881
		Remainder of District.	593	667
	Hyderabad, Deccan.	Newásá...	1,866	2,116
		Shevgaon	2,249	1,631
		Nagar	2,676	2,191
		Karjat	668	1,023
		Jámkhed	3,444	8,049
		Kopargaon	715	1,569
		Total ...	10,753	20,870
		Remainder of District.	680	924
	Sholápur ...	Karjat	582	1,304
		Remainder of District.	1,88	1,830
	Poona	Shrigonda	1,447	2,320
		Párner	1,1[illegible]	2,755
		Sangamner	828	1,254
		Akola	671	1,0[illegible]
		Karjat	668	1,329
		Total ...	4,733	8,740
		Remainder of District.	1,024	937
Poona.	Bhor	Haveli	1,115	3,782
		Purandhar	342	1,263
		Total ...	1,454	4,045
		Remainder of District.	462	644
	Thána	Junnar	186	187
		Khed	236	348
		Mawal	311	380
		Total ...	733	915
		Remainder of District.	573	153
	Sátara	Purandhar	870	2,280
		Indápur	1,613	2,178
		Total ...	2,483	4,458
		Remainder of District.	10,237	10,869
	Sholápur ...	Indápur	2,108	4,614
		Remainder of District.	2,705	3,092
	Nagar	Bhimthadi	789	1,640
		Shirur	2,100	3,189
		Junnar...	1,227	2,785
		Total ...	4,116	7,605
		Remainder of District.	4,468	4,195

District of enumeration.	Birth-place.	Táluka or Town of enumeration.	Males.	Females.
Sholápur.	Nagar	Karmála	1,226	2,002
		Remainder of District.	200	910
	Poona	Málsiras	703	1,861
		Remainder of District.	3,140	4,598
	Sátára	Málsiras	3,865	5,102
		Sángola	1,090	1,589
		Total ...	4,968	6,691
		Remainder of District.	3,728	3,604
	Southern Maratha Jághirs.	Sángola	615	1,207
		Pandharpur	725	1,907
		Total ...	1,340	3,114
		Remainder of District.	1,137	1,828
	Jath	Sángola	432	1,029
		Remainder of District.	661	861
	Bijápur ...	Sholápur	1,415	2,124
		Remainder of District.	557	530
	Akalkot ...	Sholápur	1,415	2,124
		Remainder of District.	220	570
	Hyderabad, Deccan.	Bársi	6,673	12,763
		Mádha	953	209
		Karmála	1,207	2,326
		Sholápur T.*	3,125	5,077
		Total ...	11,860	20,081
		Remainder of District.	6,330	7,694
Sátára.	Bhor	Wái	371	792
		Remainder of District.	47	87
	Ratnágiri ...	Jávli	353	690
		Pátan	354	529
		Total ...	707	1,219
		Remainder of District.	1,129	960
	Kolháp[illegible] ...	Wáiva	3,474	8,393
		Tásgaon	951	2,314
		Total ...	4,425	10,707
		Remainder of District.	363	531
	Southern Maratha Jághirs.	Wáiva	619	1,602
		Tásgaon	2,044	4,640
		Khánápur	93	189
		Mán	7	32
		Total ...	2,763	6,013
		Remainder of District.	180	253
	Sátára Agency.	Khánápur	20	91
		Khatáv	4	21
		Mán	89	232
		Koregaon	28	100
		Total ...	130	444
		Remainder of District.	541	917
Belgaum.	Sátára	Athni	492	695
		Remainder of District.	992	814
	Kolháp[illegible] ...	Chikodi	7,817	17,147
		Belgaum	8[illegible]	1,130
		Total ...	8,782	18,277
		Remainder of District.	697	777

* Excluding Municipality.

TABLE No. 9—*continued*

District of enumeration	Birth-place	Táluka or Town of enumeration	Males	Females
Belgaum—*continued*	Sáwántwádi	Belgaum	49	67
		Khánápur		
		Total	49	67
		Remainder of District	128	39
	Goa	Khánápur	554	459
		Remainder of District	482	373
	Kánara	Khánápur	416	635
		Remainder of District	131	129
	Dhárwár	Sampgaon	1 044	1 804
		Parasgad	1 945	3 490
		Total	2 989	5 294
		Remainder of District	875	1,128
	Southern Marátha Jaghirs	Gokák	621	853
		Athni	—	
		Parasgad		
		Total	621	853
		Remainder of District	2 209	4 099
Dhárwár	Belgaum	Dhárwár	3 352	5 746
		Navalgund	1 296	2 187
		Total	5 148	7 933
		Remainder of District	1 936	1 873
	Kánara	Kalghatgi	488	673
		Bankápur	251	426
		Hángal	455	409
		Total	1 189	1 308
		Remainder of District	980	825
	Hyderabad Deccan	Gadag	2,452	3 485
		Ron	2,487	4 044
		Total	4 939	7 529
		Remainder of District	1 345	1 743
	Bijápur	Ron	1,608	2 653
		Navalgund	802	1 301
		Total	2 410	3,954
		Remainder of District	1,812	1 241
	Mysore	Hángal	627	432
		Kod	2 017	2,960
		Ránebennur	1 541	2 062
		Total	4 195	5 454
		Remainder of District	706	640
	Madras	Ránebennur	1 134	1 445
		Karajgi	553	759
		Gokák	1 101	1 800
		Total	2,798	3 504
		Remainder of District	2,324	1,922
	Southern Marátha Jaghirs	Navalgund	1,150	1 850
		Gokák	1 118	1 6[illegible]
		Hubli	926	965
		Bankápur	837	1,179
		Karajgi	589	712
		Total	4 656	6 677
		Remainder of District	1 809	1 740
Bijápur	Sholápur	Indi	1,494	2 281
		Remainder of District	1 645	1,589

District of enumeration	Birth place	Táluka or Town of enumeration	Males	Females
Bijápur—*continued*	Southern Marátha Jaghirs	Indi		
		Bijápur	1 970	2 278
		Bágalkot	1,603	2,613
		Bádámi	580	837
		Hungund	99	123
		Total	4,162	5 781
		Remainder of District	407	380
	Belgaum	Bijápur	1,849	1,656
		Remainder of District	2 050	2,510
	Dhárwár	Bádámi	1,652	2 390
		Remainder of District	1,566	1 831
	Hyderabad, Deccan	Hungund	3 649	4 887
		Muddebihál	2,306	3 944
		Sindgi	2 724	5 748
		Indi	926	1 342
		Total	10,607	15,321
		Remainder of District	2 638	3,079
	Akalkot	Indi	574	864
		Remainder of District	244	269
Kánara	Belgaum	Supa	4 639	5,504
		Remainder of District	687	218
	Goa	Supa	1 402	763
		Kárwár	838	782
		Total	2 240	1 545
		Remainder of District	1 540	543
	Madras	Honávar	465	450
		Remainder of District	6,665	1,558
	Mysore	Honávar	165	84
		Sirsi	1,037	1,084
		Siddápur	752	900
		Total	1 954	2,068
		Remainder of District	381	267
	Dhárwár	Sirsi	1 146	611
		Yellápur	3 161	2 266
		Supa	4 828	3 700
		Total	9 [illegible]87	6 541
		Remainder of District	453	545
Thar and Párkar	Khairpur	Khipra	773	586
		Sanghar	730	490
		Total	1,503	976
		Remainder of District	144	57
	Rájputána	Khipra	2 72	1,859
		Umarkot	3 47	1,792
		Chachr	1 364	1,777
		Total	8,093	7 128
		Remainder of District	1 170	1 095
	Cutch	Mithi	471	541
		Diplo	854	607
		Nagar	456	571
		Total	1 761	1 717
		Remainder of District	822	711

TABLE No. 9—*concluded.*

District of enumeration.	Birth-place.	Táluka or Town of enumeration.	Males.	Females.
Thar and Párkar—*continued.*	Hyderabad ...	Khipra	5,311	4,733*
		Sanghar	5,138	1,731
		Umarkot	5,148	5,214
		Diplo	114	141
		Total ...	11,711	6,819
		Remainder of District.	421	209
Karáchi.	Beluchistán ...	Karáchi	6,580	5,382
		Dádu	38	31
		Sehwan	126	82
		Total ...	6,744	5,495
		Remainder of District.	1,145	872
	Hyderabad ...	Tatta	936	417
		Mirpur Batoro ...	1,541	1,022
		Jati	310	164
		Dádu	942	646
		Sehwan	1,426	980
		Manjhand	331	215
		Kotri	1,306	890
		Total ...	6,632	4,394
		Remainder of District.	4,892	2,154
	Shikárpur ...	Dádu	1,233	976
		Remainder of District.	2,130	1,149
Shikárpur.	Beluchistán ...	Kakar	439	327
		Mehar	519	399
		Nasirábád	705	605
		Kambar	4,028	4,403
		Ratodero	1,329	1,110
		Total ...	7,920	6,809
		Remainder of District.	2,861	1,939
	Karáchi ...	Kakar	1,235	990
		Remainder of District.	1,277	738
	Upper Sind Frontier.	Kambar	140	88
		Ratodero	148	68
		Shikárpur	663	530
		Naushahro	131	79
		Ubauro	233	180
		Mirpur Mathelo ...	24	11
		Gotki	278	157
		Total ...	1,617	1,113
		Remainder of District.	392	189
	Hyderabad ...	Kakar	386	260
		Mehar	920	433
		Total ...	1,306	699
		Remainder of District.	3,686	1,845
	Bhávalpur ...	Ubauro	901	731
		Ghotki	113	156
		Total ...	1,014	887
		Remainder of District.	473	241
	Khairpur ...	Lárkhána	2,479	1,572
		Ratodero	907	572
		Kandiarya	1,162	1,039
		Sukkur	2,510	1,205
		Naushahro	484	316
		Rohri	1,943	1,720
		Total ...	9,485	6,903
		Remainder of District.	1,335	748
Shikárpur—*continued.*	Rájputána ...	Rohri	150	93
		Ubauro	491	401
		Mirpur Mathelo ...	583	439
		Total ...	1,224	933
		Remainder of District.	1,265	737
Upper Sind Frontier.	Beluchistán ...	Jacobabad	6,518	5,559
		Shahdádpur	5,023	2,660
		Thul	1,902	1,370
		Kashmore	618	701
		Total ...	12,442	10,808
		Remainder of District.	...	...
	Shikárpur ...	Jacobabad	3,769	2,879
		Shahdádpur	3,184	2,611
		Thul	2,034	1,590
		Kashmore	3,940	3,065
		Total ...	12,937	10,151
		Remainder of District.	...	...
	Punjáb... ...	Kashmore	719	397
		Remainder of District.	2,256	818
	Bhávalpur ...	Kashmore	1,604	1,208
		Remainder of District.	96	35
Hyderabad.	Karáchi ...	Hyderabad	1,452	1,172
		Gani	1,208	1,008
		Badin	406	205
		Hála	548	302
		Sákrand	288	155
		Moro	642	435
		Total ...	4,733	3,368
		Remainder of District.	644	466
	Cutch	Badin	3,589	2,966
		Remainder of District.	4,484	3,703
	Thar and Párkar.	Badin	1,008	1,243
		Tando Bago	2,084	1,564
		Dero Mubbat... ...	457	363
		Mirpur Khás	664	513
		Shahdádpur	198	150
		Total ...	4,954	3,825
		Remainder of District.	1,304	1,041
	Shikárpur ...	Naushahro	761	604
		Kandiaro	803	329
		Total ...	1,264	933
		Remainder of District.	1,209	644
	Khairpur ...	Sákrand	69	33
		Moro	98	158
		Naushahro	537	359
		Kandiaro	1,196	1,176
		Total ...	1,850	1,886
		Remainder of District.	1,020	599

In Sind there does not appear to be any influx of women even from the nearest tálukás, and it would seem that these women marry nearer their own village.

The emigrants between British Territory and the Feudatories number

	Total.	Males.	Females.
From Feudatories to British Territory	501,453	235,891	265,562
From British Territory to Feudatories	534,193	218,715	315,478
Difference ...	—32,740	+ 17,176	—49,916

There are more male emigrants from the Feudatories but more females from British Territory.

Table No. 10 shows for each district, out of the number of persons enumerated there, the numbers born in it, in contiguous districts either of this or another Presidency, in distant districts of this Presidency, in distant districts of other Presidencies or States unconnected with Bombay, in other Asiatic countries, and lastly, out of Asia:— Classification of immigrants.

TABLE No. 10.

District of enumeration	Persons born in															
	A.		B.		C		D.		E		F		G		H.	
	District of enumeration		Contiguous districts		Other districts and States of Bombay		Other Provinces of India and distant districts		Other Asiatic countries.		Other Countries		Unreturned		Born at sea	
	Males.	Females.	Males	Females	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males	Females	Males.	Females
Bombay City	707,691	96,441	...	...	410,071	170,040	65,020	30,874	4,619	1,849	6,798	1,800	1,977	670	17	10
Ahmedabad	389,048	344,851	47,949	38,636	7,497	6,917	17,320	13,044	538	42	859	49	248	161	..	..
Kaira	429,564	380 631	22,895	20,469	5,417	3,832	2,454	1,611	22	4	23	2	131	89	..	..
Panch Mahals	194,467	122,778	26,178	24,152	1,379	980	3,091	2,483	26	3	6	..	44	10	..	..
Broach	153,860	142 898	16,709	21 162	1,735	1,211	2,500	1 178	29	5	20	5	113	113	..	..
Surat	293,963	308,294	12,973	12 230	6,736	3,134	4,412	3 544	67	26	61	54	12	16	1	..
Thana	400 494	360,641	29,270	20,280	39,514	10,663	11 709	5,429	135	40	140	70	216	94	..	..
Kolaba	382,546	335,834	13,803	17,577	6,660	4,261	2,534	750	22	16	29	10	60	64	..	..
Ratnagiri	502,074	570,176	7,840	13 415	2,863	1,866	1,175	1,131	22	19	18	0	37	21	..	..
Kanara	201 841	192,815	26 502	15,919	1,764	609	4 707	2,484	43	10	37	10	72	49	..	..
Khandesh	685 9 1	605,749	27,518	27 701	13,314	9,901	18,301	11,2 1	284	75	90	41	389	266	..	..
Nasik	396,330	377,226	16,111	23 393	4,266	2,926	13,398	6,723	70	23	1 706	180	206	221	2	..
Ahmednagar	416,139	395 677	35,884	44,500	3,636	3,004	5 137	3,494	51	21	544	61	82	90	1	..
Poona	480 176	460 944	43,601	53,884	4,197	3,020	13 947	7,096	220	127	5,992	443	166	112	..	..
Sholapur	335,770	304,173	28,927	53,668	14,014	4 719	3,276	1,515	24	1	322	33	213	263	..	..
Satara	522 738	577 214	14 875	22 253	3,823	4,547	1,227	850	30	27	273	19	199	195	..	..
Belgaum	474,508	448 476	18 440	33,482	12,798	16,312	4 740	2,979	57	11	1,211	123	124	80	..	..
Dharwar	487 196	4 3,700	30,904	40,695	4,871	5,893	9,070	4,891	49	15	295	52	194	200	..	..
Bijapur	364,165	3 3 677	26,281	35,679	4,146	4,717	4,888	4,122	5	1	9	3	119	187	..	..
Karachi	325 367	217,787	14 997	8 673	19,966	12,376	9,898	3 894	10,711	8,984	2,898	569	41	70	2	..
Hyderabad	406,204	380,053	25 054	19,200	778	492	13,672	8,885	300	200	418	149	153	52	..	..
Shikarpur	448,372	308,126	18,458	5,196	2 293	2,461	18,194	5,992	11,819	9,065	85	47	39	58	..	..
Thar and Parkar	134,094	111,025	21,173	15,058	3 447	2,708	5,227	4,090	319	60	1	1	64	85	..	..
Upper Sind Frontier	80,96..	61,976	15,340	12 756	2,089	1,756	3,488	1,887	18 403	13,403	21	18	..	..	..	..
Total	8,453 784	7,960,299	529 940	607,752	463 800	310,935	280,417	127,150	42 748	31,709	18,189	5,007	4 851	3 021	23	11

This is the statement that shows the real immigration to the district, and Table No. 11 is accordingly drawn up to show the number of persons per 10,000 of the population in each of the different classes. Column 2 shows the home population, column 3 the wives and visitors, and column 6 the Europeans and other foreign immigrants. Columns 4 and 5 are those which show the influx of labourers, clerks and traders. The districts with the largest proportions of these latter are:— Distributions.

TABLE No. 11.

District.	Number of Persons per 10,000 of Population born in				
	District of enumeration	Contiguous Districts and States.	Distant Dist icts and States, Bombay.	Distant Districts and States of Other Provinces	Out of India and Unreturned
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bombay City	2,804		5,342	1,447	207
Ahmedabad	6 078	1,498	156	326	12
Kaira	9,597	957	168	41	5
Panch Mahals	8,209	1,541	68	179	3
Broach	6,680	1 148	86	108	5
Surat	9 287	485	125	122	4
Thana	8,742	647	849	101	9
Kolaba	8,191	597	273	64	4
Ratnagiri	9,449	198	35	21	2
Kanara	8 814	950	40	161	6
Khandesh	9 473	378	159	97	8
Nasik	9 174	406	95	15	25
Ahmednagar	9 25	702	75	91	17
Poona	8 914	720	229	195	42
Sholapur	8 825	1 188	250	73	9
Satara	9,543	569	66	62	7
Belgaum	9,169	612	257	75	16
Dharwar	9,141	674	76	103	6
Bijapur	8 008	777	111	107	7
Karachi	8,376	418	574	280	352
Hyderabad	9,275	492	14	229	21
Shikarpur	9,192	238	117	200	237
Thar and Parkar	8,230	1,276	206	313	15
Upper Sind Frontier	9,479	1,481	276	276	1 426

Karachi ...	...	814	Ahmedabad 481
Thana	...	701	Poona 424
Upper Sind Frontier	...	552	Belgaum 362
Thar and Parkar	...	552	Khandesh 361

The Upper Sind Frontier, Karáchi and Shikárpur are the only districts which have any large influx of foreigners from beyond India.

Proportion of indigenous females to males.

Table No. 12 shows the number of females to 1,000 males, born either in the district of enumeration or in a contiguous district. Compared with Table No. 2 of Chapter IV, it is seen that Broach, Thána and the Upper Sind Frontier are the only districts, where the proportion is much altered. In Broach there are large numbers of immigrant women and in the other two of immigrant males.

TABLE No. 12.

Number of females to 1,000 males, born in the district of enumeration or contiguous districts.

Bombay City ...	917	Kánara	916	Bijápur... ...	909
Ahmedabad ...	956	Khándesh ...	972	Karáchi... ...	903
Kaira	966	Násik	967	Hyderabad ...	843
Panch Mahals ...	928	Ahmednagar ...	975	Shikárpur ...	855
Broach	866	Poona	944	Thar and Párkar	907
Surat	1,016	Sholápur ...	995	Upper Sind Frontier ...	835
Thána	956	Sátára	998		
Kolába	1,012	Belgaum ...	978	Total ...	959
Ratnágiri ...	1,156	Dhárwár ...	994		

Classification of emigrants.

For emigration I give Table No. 13 to show the information for emigrants corresponding to that shown in Table No. 10 for immigrants, viz., from among the number of persons born in each district, the numbers enumerated in (1) the districts of birth; (2) contiguous districts and States of Bombay; (3) distant districts and States of Bombay. As before explained, it is not possible to give the other classes, as was done in the case of immigrants :—

TABLE No. 13.

District of Birth.	Persons enumerated in A — District of birth.		Persons enumerated in B — Contiguous districts of Bombay.		Persons enumerated in C — Distant districts of Bombay.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Ahmedabad ...	339,948	344,051	22,051	43,976	18,573	7,480
Kaira	429,564	340,631	20,346	26,194	4,403	5,428
Panch Mahals ...	134,487	122,778	6,726	11,169	635	396
Broach	153,359	142,806	5,640	7,149	520	931
Surat	299,362	304,294	22,445	19,183	27,946	14,607
Thána	409,484	390,041	14,697	15,995	10,675	6,813
Kolába	238,546	235,834	10,590	13,284	17,788	10,780
Ratnágiri ...	302,978	576,156	20,059	28,015	131,990	67,181
Kanara	201,841	192,915	2,941	3,112	632	741
Khándesh ...	685,951	665,749	5,516	7,152	6,039	4,983
Násik	366,639	377,226	27,946	29,881	4,691	3,005
Ahmednagar ...	416,238	385,877	18,351	24,561	10,840	8,472
Poona	480,175	460,944	26,078	38,926	40,149	33,926
Sholápur ...	335,770	304,173	10,620	22,607	8,846	5,558
Sátára	592,788	577,214	63,742	65,490	40,645	30,272
Belgaum ...	474,508	448,478	50,479	71,063	52,823	6,726
Dhárwár ...	487,198	473,769	24,049	31,824	1,325	1,073
Bijápur... ...	363,165	353,677	18,034	24,921	3,925	4,225
Karáchi... ...	256,367	217,787	5,839	5,561	2,527	1,719
Hyderabad ...	460,204	390,053	29,506	16,993	832	440
Shikárpur ...	448,372	393,126	20,000	15,007	2,208	1,715
Thar and Párkar	134,994	111,925	6,798	6,412	661	487
Upper Sind Frontier ...	60,962	51,976	2,009	1,300	629	319
Total ...	8,346,492	7,861,858	448,201	554,741	237,849	209,374

Table No. 14 is given to show the distribution of 10,000 in these classes :—

TABLE No. 14.

District of Birth.	Number out of 10,000 of population enumerated in — District of birth.	Contiguous district or State.	Distant district or State.	District of Birth.	Number out of 10,000 of population enumerated in — District of birth.	Contiguous district or State.	Distant district or State.	District of Birth.	Number out of 10,000 of population enumerated in — District of birth.	Contiguous district or State.	Distant district or State.
Ahmedabad ...	8,943	804	253	Kánara	9,815	151	34	Dhárwár	9,419	550	31
Kaira	9,319	562	119	Khándesh ...	9,828	92	80	Bijápur	9,356	509	136
Panch Mahals ...	9,815	648	37	Násik	9,313	688	99	Karáchi	9,670	274	57
Broach	9,540	411	49	Ahmednagar ...	9,230	497	223	Hyderabad	9,467	518	15
Surat	8,784	606	610	Poona	8,753	558	689	Shikárpur	9,557	398	45
Thána	9,436	366	208	Sholápur	9,018	737	245	Thar and Párkar ...	9,451	467	82
Kolába	8,994	458	548	Sátára	8,477	1,071	452	Upper Sind Frontier.	9,658	289	53
Ratnágiri	8,129	369	1,502	Belgaum	8,743	1,151	106				

The districts which export most labour to distant districts are—

Ratnágiri ...	1,502	Surat ...	610	Sátára ...	452	Sholápur ...	245
Poona ...	689	Kolába ...	548	Ahmedabad...	253	Ahmednagar...	223

It is curious that Poona and Ahmedabad are in the first six in order of number of immigrants. In Poona, ordinary unskilled labourers are the emigrants, and the immigrants clerks, soldiers and other men in Government employ.

Persons born in Europe.

The number of persons born in the different European countries enumerated in British territory as compared with 1881 is interesting, and Table No. 15

gives this information. The larger number of those born in the United Kingdom is in the army, but it is not possible to separate them from the rest :—

TABLE No. 15.

Countries.	1881.	1891.	Countries.	1881.	1891.	Countries.	1881.	1891.
Austria	81	199	Greece	49	51	Spain	6	37
Belgium	50	89	Holland	1	3	Sweden	15	29
Denmark	1	16	Italy	72	223	Switzerland ...	5	82
France	123	113	Malta	11	39	Russia	45	126
Germany	194	305	Norway	3	29	United Kingdom ...	13,772	18,891
Gibralter	16	21	Portugal	20	88	Europe (Unspecified)	221	26

TABLE No. 16.

Birth-place.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Birth-place.	Total.	Male.	Female.
England ...	16,381	14,443	1,938	Channel Islands ...	43	24	19
Wales ...	178	161	17	Unspecified ...	111	76	35
Scotland ...	1,133	929	204				
Ireland ...	2,882	2,593	289	Total ...	20,728	18,226	2,502

The numbers born in the different parts of the United Kingdom are distinguished in Table No. 16. These include those enumerated in the Native States.

Bombay City.

The birth-place returns are especially interesting in the capital city, where the enumeration was remarkable as showing an actual falling off of 4,762 females equivalent to 1·57 per cent., while the men showed an increase of 10·29 per cent. Whereas the ratio of females to males on the whole population was 586 per mille, on the home-born it was 917. The proportions at all the enumerations are given in Table No. 17. It is a remarkable fact that though the total number of females decreased while that of the men increased, with the home-born population it was very different, the men decreasing faster than the women, by 6,769 to 2,184. The proportion of women to men born in the Island has gone up steadily since 1872, though the proportion of females of all sorts is less now than in 1872. This seems to show that women do not come in to work so much as they formerly did, and is perhaps a sign of increasing prosperity among the classes and in the districts that chiefly supply the capital with labour.

TABLE No. 17.

Years.	Total Population.			Population born in Bombay.			Females to 1,000 Males.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total population.	Population born in Bombay.
1872 ...	644,405	399,716	244,689	200,613	107,828	92,785	612	860
1881 ...	773,196	464,763	308,433	214,685	114,060	100,625	664	882
1891 ...	821,764	518,093	303,671	205,732	107,291	98,441	586	917

TABLE No. 18.

Section.	Total Population.				Born in Bombay.				Section.	Total Population.				Born in Bombay.			
	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.			Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Upper Colába ...	1,307	161	...	...	65	98	...	...	Chaupáti	652	...	...	115	284	165	...	...
Middle and Lower Colába ...	...	...	95	547	467	467	...	...	Válkeshwar ...	1,299	388	...	...	...	...	95	30
Fort, South ...	431	5	...	...	...	...	...	14	Mahálakshmi ...	6,965	3,817	...	...	724	676	...	...
Fort, North ...	...	...	453	528	...	...	681	646	Mázgaon	4,314	1,422	...	...	...	...	506	442
Esplanade	...	...	797	2,219	...	...	374	338	Tárwádi	4,785	1,971	...	...	50	91	...	...
Market	...	...	1,332	3,047	...	...	1,888	1,159	Byculla	13,746	6,815	...	...	357	416	...	...
Mándvi	...	...	1,896	3,160	...	...	704	474	First Nágpáda ...	1,232	529	...	...	130	165	...	...
Chákla	...	...	2,242	2,969	...	...	825	812	Second Nágpáda ...	2,146	709	...	...	836	740	...	...
Umarkhádi ...	35	...	...	2,225	215	155	...	...	Kámáthipura ...	1,289	...	...	541	...	...	460	175
Dongri	238	...	...	3,211	...	...	1,063	845	Tárdev	...	...	529	772	...	...	168	58
Dhobi-talão ...	1,230	...	...	694	...	65	93	...	Parel	7,145	3,035	...	...	208	179	...	...
Kamáthipura ...	1,232	...	...	382	...	242	135	...	Sewri	517	...	...	9	...	36	54	...
Bhuleshwar ...	1,357	...	...	1,110	...	...	492	443	Sion	2,051	813	...	...	18	293	...	...
Khára-talão ...	207	...	...	1,363	21	66	...	...	Máhim	965	231	...	...	23	214	...	...
Kumbhárwá ...	71	...	...	2,852	...	...	1,263	1,153	Warli	7,564	3,308	...	...	697	722	...	...
Girgaum	1,776	...	...	96	...	44	75	...	Harbour	...	...	2,541	204	...	...	1,324	64
Khetwádi	551	...	...	1,273	...	...	590	367	Total ...	62,216	22,695	9,886	27,457	4,101	4,894	10,870	7,913

Indigenous and total population by sections

Table No. 18 shows the increase and decrease for each section, and it will be noted that in no single case was there a greater decrease of the home-born women than of the home-born men, while in many cases the women increased where the men decreased, and where there was an increase, in most cases that of the females was the greater. Comparing the movement of the home-born and the total population, it is seen that in all the sections they rise or fall together, except in Upper and Lower Colába, where the resident population is turning out the migratory. In some other sections the movement of the two classes is not the same. For instance, in some of the most densely crowded parts of the native town—Umarkhádi, Dhobi-taláo, Phanaswádi and Khára-taláo—the total female population has decreased, but those born in Bombay have increased. This may easily be explained as the immigrant women are chiefly employed now in the parts of Bombay north of Bellasis Road, and with the extension of house building there, they have moved nearer their work, leaving more room for their Bombay-bred sisters in the more central portions. A similar state of things is seen in Girgaum, Khetwádi, Chaupáti, Kámátipura, Tárdev and Sewri.

Immigrants from Ratnagiri Poona and Sátára.

Another table, No 19, is given showing by sections the numbers of persons of each sex born in Bombay, and the three districts on which it mainly depends for its labour supply, enumerated in 1881 and 1891. It is difficult in this to find any section except perhaps the densely crowded one of Dongri, in which the female movement is markedly different from the males. The numbers born in each of these three districts, with the proportion to the total population at the different enumerations, are interesting. The numbers are not given for all sections, but those, where the differences are the greatest, have been selected.

TABLE No. 19.

Section.	Birth place															
	Bombay				Ratnagiri				Poona				Satara.			
	1881		1891		1881		1891		1881		1891.		1881.		1891	
	Males	Females	Males.	Females	Males	Females.	Males	Females	Males	Females.	Males	Females.	Males	Females.	Males.	Females
Fort, North													112	91	118	73
Esplanade									1 096	913	336	190				
Market	31 458	17 672	30 126	14,025									776	436	1,496	369
Mándvi	24 877	17,447	22 081	14,314						...						
Chakla													350	122	424	119
Umarkhádi													982	86	1,218	525
Dongri	18 442	18 848	18 680	11 617					4 479	3 776	5,323	3 761	1,4 1	1,011	1,785	631
Dhobi taláo					3 356	2 05[illegible]	3 309	1 969	1 414	1,060	762	483				
Phanaswádi													1 4 11	751	1 785	526
Bhuleshwar	23 734	14,372	25,101	13 962												
Khára taláo	16 454	12,218	16 660	10 375												
Kumbhárwáda	20 071	14,319	20 142	12,067	3 004	2 123	3,730	2,061					2 708	1,478	4,152	1,438
Girgaum					4,375	2,890	6,325	3,215								
Khetwádi ...	17,418	12,018	18 069	10 745	2 626	1 830	3 076	1 764					2,879	1,647	3,417	1,309
Chaupáti					1 307	1 128	2,814	1,377								
Wálkeshwar									393	337	342	269			...	...
Mahálakshmi					1,16	815	5,105	2 939								
Tárwádi					2 270	1 623	4,684	2,447								...
Byculla	15,811	11,031	20 557	17 846	3,171	2 460	7,296	4,278	2,199	1 817	3,456	2,052	1,392	806	1,357	787
1st Nágpáda					901	708	1,247	714								
2nd Nágpáda	8 816	7,106	10 962	7,506										—		
Tárdev					2 694	2 004	2 928	1,720								
Parel					3,046	1,498	8 229	4,468								
Máhim					1,767	1 404	3 019	1,580								
Warli					1 616	1 232	4,425	2, [illegible]3	...							

Table No. 20 shows the immigrants by sex from the different divisions of this Presidency, and from other provinces and continents, for the two enumerations. It will be seen that the proportion of women in 1891 follows generally that of 1881 :—

TABLE No. 20.

Immigrants to Bombay City from	1891			1891		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females
Gujarát	45 023	28,799	16,224	49,644	34,124	15,520
Thána and Kolába	28,567	17,147	11,410	40,979	25,177	15,802
Ratnágiri, Kánara and Konkan	126,414	79,388	47,026	166,130	110,905	55 225
Poona	69,004	38,080	30,924	54,548	30,557	23,986
Deccan	73,475	44,318	29,157	61,579	40, 149	21 230
Karnátak	4,937	2,715	2,222	3,271	2,024	1,247
Sind	6,591	4,010	2,581	2,804	1,801	1,003
Gujarát States	91,577	57,949	33,628	84,956	54,729	30,227
Other Bombay States	7,102	4,489	2,613	16,175	10,405	5 770
Baroda	3,906	2,437	1,469	8,857	6,106	2,751
Bengal	4,226	3,066	1,160	3,845	2,773	1,072
Portuguese India	21,9 8	15,379	6 559	21,399	15,758	5,641
Madras	6,826	4,392	2,434	8,344	5,787	2,557
Mysore and Coorg	711	478	233	836	592	244
Central Provinces	2,096	1,484	612	1,272	830	442
Berár	295	202	93	682	421	261
Hyderabad	8,525	4 906	3,619	9,518	5,619	3,899
Central India and Rájputána	11,469	9,729	1,740	16,154	13,674	2,480
Assam	10	5	5	82	45	37
Pondicherry				50	32	18
Upper India	13,471	9,666	3,805	47,698	36,274	11,421
Burma	52	42	10	160	109	51
Asia	7,907	6,196	1 711	6,467	4,619	1,848
Europe	6,023	4,903	1,120	7,663	6,223	1,440
Africa	619	388	231	736	437	299
America	114	91	23	170	116	54
Australia	36	27	9	38	22	16
Born at sea				27	17	10
Unreturned	17,607	10,417	7,190	1,956	1,277	679

Table No. 21 contrasts the number of immigrants to the capital from each of the districts of the Presidency by sex, with the number of emigrants from it to the same district. As might be expected, there is very little difference between the numbers of each sex among the emigrants, and in Surat, Thána, Kolába and Kánara, the females are actually in excess. The reason is that the emigrants are chiefly children born in Bombay, who have left it with their mothers, and that in Surat, Thána and Kolába there is interchange of wives with Bombay; in Surat among the Pársis, and in the other two districts among the ordinary cultivating and fishing classes, as has before been seen to be the case in all neighbouring districts except Sind.

TABLE No 21

Districts	Immigrants to Bombay			Emigrants from Bombay.		
	Total	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females
Ahmedabad	9,439	7,133	2,306	794	420	374
Kaira	1,651	1,197	454	120	64	56
Panch Mahals	284	211	73	53	41	12
Broach	1,137	931	606	305	165	140
Surat	28,940	19 675	10 265	1 067	476	591
Thána	15 128	8,906	6,222	5,040	2,417	2,623
Kolába	25 851	16 271	9,580	2,487	1,137	1,350
Ratnágiri	162 566	108,•28	54,738	1,4 9	708	901
Kánara	695	294	401	198	97	101
Khándesh	2,126	1 256	870	882	483	349
Násik	6,353	3,604	2,748	1,154	625	530
Ahmednagar	9,6.9	5,668	3 973	869	469	400
Poona	54,543	30 557	23 986	4,869	2,501	2,368
Sholápur	4,420	2 816	1 604	92	308	284
Satára	37 891	26 540	11,3.4	747	460	277
Belgaum	1,953	1,141	811	2 7	119	98
Dhárwár	625	403	222	354	206	148
Bijápur	629	445	184	82	38	44
Karáchi	1,648	975	673	1,439	804	635
Hyderabad	199	122	77	188	98	90
Shikárpur	480	366	114	122	82	40
Thar and Párkar	4	3	1	13	9	4
Upper Sind Frontier				57	38	19

It does not seem worth while to extract the percentages of the emigrants to the immigrants for each district, but it varies pretty accurately with the distance from the city, the nearer the district the larger being the percentage of those born in Bombay found in it, to the number born in it found in Bombay, and also with the number of immigrants, the greater the number that come to Bombay, the smaller the percentage of people born there who leave it. For the districts from which the largest numbers flock into Bombay are those that are least able to support their own population, and the people there go simply to work, with the object of making enough money to enable them to return and live on the proceeds for a time, and while in Bombay are generally without their husbands or wives.

Rájputána.

The Rájputána returns show that the emigrants from Bombay enumerated there were—

Total 20,610, Males 10,435, Females 10,175.

The immigrants have already been seen to number 143,335, so that by these figures the excess of immigrants into the Presidency over the emigrants from it becomes—

Total 230,769, Males 147,172, Females 83,597,

including all the Provinces and States of India except Portuguese and French India, Kashmir and Nepal. And the excess of males over females added by migration to the population of the Presidency becomes 63,575 instead of 32,176.

CHAPTER X.

CASTE, TRIBE AND RACE.

CHAPTER X.

Caste, Tribe and Race.

In 1881 the column for religion was thus divided :—

Religion.	
Religion.	Caste, of Hindu ; Sect, if of other religion.
6	7

The instructions for filling in column 7 were then as follows :—

"In the case of Hindus, here enter the caste, as Bráhman, Rajput, &c. If the name of the sub-division of the caste is entered, you must also enter the general name of the caste as a whole In the case of Mussalmáns, state whether they are Shiahs, Sunnis, Farázis or Wahábis. Christians should be shown as members of the Church of England, Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Baptists, Wesleyans, Armenians as belonging to the Greek or Syrian rite, or, if not belonging to any of these denominations, under the general head of Others "

The caste was recognised as an institution peculiar to the followers of the Hindu religion, and not shared by any of the other subjects of the Empire. Hindus were accordingly asked for their caste, and Mahomedans and Christians for the sect of their religion. But the 1881 Census Superintendents who met in conference in December 1889, recommended that as "the combination of religious and social sub-divisions in one column was found inconvenient, the two facts should be kept entirely distinct." It was accordingly proposed to assign two columns for religion and sect, and two also "with regard to social classes, whether caste, tribe or race, the first for the main class, the second for its sub-division." These proposals were adopted by the Government of India and the schedules had therefore two columns headed—

Caste of Hindus and Jains , Tribe or race of others (see Rule 4).	Sub-division of caste, &c. (see Rule 5).
4	5

The standard instructions recommended by the conference were as follows :—

' *Column 4 (Caste, Tribe or Race)*.—In the case of Hindus, enter here the main caste, as Bráhman, Rajput,..... &c. For Mussalmáns enter the tribe, as Pathán, Borah, Mapla, ...,&c. Enter the tribe of forest races as....., &c. In the case of Christians, enter the race, as Native (Indian), Eurasian or European (Foreign). For Buddhists, Jews, and others not mentioned above, enter the race, as . ..... General terms, such as....., must in no case be entered.

[*Note.—This paragraph must be specially drafted to suit each province, the above being taken as the frame-work.*]

" *Column 5 (Sub-division of Caste, Tribe or Race)*.—If the entry in column 4 be Bráhman, enter here whether Sáraswat, Nágar, Deshásth ..... , &c. For Mussalmáns show whether,..... Native (Indian) Christians who retain caste or race names, such as Portuguese, Fisher, Koli, Shanar, ... &c., should have those names entered. For others you should enter the tribe or caste of origin, as..... ..., &c. Foreign (European) Christians should state their nationality, as English, Irish, American, Armenian, German, Greek, ..., &c.

[*Note.—This paragraph will necessarily follow the general lines of the one preceding it.*] "

As far as they were adopted by Government for the standard instructions they appear as Rules 4 and 5 of the rules for filling in the schedules :—

" " " *Rule 4, Column 4 (Caste, &c.)* —Enter the caste of Hindus and Jains, and the tribes of those who have not castes, and the races of Christians, Buddhists, &c. *As Bráhman, Raj-*

pál, Baniá, Kunbi, for Hindus; Pathán, Mogal, &c., for Mussalmáns, Eurasian or Native Christians for Christians. Do not enter vague terms, *such as Hindustáni, Márwádi Panjábi, &c.*

Rule 5, column 5 (Sub-division of caste, &c.).—If the caste has been entered in column 4, enter here the sub-division, as Kanaujia or Nágar of Bráhmans, Osval of Banias, &c. If tribes, enter the clan; if race, enter the tribe or nationality.

Some races or castes may not return sub-divisions, and in their case the entry in column 4 should be repeated, but this column must not be left blank. *Native Christians*, for instance, may be returned as *Portuguese, East-Indian, Madrási*, or by their caste, if recognised; *Burmese*, as .....; Bhils as Tadwi, *Pawada, &c.*; *Gonds* as *Rój, &c.*"

It appears from these instructions that even to the persons who recommended the complete separation of religion and caste it was not considered practically possible to do so. For caste was prescribed for Hindus and Jains, tribe for Mussalmáns and forest races, and race for Christians, Jews and others, not before specially mentioned.

So the instructions of the present enumeration differed from 1881 in that they required sect for all religions instead of the Christian and Mussalmán only; secondly, a tribal or racial division for all but Hindus and Jains; and, thirdly, a sub-division of this division, and also of caste. The idea of having two columns for caste, tribe and race, was partly that some castes noteably required two names to accurately distinguish them, and that for others, though one name, if the right one was given, was sufficient, yet it would often happen that some vague term would be given, and that if a second column had to be filled in, the real caste would be found in it.

Definition of caste.

It will be noticed that the instructions for all other columns of the schedules were drawn up so as to show explicitly and exactly what the information required was, but here it was done only by examples. It was ordered that for each person, the main caste, the tribe or the race should be entered, and the sub-division of the caste, the clan of the tribe, and the tribe or nationality of the race, and examples, which were left to the Provincial Superintendent for each Province, were given as a guide. But no definitions of the meaning of these words, for which of course the most intelligible vernacular equivalents had to be found, were given. As far as the enumeration was concerned, perhaps no such definition was required. The word *ját*, of which caste is the English translation, conveys a very intelligible meaning to every Hindu. The words *játichá potbhed*, which was the Maráthi equivalent of sub-division of caste, were not however so readily understood. And I doubt whether the majority of Hindus allow that there are such things as divisions of caste, or that those who do, have any clear idea of what is the essential point of difference between two persons of the same caste, which separates them into different sub-divisions of it.

Origin of caste.

I do not wish to enter into controversial matter on the subject of the origin of caste, which however interesting from an antiquarian or an ethnological point of view, is altogether beyond the province of a census report. If I could do it, I should prefer simply to refer the reader to the Tables, in which he would find the number recorded of each caste, and of each sub-division of those which are divided into branches. But the number of castes returned was so great, and so many sub-divisions were given, that to have separately compiled the numbers for each would have involved an amount of labour and cost far greater than any advantage that would have been gained by it. It therefore became necessary to make some attempt at classification and the mode in which this was done requires explanation. The first difficulty that made itself felt was the want of a definition both as to what constituted a caste, and what constituted a division (or sub-division) of a caste. Nowhere was I able to find one to my satisfaction. From a consideration of the various theories, for there are nothing more than theories on the subject, the following seems to be the most universally accepted opinion of the origin of caste. The A'ryan immigrants, who came to India from the north-west some 4,000 years ago, were divided into three classes, Bráhmans, Kshatriyas and Vaishyas, the first being the priestly class, the second fighting men, and the third traders and agriculturists. These were forbidden under pain of social excommunication from intermarriage with the aboriginal inhabitants who were all treated as outcastes. Afterwards

a fourth class was created from among those of the aboriginals who conformed to the Brahman ritual, and were necessary to the Aryans to perform services for them, which they were unwilling to do for themselves These were called Shudras. The rest of the aboriginals remained as outcastes under the denomination of Dásyas. Through intermarriage between these four castes and outcastes, others arose, and members of the same caste scattered over district lands separated from each other so as to form sub-divisions, which have become practically separate castes. The origin seems to have been entirely political, but was preserved by the help of a religious sanction afterwards given to it. Persons engaged in the same occupation formed themselves into separate castes. There seems never to have been any law against the members of different castes intermarrying, and such marriages were common with the result that numerous other castes arose. The origin of caste is then partly from race and partly from occupation, and the sub-divisions would arise in the same way. Orthodox Hindus contend, even now, that all the castes are the outcome of the three original castes, the Shudras and the Dásyas, and indeed would limit the word caste to these five, and would denominate all the other classes which are commonly called castes at the present day as only sub-divisions. This at any rate is logical. The Bráhmans still preserve the original name, and I presume only in consequence of that fact, are still called one caste, though they are split up into many divisions, who will not intermarry, and are therefore practically as much separate castes as any of the Shudra division. The Kshatriyas are represented by the Rajputs, and the Vaishyas by the Wánis and other traders. The names of Shudra and Dásya have almost disappeared, and they are now represented by an almost innumerable collection of castes The two most prominent features in the caste system at the present day, whatever may have been the case at the time of its origin, are undoubtedly the restriction on intermarriage and on eating and drinking together. The latter is of little importance for classification purposes, as it is only by the marriage restriction that the distinction of the caste is maintained and developed.

Sub-division

It must not be understood that where two or more names are given as sub-divisions of a certain caste, that they are different portions of such caste, that were originally united, and have since become separated. It may be that the two have never belonged to the same caste at all, but that persons of different parts of the country, and perhaps of different race, have found themselves into castes bearing the same name, because they follow the same occupation For instance, I find in Mr Campbell's Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency, which is the official authority on the subject in this Presidency, that there is a caste Agarwal, containing four sub-divisions, Dasa, Marathe, Sache and Visa Here Dase and Vise do represent real divisions of one caste, those of pure descent and those whose blood has been mixed with an extraneous caste. Maráthe, on the other hand, denotes that another caste of traders has been formed out of the Maratha race, and because they carry on trade they are called by the same name Agarwal, but they are not of the same descent as the Agarwals called Dase and Vise, and the fact of their having the same name is purely on account of their occupation. In many cases, therefore, it is clear that, when we use a name as a sub-division of a caste, it is from the point of view of descent, not a sub-division, but a totally distinct caste In such cases the word sub-division is liable to mislead The most definite meaning that I can give to it, and which seems to be that assigned to it in the Gazetteer, is that it marks an existing distinction in a caste, quite independently of its origin. If the sub division meant that the four classes had all had one origin, but had at various times separated from the parent stock, it would be right to call them sub divisions of the one caste Agarwal.

Classification

Classification of castes might be made, or perhaps it would be better to say, attempted, ethnographically or economically, *i. e.*, by descent, or by occupation The first would be the more scientific and interesting, but the materials are not sufficient, and it would of necessity be based mainly on arguments and deductions the truth of which it would not be possible to prove. Classification by occupation was accordingly prescribed by the Census Commissioner who laid down the following general scheme —

General Scheme of Classification for Castes, Tribes Races, &c.

Class	Group.	Class	Group.
A.—Agricultural	1 Military and Dominant	D.—Artisan and Village Menial—*continued*	25 Cotton cleaners.
	2 Other Agricultural: a Land holders. b Graziers c Agricultural labourers		26 Shepherds and Wool weavers.
	3 Foreign Recruits		27 Oil pressers
	4 Forest and Hill Tribes		28 Potters
B.—Professional	5 Priests		29 Glass workers
	6 Devotees		30 Salt &c workers
	7 Temple-servants		31 Lime burners
	8 Genealogists		32 Goldsmith's refuse collectors
	9 Writers		33 Gold washers
	10 Astrologers		34 Iron smelters
	11 Musicians and Ballad reciters.		35 Fishermen Boatmen Palki-bearers Cooks &c
	12 Dancers and Singers		36 Distillers and Toddy drawers.
	13 Actors and Mimes.		37 Butchers
C.—Commercial	14 Traders		38 Leather-workers
	15 Pedlars		38a Village watchmen
	16 Carriers.		39 Scavengers
D.—Artisan and Village Menial	17 Goldsmiths.	E.—Vagrant Minor Artisans and Performers &c	40 Grindstone-makers and Stone-quarriers
	18 Barbers.		41 Earth workers and Stone-dressers
	19 Blacksmiths		42 Knife grinders
	20 Carpenters and Turners		43 Mat makers and Cane splitters.
	21 Brass and Copper smiths.		44 Hunters Fowlers &c
	21a Castes employed on any one or more of the above five occupations.		45 Miscellaneous and disreputable livers
	22 Tailors		46 Tumblers and Acrobats
	22a Grain parchers and Confectioners		47 Jugglers Snake charmers and Animal exhibitors
	22b Perfumers, Drug preparers and Betel leaf sellers	F.—Races and Nationalities.	48 Non Indian Asiatic Races, Sayads Sheikhs, Arabs Moghals, Pathans &c
	23 Weavers, Calenderers and Dyers		49 Mixed Asiatic Races
	24 Washermen		50 Non Asiatic Races
			51 Eurasians
			52 Christian converts

'Generally speaking the method of grouping is a rather more comprehensive form of that adopted by Mr Kitts in his Compendium of Castes but, instead of following closely the order and detail of the occupation table and attempt has been made to arrange the groups more or less in accordance with the position generally assigned to each in the social scale A class has been added, too, for those who do not belong to the Hindu, Jain or Mussalmán communities, or to Forest tribes which addition will include, also converts to Christianity who do not retain their original caste or tribe No sample list has been prepared, as there is danger of confusion between the nomenclature of different provinces The main object is to ensure uniformity of classification, so that the circumstances of different provinces in respect to sex distribution education and marriage customs when abstracted and the prevalence of the selected infirmities &c may be accurately compared, in spite of the different names borne by the same caste throughout the Continent.'

Every caste returned was to be entered under that group which included its usual or traditional occupation In the larger castes there was little difficulty in doing this, but there were many names in the list which were new to me, and which I could not find in any work on the subject These it was necessary to refer to experts on the subject or to the district officials at the places where these castes were returned In the first place I tried referring them to experts, and accordingly had a complete alphabetical list of the castes and sub-divisions returned in 67 out of the 317 census charges printed, and referred it to the Collectors, with the following circular —

'I have the honour to forward copies of a list of castes with their sub-divisions that have been abstracted from the schedules of 67 out of the 317 census charges of the Presidency proper In accordance with the orders of the Census Commissioner every name found in the schedules has been entered, as nearly as possible, in the way it was written. The list has been subjected to no grouping or classification at all, and may be taken to represent the ideas of the masses as to their castes

"2 I also forward copies of the classification scheme of the Census Commissioner with an explanatory note by him

"3. I shall be obliged if you will have these papers distributed to such persons in your district as are best able to give an authoritative opinion on the subject asking each of them (1) to put before the name of each caste (not sub-division) the number of the group in the Census Commissioner's list under which he thinks it should be classified, (2) in case of a caste known by more than one name, to erase all but the best known name and write this name in place of those erased, (3) to do the same with respect to sub-divisions, and

(4) to erase altogether the names which he considers to be only surnames or territorial designations, and which do not denote any sub-division, or show to which sub-division the bearer of the name belongs; but (5) in the case of a name, which, though only a surname, is one borne only by the members of a recognized sub-division of the caste, to substitute this sub-division for the surname.

"4. For instance, if he thinks:—

(1) that the Dhobi caste should be grouped under 'Washermen' he should write 24 before the word 'Dhobi,'

(2) that Nhávi and Hajám are different names of the same caste, and that Nhávi is the best known name for it, he should erase the word 'Hajám,' and write the word 'Nhávi' in its place;

(3) that Akarmáshi and Kadva are different names for the same sub-division of the Koli caste, and the latter is the better known, he should erase the former and enter 'Kadva' in its place,

(4) that Baria is not a real sub-division of the Koli caste, and does not show to which sub division the bearer of the name belongs, he should erase it altogether;

(5) that Kotwal is not a real sub-division of the Koli caste, but shows that the bearer of the name belongs to the Talapada division of that caste, he should erase the name 'Kotwál' and substitute 'Talapada.'

"5. There has been no attempt in the Government of India's instructions at a definition of a sub-division of a caste, but I take it that where two families are allowed by custom to intermarry and eat together, they must be considered as belonging to the same caste, and the same sub-division of it, by whatever names they may be pleased to call themselves.

'6 When any person, to whom the papers are sent, has noted in the list as requested, he should sign his name and designation at the bottom, and return it to you, and I shall be obliged if you will send all that you may have received by the end of July to me at once, and the rest as they are received.

"7 I will send you as many more copies of this circular and the list as you think you can utilize"

and a copy of the Census Commissioner's classification scheme, and his explanation of it. They were returned to me with notes by about 80 persons. But from them all I scarcely received any information of value. I quote a letter from Ráo Bahádur Trimalrao Venkatesh, an Inámdár of the Dhárwár District, and a retired judicial officer, who has the reputation of being one of the chief authorities on castes in the Southern Marátha Country:—

"I have not travelled all over India and, therefore, know nothing of the caste-people outside of the Deccan, the Southern Marátha Country and the Karnátak. In the Government Gazetteer of the District of Dhárwár I have given the fullest description of all the castes known in the Southern Marátha Country.

I commenced to do what was desired to be done, but found many difficulties in the way of getting through the work, for reasons mentioned below.

In the 3rd paragraph of his letter, Mr. Drew asks us—

1st.—'to put before the number of each caste (not sub-division) the number of the group in the Census Commissioner's list under which he thinks it should be classified.'

In the Census Commissioner's classification scheme, six classes are specified, the first five of which are arranged according to the different professions, the sixth according to nationalities Opposite to each class the names of groups of castes, or rather of people engaged in different professions, are shown and numbered.

With respect to the list of castes, I beg to point out a few of the words used as names of castes, but which are not so, thus:—

Ácháryа is not a separate caste. The word signifies that the person so called belongs to the holy order, or is the chief religious man, be he of any caste, tribe or race, or a sub-division of the same.

Agasale Sonár.—There is no caste the name of which embraces these two words. *Agasále* or *Agasaler* is the Kánarese name, and *Sonár* the Marátha name for goldsmiths.

Agasar or *Agasaru* in Kánarese means a washerman. There is no separate caste of washermen. Washing clothes is a profession and it is practised by Lingáyats, Maráthás, Mussalmáns and others.

Aravi.—This is not the name of any caste. Aravi in Kanárese means the Tamil language. Among the Tamilians of the Madras Presidency there are several castes with sub-divisions Many people of these castes are employed in public service in the Southern Marátha Country as also in the Railway Department. They are also employed as carpenters, goldsmiths, blacksmiths and on other works.

Up to about 50 years ago, people had stuck to their respective castes and religious prejudices Each castesman did the professional work of his own caste. Owing to the institution of several schools in the interior of the country, the spread of education, missionary influences, and the introduction of railway throughout the country by means of which all caste-people of all parts of India travel together all over India, very often in the same compartments, and see the manners and customs of other people, which are different from their own, great changes have taken place in the manners, customs, thoughts, dress, food, &c., of the new generation within the last 30 years. Some have commenced to go to England and other parts of Europe and America and see how people act there. These circumstances have induced many caste-people to change their religious views without actually abandoning their religion or caste, and to engage themselves in professions and works formerly not belonging to them.

Consequently, in the Deccan, Southern Marátha Country and Karnátak at least, caste-people do not now confine themselves to professions of their respective castes. They take up one or more remunerative professions besides their own For instance, Bráhmans are employed—

(Census Commissioner's A, Agricultural Class) as 1 Military and Dominant; (Census Commissioner's B, Professional Class) 5 Priests, 6 Devotees, 7 Temple servants, 8 Genealogists, 9 Writers, 10 Astrologers, 11 Musicians and Ballad-reciters, 12 Dancers and Singers, 13 Actors and Mimes: (Census Commissioner's C, Commercial Class) 14 Traders, 15 Pedlars, and 16 Carriers.

Maráthas and Lingáyats are also employed in all the above kinds of professions.

The other castes also are engaged in works coming under the Census Commissioner's Classes B, C, D and E, although they do not strictly appertain to their castes, without, however, actually abandoning their own castes or sub-divisions. Consequently, great confusion has taken place in all the castes and their sub-divisions.

Many of the names of the castes are not correctly mentioned in the list. Names of professions are used to denote castes in several cases. The names of castes and sub-divisions current in Northern India are not known here. For all these reasons I have not been able to put before the names of castes in the list any of the numbers in the column of groups in the Census Commissioner's scheme of classification.

2nd.—'In the case of a caste known by more than one name, erase all but the best known name, and write this name in place of those erased.'

It would be very difficult to do this for the following reasons:—

Barbers are known by several names, viz.—
Hazáms, by Mussalmáns,
Náhvi, by Maráthás,
Navindra, Nadigar, Navalgar, Kastamáduwawa, Kelser, } by Kánarese people,
Mangalwadu, by Telugu people,
Ammaton, by Tamilians,
Nápika, Kshawraka } by Sanskritists.

All the above names are best known to the speakers of the respective different languages. Barbers bearing the above names are not all of the same, but of different, castes, although their profession is the same. No two caste barbers will eat together or intermarry.

In the same way Dhobi is the Mussalmán name, Parit the Maráthe, Agasa the Kánarese, Chákalvadu the Telugu, and Vannan the Tamil, name for a 'washerman.' Each name is best known to the speakers of the respective different languages. Washermen bearing the above names are all of different castes, and do not eat together or intermarry.

In like manner almost every artisan-profession has several names in the different countries and languages. The name known to one class of people in one country is not known by the other classes of people in other countries. It is, therefore, difficult to determine which is the best known name to admit of its being retained, and the rest erased. Consequently I have not erased any names of this description.

3rd.—'To do the same with respect to sub-divisions.'

The reasons and circumstances mentioned in the answer to the second instruction, as regards castes, tribes and races, apply equally to their sub-divisions also. I have therefore, not erased any names in the sub-divisions also.

4th.—' To erase altogether the names which he considers to be only surnames or territorial designations, and which do not denote any sub-division or show to which sub-division the bearer of the name belongs; but

5th.—' in the case of a name which, though only a surname, is one borne only by the members of recognized sub-division of the caste, to substitute this sub-division for the surname '

A very large number of the names entered in the column of caste, tribe, race, or of those in the column of sub-divisions, are new to this country. Their profession also is not known. In such cases it is impossible for one not acquainted with the countries in which such names are current, to assign to any of them any number of the Census Commissioner's group column, as desired by Mr. Drew, or to erase such name altogether The names of Chewan, Mohite, Sindia, Gaikwár, and many others of this nature, in the list of castes, tribes and races, are surnames of families, but not those of any castes The word Sádhu is not the name of any caste, but it only means a very religious devotee The list of castes contains expressions like these, "Anglo-Indian," 'British Indian' and 'English' It is not known under what denomination of Christians these persons are to be classed. The word 'Shirgaonkar' is no name of either any caste, tribe or race or profession Shirgaonkar means that the person who gave his name as such is an inhabitant of Shirgaon. There are villages of this name in several places. It is, therefore, impossible to determine as to whether the word Shirgaonkar in the list means a caste, a sub-division of one, or a family name only.

In para. 5 of Mr Drew's letter he says that ' no attempt has been made in the instructions of the Government of India, at a definition of a sub-division of a caste, but I take it that where two families are allowed by custom to intermarry and eat together they must be considered as belonging to the same caste, and the same sub-division of it, by whatever names they may be pleased to call themselves ' I do not think that this argument can stand. It is a well known fact that there are two great sub-divsions among Bráhmans all over India, viz Vaishnawas or followers of Vishnu, who put on vertical marks on their foreheads and bodies, to distinguish their sect, and the Smárts or followers of Siva or Mahádev, who put on horizontal marks on their foreheads and bodies. The former worship and offer up food to Vishnu first, and then to all other Bráhmanical deities, one after the other, according to their grade as determined in their religious books, whilst the Smárts worship and offer up food to Vishnu, Siva or Mahádev, and all other deities, all at one and the same time, without observing any gradation whatever between them For this reason, generally speaking, the two sects do not eat together or intermarry. However, in rare cases, in the Deccan, Southern Maratha Country and the Karnátak, custom allows the two sects to intermarry and eat together, but it is not thought to be a very religious or honourable custom After intermarriage and eating together are over, the two sects remain as separate from each other as ever. In such cases it cannot be said that the two sects belong to the same caste, and to the same sub-division of it merely because they intermarried and ate together on the occasion of the marriage. I do not know what the custom is in this respect in Gujarát, Central India, Bengal and other Indian Provinces.

If any classification of castes, tribes races, &c, is to be made and grouped together, the chief priests or head-men of each caste should be consulted as to the origin of their respective caste, or its sub-division, their manners and customs, their willingness or otherwise as regards eating together, and intermarrying. If upon such information an attempt be made to classify and group, the work will be done correctly and successfully. In taking the census, the names, caste, profession and a few other particulars only were ascertained from each person as he wished to state the same, without making any enquiry as to the truth or correctness of the statement made In most cases of this nature, the informants themselves were illiterate and uninformed on religious matters. No classification that may be made upon such information can be correct or satisfactory.

In lines 5 to 8 of the Census Commissioner's note at the foot of page 3, it is said that a separate class has been added to non-Hindu and Mussalmán communities, &c., which will include converts to Christianity, who do not retain their original caste or tribe.' Upon this point I beg to bring to your notice, for such steps as may be considered advisable to take, to ascertain the true and correct facts of converts to Christianity. On the borders of the Goa territory, many natives of different castes were forcibly baptized by the Portuguese in former days. Such converts call themselves Christians nominally but they are really not so. The head of the family only formally uses the cross as an emblem of Christianity. But all the other members of the family retain all the superstitious practices of their former religion, and worship their old idols, and call themselves Bráhman-Christians, Maratha-Christians, Lingáyat-Christians, Mussalmán-Christians, and so on, according to the religion or caste to which they formerly belonged. A Bráhman-Christian will not eat together or intermarry with a Lingáyat, Maratha, or Mussalmán-Christian, and so forth. The late Reverend Dr. Wilson found this out during his tour in the Goa territory some years ago and mentioned it to me. From what I hear from others, the above statement seems to be true."

I have quoted it at length because it shows the difficulties in the way of a scientific classification of caste, except after an amount of enquiry from the members of each separate caste and alleged separate caste, which would have postponed its completion for years. It also shows how necessary a definition of caste is before classification can properly be undertaken. I therefore gave up trying to obtain information as to sub-division, and referred only the doubtful main castes to the Collectors, which I did with the following letter :—

"I have the honour to append a list of Castes, as to which I have no knowledge, returned in the charge, and the number of the persons returned under each.

"Where no religion is entered, they were returned as Hindus. The sub-division where returned is given after the caste.

"2. I shall be obliged if you will let me know, as soon as possible, under which of Mr. Baines' groups each of these castes should be classified, according to its traditional occupation, and also if, in case of any of them having some other name, you will inform me of it.

"3. Mr. Baines' classification list is given on the reverse."

to which was appended the doubtful castes with the numbers returned, and the villages in which they were returned. In reply to these, I received in most cases the information I wanted, but not infrequently the persons had been travelling on the census night, and were not to be found. In order to ascertain the real sub-divisions of each caste, I had recourse to Mr. J. M. Campbell's Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency in most of which, especially the later ones, the castes are described in great detail, and sub-divisions enumerated. The following is a complete list of the sub-divisions of Hindu castes with the exception of the Bráhmans, taken from all the volumes :—

Caste.	Sub-division.	Caste.	Sub-division.
Agarwal	Dasa.	Bhangi	Bhasod.
	Maráthe.		Chajgodi.
	Sache.		Dhori.
	Visa.		Hela.
			Lálbegi.
Agri	Das.		Makhiyár.
	Dhol.		Mákvána.
	Mith.		Parmár.
	Sútd		Ráthod.
	Urap.		Shekh.
			Solanki.
Ahir	Bharwáthiya.		Vaghela.
	Boricha.		
	Choricha.	Bharadi	God.
	Dhádamvar.		Kadu.
	Ghosi.		Mendjogi.
	Goalbansi.		Sáli Máli.
	Gujar.		
	Machva.	Bhansáli	Chevali.
	Nesak.		Kachhi.
	Prauthalia.		Panjábi.
	Sorathia.		Sorathia.
Arer	Akarmáse.	Bhát	Bráhmin (Maráthi).
	Báramáse.		Gujaráthi.
			Joshi (Thákur).
Bandekar	Bandekar proper.		Kunbi.
	Panavre.		Pardesi.
	Patane Vani.		Sorathia.
	Sangameshwari.		
		Bhátia	Dasa.
Bánjig or Banjigar	Chalgeribálki.		Visa.
	Dhalpávad.		
	Holiyáchibálki.	Bhil	Barda.
			Bhilála.
Beldár	Maráthe.		Dángeti.
	Pardesi.		Dhánka.
	Vad.		Dhorepi.
			Gávit.
Berad	Berad proper.		Girásia.
	Helga.		Kothli.
	Jas.		Maráthi.
	Máng.		Mathwáda.
	Maráthe.		Mávchi.
	Náikmakalu.		Napal.
	Rámoshi.		Nirdhi.
			Pavre.
Bhadbhunja	Maráthe.		Tadvi.
	Pardesi.		Tarwade.
			Varli.
Bhandári	Garud.		
	Kite.	Bhoi	Beata.
	More.		Gangi.
	Sinde.		Gode.

Caste.	Sub-division.
Bhoi—*continued.*	Káchi.
	Kadu.
	Kar.
	Karva.
	Kámáthi.
	Khare.
	Khándeshi.
	Koli.
	Mála.
	Marátha.
	Masande.
	Paratgi.
	Pardesi.
	Sadar.
Brahma Kshatri	Chandra.
	Katbáyas.
	Rághu.
	Rájkumár.
	Somavanshi.
	Tilak Chandibáyas.
	Yádav.
Burud	Jat.
	Kavadi.
	Lingáyat.
	Maráthi.
	Parwári.
	Sankpál.
	Taflang.
Chamár	Ahir.
	Ahirva.
	Ahirval.
	Bengáli.
	Chalwádi.
	Chevli.
	Dabholi.
	Dakshani.
	Dhor.
	Ghati
	Gujaráthi Mochi.
	Hindustáni.
	Jangali.
	Jatve.
	Jingar.
	Kambler.
	Katai.
	Kandi.
	Konkani.
	Kulad.
	Madrási.
	Máng.
	Márwádi.
	Mussalman.
	Pardesi.
	Pardesi Máng.
	Purbhai.
Charan	Gavar.
	Kachhela.
	Lawana.
	Máru.
	Mathwa.
	Rajput.
	Tamer.
Chetri	Gombiadiso.
	Minahiduja.
Darji	Chávda.
	Dábhi.
	Galecha.
	Gopil.
	Lakadia.
	Parmár.
	Ráthod.
	Solanki.
	Sonára.
Dasar	Byad.
	Gall.
	Gaud.
	Tirmal.
Dasaru	Holar.
	Karnátik.
	Telangi.
	Vala.
Dewang	Devasali.
	Janar.
	Lang.
	Nágasáli.
	Padamsáli.
	Pattasáli.
	Somasáli.
	Subrasáli.

Caste	Sub-division.
Dhangar	Ahir.
	Bande.
	Banoji.
	Barge.
	Dange.
	Gadye.
	Gawli.
	Ghoga Manya.
	Hatgar.
	Holkar.
	Kámáthi.
	Khokri.
	Khute.
	Khutegar.
	Lad.
	Maráthi.
	Mendhe.
	Mhaske.
	Sangar.
	Shegar.
	Shelotiya.
	Telang.
	Utegar.
	Vaidu.
Dhed	Bhangia.
	Garuda.
	Jhampra.
	Sindhva.
	Turi.
Dhobi	Bundela.
	Marátha.
	Márwádi.
	Pardesi.
	Telangi.
Dhor	Ahirwar.
	Budaligar.
	Dhor.
	Hindustáni.
	Játawa.
	Jángada.
	Karnátik.
	Lingáyat.
	Maráthi.
Ganigar	Karekal.
	Sajan.
Garudi	Pakutra.
	Teinamadhan.
Gawali	Aher.
	Bijápur.
	Chevli.
	Dabholi.
	Dhangar.
	Golla.
	Kokni.
	Krishna.
	Kumbhár.
	Kunbi.
	Lingáyat.
	Marátha.
	Nagar.
	Nagarkar.
	Pancham.
	Rajput.
	Vajarkar.
Gaude	Mith.
	Proper.
Gaundi	Gujaráthi.
	Jat.
	Jingar.
	Jire.
	Kámáthi.
	Lingáyat.
	Marátha.
	Panchál.
	Pardesi.
	Sogar.
Ghanchi	Jhála.
	Padhiar.
	Solanki.
	Bile.
Ghanigar	Kare.
	Kemp.
	Panchum.
	Pasti.
	Sajan.
	Vaishnav.
	Vantiyat.

Caste.	Sub-division.
Ghisádi	Kadu.
	Proper.
Goll	Advi.
	Hanam.
	Krishna.
	Pakrak.
	Shástra.
Gondhali	Akarmáse.
	Bráhmin.
	Kadamrai.
	Kumbhár.
	Renukarai.
	Renurai.
Gosávi	Ambir.
	Aran.
	Aranya.
	Ashram.
	Bajáran
	Balsantoshi.
	Bán.
	Bairági.
	Bharath.
	Bhárathi.
	Biadu.
	Chesna.
	Davri.
	Galla.
	Giri.
	Gubbar.
	Hat.
	Hav.
	Kanphate.
	Kemper.
	Kod.
	Menjogi.
	Nath.
	Parvat.
	Puri.
	Ságar.
	Saraswati.
	Tirth.
	Tirthashram.
	Ur.
	Van.
	Votari.
Gujar	Aanla.
	Bad.
	Dale.
	Dore.
	Gari.
	Kadve Khadáyata.
	Khapra.
	Leve.
	Londari.
	Newa.
	Porvad.
	Reve.
	Shrimali.
	Umad.
Gurav	Ahir.
	Bhávik.
	Dakshani.
	Gasrat.
	Junare.
	Khatavai.
	Khatrane.
	Lingáyat.
	Nagare.
	Nalchatavni.
	Nilkant.
	Shaiv.
	Varade.
Hajám	Bhatia.
	Hindustani.
	Limbochia.
	Málvi.
Halálkhor	Deshaval.
	Humbad.
	Khaldyat.
	Kopal.
	Lad.
	Lálbeg.
	Mod.
	Nágar.
	Shaikh—Porwal.
	Shrimali.
	Vaida.

Caste.	Sub-division.
Halvái	Ahir.
	Jain.
	Lingáyat.
	Maráthi.
	Marwadi.
	Pardeshi.
	Shimpi.
	Teli.
Hanbar	Bannad.
	Bile Spiriyavru.
	Hale.
	Hosa.
Hatkar	Kulachar.
	Shivachar.
Holar	Ayavle.
	Birlinge.
	Garode.
	Gijge.
	Gulik.
	Halmane.
	Jávir.
	Kamle.
	Karde.
	Namdase.
	Párata.
	Vágar.
Jád	Patsali.
Jádar	Helkar.
	Kunnvar.
	Samedvar.
Jangam	Ganachari.
	Kuginmaritavde.
	Mathpati.
	Mullatavige Kayak.
	Patared Kayak.
	Samamaya.
	Tekkipayak.
	Virakt.
Jingar	Chitar.
Jogi	Are.
	Balgár.
	Berak.
	Bhairi.
	Bhorpi.
	Dávarji.
	Dombar.
	Jogai.
	Ker.
	Kindri.
	Kurub.
	Maráthe.
	Mendar.
	Murád.
	Parvan.
	Tawar.
Joshi	Chudbudke.
	Dákvati.
	Kidbidi.
	Kudbude.
	Marátha.
	Sarvade.
	Sarvai.
Kabber	Barakari.
	Kabber.
Kabligar	Lingáyat—Ambekar.
	Lingáyat—Gangamakkalu.
	Lingáyat—Houdeyaven.
(Kahulgar)	Bráhmini—Bail.
	Bráhmini—Durgenurgava.
Kachhia	Pádaria.
	Sagaria.
Kachi	Marwári.
	Pardesi.
Kaikadi	Boriwale.
	Gaikwár.
	Jádhav.
	Kamathi.
	Kuchekari.

Caste.	Sub-division.
Kaikadi—*continued*	Kunchevâle.
	Lalbâgarvâle.
	Mâlkadvâle.
	Mâne.
	Maratha.
	Vaibase.
Kâmathi	Mahar.
	Mang.
	Maratha.
	Telang.
Kanadi	Hatkar.
	Lingayat.
	Talevad.
	Tilvar.
Kasâr	Lingayat.
	Marâthi.
Kathi	Ayartia.
	Shakhayat.
Kayasth	Mathore.
	Shrivastak.
	Vâlmik.
Khârvi	Khande.
	Konkani.
Khâtik	Dhangar.
	Lâd.
	Marathi.
	Sultâni.
	Suryavanshi.
Khatri	Arodu.
	Brahma.
	Kapur.
	Kayat.
	Rode.
	Panjabi.
	Sahasarjun.
	Somvaushi.
	Surti.
	Suryavanshi.
	Vinkar.
Kolhâti	Dombari.
	Dukar.
	Jadhav.
	Kâm.
	Pal.
	Pavar.
	Potre.
	Shinde.
Koli	Ahir.
	Akarmâsi.
	Band.
	Barava.
	Bhen.
	Bhisti.
	Chanchi.
	Charda.
	Chenekar.
	Chohan.
	Chudasma.
	Chumli.
	Chumble.
	Dabhi.
	Dhor.
	Dongari.
	Gavad.
	Gedia.
	Gohel.
	Jadav.
	Jethia.
	Jhala.
	Kabir.
	Kachhela.
	Kamlia.
	Kashti.
	Katasra.
	Khasia.
	Khant.
	Kirpal.
	Kirte.
	Konkani.
	Lallangati.
	Lunawâd a.
	Mahadeo.

Caste.	Sub-division.
Koli—*continued* ...	Makwana.
	Malhara.
	Mangalia.
	Marâthi.
	Marvi.
	Mer.
	Meta.
	Nehere.
	Panbhare or Kuman.
	Parmar.
	Patanvadia.
	Rahatadkar.
	Raj.
	Rathod.
	Rathva.
	Sarvuja.
	Shirl.
	Sinde.
	Solanki.
	Solesi.
	Sou.
	Talabada
	Thakarda.
	Thankar.
	Tokre.
	Vaghela.
Komti	Jainav.
	Kodu.
	Lingayat.
	Ryapol.
	Tirpat.
	Vaishya.
	Vani.
	Yenni.
Korvi	Ghante Chor
	Kaikadi.
	Kunshi.
	Patrod.
	Sali.
	Sanadi.
Korchar	Bid.
	Conjeveram
	Dable.
	Kunchi.
	Ur.
Koshti	Devang Halabe.
	Hatgar.
	Junare, Juner.
	Khatavan.
	Koshti.
	Kurnaval.
	Lingayat.
	Marathi.
	Patnaval.
	Sali.
Kudvakalgir ...	Ashtibhairav.
	Dandavati.
	Minigodik.
	Taddodi.
	Yattirak.
Kumbhar	Charakia.
	Desi.
	Gore.
	Gorenathe.
	Kannad.
	Karnattik.
	Konkani.
	Lingayat.
	Marathi.
	Marwadi.
	Panchom.
	Pardesi.
	Rajput.
Kunbi	Akarmase.
	Aujna.
	Chankalshi.
	Dakhani.
	Dangi.
	Ghatde.
	God.
	Gujarati.
	Kadu.
	Kodva.
	Konkani.
	Kumbhari.

Caste.	Sub-division.
Kunbi—*continued* ...	Leva.
	Loni.
	Mali.
	Marathi.
	Matia.
	Pujua.
	Pathare.
	Somvanshi.
	Talheri.
	Telangi.
	Tilode.
	Vanjari.
	Varadi.
	Wadwal.
Kurbar	Guru.
	Hatikonkan.
	Hande.
	Jande.
	Unikankan.
	Vader.
Lad	Brahmakshatri.
	Hadvekari.
	Hayit.
	Sar.
	Suryavanshi.
Lingayat	Banjig ... ... Chalgeribalki.
	Banjigar ... Dhalpavad.
	Holiyachibalki.
	Ganigar ... Karekul.
	Sajan.
	Handewajir.
	Hatkar ... Kulachar.
	Shivachar.
	Jangam ... Ganachari.
	Kuginmaritavde.
	Mathpati.
	Mullatavigekayak
	Samanya.
	Tekkipayak.
	Virakt.
	Kabber ... Barakari.
	Kabber.
	Kudvakalgir Ashtibhairav.
	Dandavati.
	Minigodik.
	Taddodi.
	Yattirak.
	Malgar ... Dakegar.
	Hungar.
	Konkupgolwat.
	Latmal.
	Meghwadi.
	Nalcharma.
	Nanutmal.
	Niksambhav.
	Patravansha.
	Pushparnav.
	Ruchirdaja.
	Tantrapul.
	Vanpal.
	Nilkant ... Bilejadar.
	Padsalgijadar.
	Samgar.
	Adibanjgir.
	Agasar.
	Ambi (Ambig).
	Bangar.
	Basavi.
	Bilejadar.
	Chalwadi.
	Chatter.
	Chikurvinavar.
	Devang.
	Dhor.
	Gavli.
	Guruv.
	Handevajir.
	Hatkar.
	Helvi (Helav).
	Hire Kunvbi.
	Hoslar.
	Hugar.
	Iger.
	Kalavant.
	Koshti.
	Kurbar.
	Kurvinshetti.
	Lokbalki.

Caste.	Sub-division.
Lingayat—*contd.* ...	Madgar.
	Mathpati.
	Nadig. / Nadigar.
	Naglik.
	Nilari. / Nilgar.
	Nilkant.
	Padsali or / Patsali.
	Panchamsali.
	Parit.
	Raddi.
	Rader.
	Sadar.
	Saibar.
	Sali (semadi).
	Samgar.
	Shilavant.
	Shimpi. / Shimpigar.
	Shivachari.
	Tilori.
Lohar ...	Ahir.
	Aku.
	Ghisadi.
	Gujar.
	Gujarathi.
	Kalsabad.
	Kamle.
	Maratha.
	Panchal.
	Pawale.
	Pokalghat.
	Sinde.
	Tingare.
Lonari ...	Kadu.
Mahar ...	Anantkulya.
	Andhvan.
	Balki.
	Baona.
	Bavise.
	Bavne.
	Bele.
	Bhaveha.
	Bunkar.
	Chelkar.
	Daule.
	Dharmik.
	Dhed.
	Dom.
	Gavsi.
	Ghatkambli.
	Gholsin.
	Gond.
	Gondekar.
	Gopal.
	Hedshi.
	Holar.
	Jhade.
	Jogti.
	Kabuli.
	Kadvan.
	Kharse.
	Kochrija.
	Konkanya.
	Kosarya.
	Ladkan.
	Ladvan.
	Murli.
	Pale.
	Pan.
	Pular.
	Rati.
	Saladi.
	Salvi.
	Sankambli.
	Shinde.
	Silvan.
	Sivsalkar.
	Soma.
	Sonivanshi.
	Surti.
	Sutad.
	Tilvan.
Malgar ...	Dakegar.
	Hungar.
	Konkupgolwat.

Caste.	Sub-division.
Malgar—*contd.* ...	Latmal.
	Meghwadi.
	Nalcharma.
	Namatwal.
	Niksambhav.
	Patravanasha.
	Pushparnav.
	Ruchirdaja.
	Tantrapal.
	Vanpal.
Mali ...	Bankar.
	Haldi.
	Jire.
	Kadu.
	Kacha.
	Kas.
	Khorsagar.
	Lingayat.
	Marathi.
	Phul.
	Rout.
Manbhav ...	Bairagi.
	Bhile.
	Gharbare.
Mang ...	Akarmase.
	Asadaru.
	Bale.
	Chapalsarde.
	Dakalwar.
	Dalvi.
	Garudi.
	Holar.
	Jharu.
	Jiratit.
	Madigar.
	Mochi.
	Nada.
	Pathantana.
	Pond.
	Raut.
	Sanadi.
	Shivta.
	Thokarphode.
	Vajantri.
Mir ...	Adidra.
	Gohel.
	Keshvala.
	Rajaukha.
Mochi ...	Chaulagar.
	Dabgar.
	Dhalgar.
	Karnatik.
	Madrasi.
	Parwar.
	Solanki.
	Telangi.
Mudliar ...	Kavre.
	Kongi.
	Naidu.
	Pille.
	Telang.
	Vallalkar.
Nhavi ...	Ahir.
	Dakhni.
	Denani.
	Gangatirkar.
	Ghati.
	Godaveri.
	Gujarathi.
	Khandeshi.
	Konkani.
	Kunbi.
	Lingayat.
	Madrasi.
	Marathi.
	Marwadi.
	Mashal.
	Pardesi.
	Sayadri.
	Tojda.
	Telangi. (Sajan. / Shia.)
	Vaideshi.
	Vajantri.

Caste.	Sub-division.
Nilari ...	Chilwant.
	Kadu.
	Lingayat.
	Maratha.
Nilkant ...	Bilejadar.
	Padsalgijadar.
Panchal ...	Agsal.
	Aksali. (Sonar.)
	Sonar. (Sonar.)
	Supernasya. (Sonar.)
	Kanchgar.
	Kasar. (Kasar.)
	Sanagasya. (Kasar.)
	Badgir.
	Pratna. (Sutar.)
	Sutar. (Sutar.)
	Anubharasya.
	Kumbhar. (Lohar.)
	Lohar. (Lohar.)
	Kalgutgar.
	Patharvat. (Patharvat.)
	Sanatanasya. (Patharvat.)
	Shilpi. (Patharvat.)
Parbhu ...	Dhruv. (Kotkar. / Mankar.)
	Kayasth. (Chandrasent. / Chatragupt. / Damani. / Sonkar.)
	Patane.
Pardhi ...	Haranpardhi.
	Kouter.
	Mir.
	Phase Pardhi.
Parit ...	Deccani.
	Kadu.
	Kamathi.
	Karnatik.
	Konkani.
	Kunbi.
	Lingayat.
	Marathi.
	Pardesi.
	Rajput.
	Telangi.
Patharvat ...	Kamathi.
	Lingayat.
	Marathi.
	Telangi.
Phase Pardhi ...	Dhangar.
	Kalligar.
	Pardhi.
	Rajput.
	Vaghri.
Raddi (Radder) ...	Chitnat.
	Matmat.
	Namad.
	Nurval (Nirmal).
	Pakpak.
	Pakrak.
	Pentpent.
Rajput ...	Ahir.
	Ahrisod.
	Bahiriya.
	Bais.
	Bari.
	Barod.
	Bhati.
	Bihola.
	Chamarpa.
	Chandravanshi.
	Charvada.
	Chavan.
	Chohan.
	Chudasama.
	Chudavat.
	Dabhi.
	Dakhni.
	Dang.
	Deda.
	Dia.
	Dodia.

Caste.	Sub-division.
Rajput—*contd.* ...	Gardiya.
	Ghelot.
	Gohil.
	Gujar.
	Háda.
	Hála.
	Jádav.
	Jadeja.
	Jadia.
	Jalia.
	Jethva.
	Jhála.
	Jodha.
	Kachotia.
	Károdia.
	Khapeda.
	Khavás.
	Khuntar.
	Kohár.
	Korachmala.
	Kori.
	Lád.
	Loniya.
	Makwána.
	Maráthi.
	Mod.
	Mohal.
	Mori.
	Murai.
	Naroda.
	Padhái.
	Padiar.
	Pardesi.
	Parmár.
	Pasi.
	Puravia.
	Rájbansi.
	Rána.
	Ráthod.
	Rával.
	Rohvar.
	Ribar.
	Sisodia.
	Sodha.
	Sojantria.
	Solanki.
	Somvanshi.
	Sungavanshi.
	Táns.
	Tuár.
	Ustiya.
	Vádhel.
	Vadvásia.
	Vághela.
	Vaja.
	Vála.
	Vedia.
	Virpura.
	Yádav.
Ramoshi ...	Chavan.
	Jádhav.
Raval ...	Abdale.
	Akarmáse.
	Gosávi.
	Jádhav.
	Nath.
	Padamroti.
	Raul.
Sali ...	Ahir.
	Bangad.
	Bijapur.
	Chambhár.
	Dev.
	Gujaráthi.
	Lakul.
	Lingáyat.
	Maráthi.
	Nakul.
	Pad.
	Padam.
	Patta.
	Sama.
	Shakula.
	Shakuna.
	Shuddha.
	Sist.
	Sunta.
	Sut.
	Tikli.

Caste.	Sub-division.
Shimpi ...	Ahir.
	Akarmáse.
	Chatur.
	Deccáni.
	Ghati.
	Gopál.
	Konkani.
	Lakháte.
	Lingáyat.
	Maráthi.
	Naglik.
	Namdev.
	Pancham.
	Pardesi.
	Rangári.
	Rukkum.
	Shetval.
	Shráwak.
	Shiv.
Sonár	Ahir.
	Ajhra.
	Aksáli.
	Daivadnya.
	Daivajnya.
	Dásiputra.
	Deshasth.
	Deshi.
	Devángar.
	Kadu.
	Kánadi.
	Khandeshi.
	Konkani.
	Konknasth.
	Lád.
	Málavi.
	Panchál.
	Pardesi.
	Sáda.
	Vaishya.
	Vidar.
Sutár	Ahir.
	Arya Kshatri.
	Brahmin.
	Gujar.
	Kadu.
	Kanada.
	Mahár.
	Máng.
	Maráthi.
	Márwádi.
	Mewáda.
	Panchál.
	Shiv Brahma.
	Vaishya.
	Vidur.
Tambat	Denani.
	Gujar.
	Konkani.
	Mumbaikar.
	Panchál.
Támboli	Lingáyat.
	Maráthi.
Teli...	Gujaráthi.
	Lád.
	Lingáyat.
	Maráthi.
	Mirji.
	Pardesi.
	Ráthod.
	Somvár.
	Tuljápuri.
	Shanvár.
	Beni Israel.
Vadar	Bhandi.
	Bhoj.
	Dagad.
	Gáda.
	Játi.
	Kal.
	Man.
	Máti.
	Pathrat.

Caste	Sub-division	Caste	Sub-division
Vánu	Adalya	Vanjári—*continued.*	Bhusarjan.
	Chalivant.		Chárun
	Dopála		Chavhan
	Dikshitvant.		Jádhav.
	Godhra.		Khadane.
	Gujar (Gujarátki).		Kongadi
	Kanad		Lad
	Kathar.		Ladjun
	Khándeshi.		Lalbáne
	Ládsakka.		Lamáne
	Leta		Lamghe.
	Lewána.		Marathi
	Mandálka.		Mathure.
	Máru.		Mehuruna.
	Melwant.		Pawar
	Modh		Rávgan
	Neva.		Rathod.
	Pancham		
	Nem	Varli	Davar
	Thákur		Murda.
	Ummad		Nihna
Vanjári ...	Asatkar		

It will be noticed that the castes here are chiefly according to occupations, as Agarwal, Agri, Boldar, Bhát, and the sub-divisions are social as Maráthi, Parwári and Ahir, or geographical as Kámáthi, Ghúti and Madrási. But some of the castes denote race distinction as Bhil, Koli and Máng. Some of the sub-divisions also denote occupations as Jingar which comes under Chámár. Some are also religious, both caste and sub-division, the most noticeable being Lingáyat, which properly denotes a religious sect which was joined by men of many castes. It is now used as a caste and also as a sub-division, thus Parit is shown as one of its sub-divisions, while it is also shown as a sub-division of Parit.

As the Gazetteers are the result of years of work, during which time all the best authorities on the subject of caste were consulted, and enquiries made of the people themselves, these lists are much more valuable than the lists obtained at the census. These latter may be used to supplement Mr. Campbell's lists, but the work cannot be done except on the same method of enquiring in the districts.

In abstraction and in tabulation, which terms are explained in Chapter XII, every separate caste and sub-division recorded in the schedules were taken down. This, however, could not be continued in compilation The number of sub-divisions, most of which were recorded only once or twice, was too great. Those sub-divisions, enumerated in the Gazetteer, were chosen for the separate recording of the numbers, and of the others only the nominal list has been preserved. This list contains in all sub-divisions. But in many cases I found the numbers in a sub-division so few in proportion to the total of the caste, that it was either worthless or misleading to shew them separately. I included them among the unspecified of their caste

In all this vast number it is curious that many of those given by Mr. Campbell do not appear at all. The majority, on the other hand, of those that appear in the census returns, but not in the Gazetteer, are either mere surnames, or local names which do not denote any real distinction.

Traditional occupation.

In studying the tables, it must be remembered that in many, perhaps the majority of castes, the members are not now confined to the one occupation, and in some cases it is scarcely possible to say with certainty what is its usual or traditional occupation, and it then becomes a matter of opinion, under which group it should be shown. In the tables to preserve uniformity I have kept the same caste always in the same group, and when I have had to choose between two rival opinions I have decided according to the view held in the district or State which contained the largest number of the caste returned. There have been some castes as to which I have not been able to obtain any information at all, and these have been shown as unreturned. I give an alphabetical list of these. It is probable that many of them are mis-spelling of more or less well-known castes. I also give a list of names returned as castes, which I have considered not to be separate castes, with castes under which I have classified them.

Mussalmán

A few words are necessary as to the Mussalmáns. Tribe has been taken as the word to express the race division required from them. *Kom* was the

Maráthi translation. The distinction is one, which in this Presidency is of no importance. They were very puzzled as to what replies to give, most of them at first asserting that they were Mussalmans, and nothing else. In most districts there are Mahommedan families who have lived in the same place for years and carried on the same trade and intermarried perhaps only with others of their religion carrying on the same trade. But these families do not form a separate caste, like Hindus under similar circumstances do, and for a Mahommedan to describe himself as a Pinjára or Momin or Hajam by *kom* is wrong. While I was testing the preliminary record, and the knowledge of the enumerators, I found that it was a universally accepted belief by Hindus, who considered themselves well up in such matters, that there were four tribes or divisions to one of which all Mahommedans in this Presidency must belong, *viz.*, Shaikh, Sayad, Pathán and Mogal. This, I believe, is not the case. Many of the Mahommedans are the descendants of local converts, who ethnologically belong to the same race as their Hindu neighbours, but as to whom now their religion is their sole mark of distinction. They may call their *kom* Shekh, or simply Mussalmán, or give it the name of their occupation. I do not know but that one is as correct as another.

Unclassified and unreturned.

*To Mr. Bain's classification I have added a group for *unclassified*, which includes also *unreturned*, of the Hindu religion, with which I have included those whose religion was returned as Brahmo, as they are Hindus by descent, Jains, Mussalmans and Christians, whose caste, tribe or race was not returned, or could not be otherwise classified have been shown under groups 14, 48 and 52 respectively.

Of the Hindus (including Brahmo) there were—

	Total	Male	Female
Unclassified ..	3,510	2,354	1,156
Unreturned ..	9,636	6,168	3,468
Total	13,146	8,522	4,624

Of these nearly 2,000 unclassified, and over 1,000 unreturned, altogether nearly half were enumerated in Bombay City, the reason being that the house-holders filled in their own schedules as a rule there, and were not so careful or legible as the official enumerators. I give a list of the castes comprising the unclassified.—

Abechi.
Abhot
Ákari
Abu
Achari
Adan
Agabhi
Agarumkar
Aghori
Agrama
Aikgrahi
Ambur.
Ambri.
Ambria
Anangatana
Andhya
Angadia.
Angotia.
Angandi
Anori
Antiara.
Anuliya
Arbaja.
Archout
Aroda
Arohi
Arora.
Aroshi.
Arval
Asolia
Atak
Athuria
Avaduth
Awara

Baban.
Bad.
Badamámia.
Bahaliya
Bajas
Baji
Bajewai
Bakali
Bakir
Baldiwar
Balai
Balaji
Balgohi
Balgwar
Balwar
Balwi.
Bama
Bamai
Bamas
Bangesha.
Banjara.
Bankas
Bantar
Bantu
Baolera
Baraband
Baribij
Barkya
Basai
Basalor
Bawari.
Bayaru
Begum
Bekad Dasai
Beliya
Bilkari
Benvata
Besar
Beshi
Bhadhia.
Bhadwai
Bhambhara
Bhaubhari
Bhami
Bhatokhari
Bhenda
Bhir
Bhinkari
Bhiwara
Bhup
Bhupal.
Bhural
Bhuria
Bhurma.
Bedker
Bijabarja
Bijagari
Binajawar
Binbala
Binij
Bisaji
Bisku.
Bodhaja
Bolalu
Bowai
Bornath
Borsa
Borwal
Bosta.
Botrajaru
Bucham
Budhu
Budobi.
Bukala
Buljawar

Chabhad
Chagada
Chakor
Charkh.
Chalke
Chandel
Charfalfad
Charolia.
Charpoto
Chichyar
Chigari
Chiku
Chime
Chitap
Chiya
Chokeda
Chorad
Chorsiya
Churimuta.

Dabal.
Daga
Dagga
Dagdhe
Dain
Daji
Dakaji
Dakatiya
Dakawane
Dakwat
Dalva
Damami
Darwartekar
Dashalakshui
Dashipal
Dayma
Deogen
Dhandu.
Dhanu
Dharmidher.
Dhasada.
Dhula
Dilam
Dilhi
Diset
Dolom
Dolsha
Duchi
Dusad
Egarwat
Ekhai
Enkar
Esha
Etawaborsa
Ewar

Gadagi
Gadwana.
Gakhada.
Galsari
Ganishbadnia
Ganka
Gantano
Garkari.
Gathiya
Gelador
Gahgria
Ghaghasma
Ghamo
Gharate
Gharuk
Gheliya
Gheglui
Gholna.
Ghoeja
Gokara.
Goki
Gonsiya
Gopern
Gudia
Guradwada.
Gupta
Gwalban
Gwanamber.

Habaru
Halwadker.
Hamnei
Hardi.
Harnu
Hariya
Harwar
Hawatker
Haziya
Henei
Hilthan.
Hue

Igwaya.

Jabardia
Jai
Jailwal
Jakholia
Jaladava
Jalwoti
Jangbanshi
Jangadi
Janmar
Jantu
Janoti
Jarajapanth
Jariametha.
Jaware
Jawaria
Jeman.
Jatkari
Jhanab
Jigba
Jiwarkar.
Juleriya.

Kadale
Kadai
Kadrwal
Kadrum
Kadwala.
Kadwan.
Kaker.

Kakeza
Kakhar
Kakkeri
Kalabaki
Kalabans
Kalai
Kalmis
Kamawar
Kamelar
Kanchwar
Kangi
ka galwai
Ka gdai
Kanjari
Kankaru
Kankatu
Kan le
Kantai
Karu
kativar
Kasaintuno
Katuwal
Katchar
Kathera
Katyani
Kawala
Kawara
k a hari
Kethawas
Khagan
Kharin
Khimayat
Khola
Khole Jhuta
Khumali
Kilari
k kas
K ndaru
Korg
konon
Kopan
Korlhi
Korial
Kothira
Koyari
Kpial
Kukari
kulawila
kulc
Kurub
Kusada
Kuwawat

Lapadia
Lagir
Lahamas
Lakhopat
Lala
Lalaji
Lalwar
Lalyasurti
Lambaria
Langha

Lasora
Latopanu
Lawadia
Lawari
Lawati
Lisba
Lohana
Limbri
Lawai
Looh
Loleru
Lon
Lulane
Lunati
Lutl
Luthal
Lutia

Mabari
Madhurut
Madari
Madka
Malik
Magar
Mahali
Malanani
Majumder
Majethia
Malak
Mulanu
Malanutta
Malai
Mali
Mimu
Mammadhu
Manlalia
Manlwal
Mankh
Mansamanui
Maragamma
Marimata
Markundiya.
Mashir
Matamyanthi
Matapati
Matkuni
Matrasellu
Mawana
Mawama
Mella
Mogal
Meller
Metakari
Misalkar
Mode
Mohiya
Moli
Mopagar
Mopari
Morsa.
Motan
Motisar
Motabhai

Mrigendra.
Mubai
Mudang
Mu'a
Muhin
Mutani
Munnaruger.
Mundit
Mulhan
Mulr nda
Murhlaju
Musawala
Myangi

Nalawar
Nalkari
Nagad
Nagtawaisha
Naiai
Namdhari
Namdeshi
Nanar
Nanbig
Narliwal
Nanu
Narigra
Narrat
Nattr di
Navanlar
Nayalwar
Nekbai
Nelta
Niarii
Nian
Nigat
Nilhad
Nizamike
Nerlya

Onai
Oj alana
Orada

Pal
Palakai
Palamchatri
Palegati
Padawimata
Paghel
Pagoda
Pahuwai
Pakar
Palaw
Pallhadi
Palker
Palel
Pang
Pangalgu
Pangi
Paragi
Parihar
Parsavan

Parsi
Parjapat
Paraj
Parot
Parsat
Parve
Pashiba
Paawni
Patadhikari
Pathikar
Patikal
Patwa
Payem
Pedlaju
Pednekar
Perkwar
Pey
Pilvi
Pitalkel
Pitalari
Poker
Pranuti
P
Pyari
Pudan
Purliwal
Pulul
Punjgiri
Purchras
Purav

Raffi
Raha
Rathatale
kash
Rajkot
Raj
Rathatia
Rakshi
Rawal
Ravana
Revala
Revajjane
Rela
Rudar

Sadayana
Sagampar
Sahukar
Samani
Samarat
Sanpirasalat
Sanpatra
Sanat
Santuk
Sarandari
Sarvaj
Satanu
Satka
Sa ne
Sawalia
Sawal
Saurastra

Sayaned.
Sagdi
Sclari
Selutu
Sena
Sonar
Seri
Sesodi
Seshwanshi
Shal
Shahu
Shakata
Shaviva
Shedge
Shekar.
Shewar
Shivina
Shiladia
Shinetuder
Shiplarwa
Shival
Shriwatsh
Sikamat
Silcdar
Silvar
Singali
Singaonkar
Sirlochya
Sitabari
Sivat
Soja
Somgai
Somjatalat
Sopia
Soiva
Sotarna
Sulia
Sulhaker
Sufi
Sukhati
Sulvilar
Sunaja
Sunna
Sunchati.
Sunga
Sureina
Surija
Surjibana
Sur
Susai

Tagne
Tantik
Talka
Talaria
Talaja
Tamilmavaru
Tangiam
Tapa
Tarkh
Tatalia
Tatti
Tavker

Tawek.
Tehi.
Thanka
Thankari
Thariya
Thawad
Their
Thiker
Thilge
Thimer
Thoto
Tilane
Tirlotkar
Tolbhairi
Tolka
Tornskar
Tongar
Tuwar

Ughali
Umtole
Ur
Usina
Utikar

Vadalan
Vadhan
Vadiyar
Vadole
Vaein
Vagades
Vagandewi
Vaghati
Vagheli
Vahawa
Vale
Valgan
Valgarn
Valju
Valthake
Vanajagan
Vanale
Vannne
Vanemarn.
Vanjole
Varani
Varghale
Varnsha
Varothe
Vasai
Vasu
Vaveanbu
Vawa
Vawaya,
Verchand.
Vigamit
Virgu
Vishekarman
Vishnoi
Visvase
Vrut

Yardiyar

They are as a rule, I suspect, misspellings of other castes or mere surnames or fancy names, or like *Chagari* names of an occupation or like *Dhanu* names of a place. They are just under 600 in number, but there were many others, which after enquiry were classified under their proper names, and of which the list is too long to print. The 600, which I have found it impossible to classify, number 3,510 persons, an average of about 5½ or one household to each. They are evidently, therefore, of no importance, but persons learned in the subject may be able to recognise some of them as castes known in other parts of the empire, or well-known castes in disguise. The castes are shown in four tables, XVI, C, D and E. XVI shows the number of each caste, and the sub-divisions, as explained on page 154. It gives the numbers of each sex for the divisions of the Presidency, but for the districts only the totals of individuals. Tables C and D, which have been combined, show for each caste the number of learners, literate and illiterate by sex, and the number out of the literate, who can read and write English. Table E shows for each caste the numbers of single, married and widowed in the four age periods, below 10, between 10 and 15, between 15 and 40, and over 40, of course by sex. The figures in these last two tables are shown for the Presidency proper and for Sind, as they are useful only for purposes of generalization, for which large areas and figures are essential.

The three forms were worked out quite independently on three different abstraction sheets. Tables D and E were tabulated on the same system, and used as a check one upon the other, so that the figures in these two naturally agree Table XVI was tabulated on an entirely different system, and was not compared with the other two, until a whole charge was completed. Discrepancies between the two were the natural consequence, but on comparison between them, Tables D and E were usually taken to be the correct ones, except as concerned the sub-divisions, to which little attention was paid in them, except for a few selected castes In abstracting for these tables the 5th column of the schedule was referred to only in the case of those selected castes or in some difficulty Consequently some castes, like *Uppar*, which show considerable numbers in XVI, show much fewer or none at all in D and E, being merged in some more general caste, like *Lingáyat*. The marginal table No 1, shows these differences for the Presidency proper. Bangar, Dhulpáwad, Handerawat, Kambar, Kotegar, Kudwakkal, Raddi, Totgar, Uppar, Gauli, Wájantri, Nhávi, Dewang, Dhobi, Kumbhár, Gamgar, Jalgar, Adi-banjigar, Hugar, Naglik, Saib and Shilwant have gone either wholly, or partly under Lingáyat, and some of them partly under Wáni, Sadar under Kunbi, Badigar and Gudegar under Sutár, Nayar under Rajput, Ghisádi under Lohar, and Kurub under Dhangar. Armenians (84 males and 48 females) have gone under Native Christians, as also have Chinese and Burmese converts (90 males and 27 females) European Jews (67 males and 83 females) are shown under Europeans in XVI, but under Israel in D and E In Sind the differences are still more marked. There much less importance is attached to the subject of caste The circular instructions to enumerators were issued there by the Commissioner of the Province, instead of by the Census Superintendent, as in the rest of the Presidency, and by him the word *Sindhi* was given as an illustration of the proper entries to be made in the fourth column of the schedule for Mussalmans The consequence is that in Table C D and E there are large numbers of Mussalmáns entered as Sindhi simply, who in Table XVI are shown under what is considered, whether rightly or wrongly, as their tribe *e.g.* Sáyad, Shaikh and Samo.

Comparison of Tables XVI and D and E.

TABLE No 1

No. of group	Caste, &c.	XVI Males.	XVI Females	C and D. Males.	C and D. Females
1	Nayar	116	72		
	Rajput	286 331	248 129	286 447	246,201
	Total	286 44	248 201	286,447	246 201
	Difference				
2a	Bangar	1 277	837	90	98
	Dhulpáwad	1,805	1,007		
	Handerawat	1 207	1,502	81	55
	Hugar	2,814	2 261	72	70
	Kambar	3 127	3 142		
	Kotegar	13	14		
	Kudwakkal	10 725	11 497	1 898	1 888
	Kunbi	1 806 386	1 76 283	1,809,859	1 770 140
	Lingáyat	153 683	149 376	290 492	282 781
	Naglik	5 95	8 690	5 36	287
	Raddi	34 9 11	33 195	22 68 1	21 932
	Sadar	1,3 1	918	1	1
	Shalhár	240	196	125	124
	Totgar	2 177	1,290		
	Uppar	9 000	8 092		
	Total	2 023 10	1 987 971	2 125 482	2 077 279
	Difference			91 779	89,308
2b	Gauli	29 2	28 393	35,322	34 963
	Difference	4 4	3 530		
13	Wájantri	5 88	5 495	5 849	5 461
	Difference	19	33		
14	Adi-Banjigar	11 087	10 979	345	313
	Lobana	774	671	200	111
	Sri Iwant	20 974	21 096	15 482	In 68
	Vaisha	9 612	8 383	8 591	7 372
	Wánia	134 687	118 684	136 393	119 083
	Total	177 089	160 713	160 719	148 179
	Difference	16 370	16 864		
18	Nhávi	70,356	66 491	61 938	57 903
	Difference	8 818	8 588		
19	Ghisádi	1 491	1 420	1 17	1 27
	Lohár	69 200	65 043	69 271	67 033
	Total	70 791	66 463	70 791	68 46
	Difference				
20	Badigar	12 768	11 901	12 716	11 491
	Gudegar	198	717	4	5
	Sutar	100 6 8	95 214	101 550	95 746
	Total	113 870	107 832	113 870	107 232
	Difference				
23	Dewang	7 090	7 24	90	89
	Difference	6 994	7 443		
24	Dhobi	30 126	28 173	34 751	32 234
	Difference	5 8 4	5 939		
26	Dhangar	230 703	228 901	354,993	354 606
	Kurub	123 990	125 914		
	Total	354 893	354 807	354 993	354,606
	Difference				
27	Gamgar	44 948	40 2 8	3 729	3 451
	Difference	41 220	37 47		
28	Kumbhár	167 931	158 410	158,177	150 071
	Difference	7 824	8 859		
32	Jalgar	2	80	6	6
	Difference	17	74		
33a	Ghisádi	4 810	3 98	1,471	3 486
	Difference	1 339	1 494		
48	Armenian	84	48		
	Buddhist			475	223
	Burmese	193	14		
	Chinese	194	60		
	Total	471	147	475	223
	Difference			4	96
49	Israel	6,003	0,020	6 870	6,6 8
	Difference			67	84
50	Abyssinian	15	180		
	African	111	17	8 906	8 753
	Egyptian	89	61		
	European	20 891	0 516	20 824	8,435
	Hapshi	43	23		
	Sidi	3 914	1 734		
	Somali	4,685	2 738		
	Total	29 797	1 2 1	29 740	18 188
	Difference	67	82		
52	British Indian	10 8 8	8 486		
	Goanese	2 1 330	2 961		
	Nat eChristian	40,30	37 754	71 417	56 595
	Total	71 348	55 523	71 417	56 595
	Difference			1 4	75

Table No 2.

Group	Total strength,			Territorial distribution,					Per-centage to total popu-lation.	Number of females to 10,000 males.
	Total	Male.	Female.	Gujarath	Deccan	Konkan.	Karnátak.	Bombay and Aden.		
1. Military and Dependent	663,624	324,193	339,226	446,903	71,600	8 827	72 744	14,559	1·80	9,201
2a Land holders	9,194,021	4,84 . 920	4 668 101	2,905,587	3,137 208	1,376 601	1,068 190	229,435	39 83	9,633
2b Graziers	495,245	251,594	243 651	405,221	5 946	29 350	16 116	5 378	1·69	9,676
3a. Agricultural labourers	439,702	223 747	215 955	190,632	29 981	16,468	171,224	10,498	1·51	9,650
4 Forest and Hill Tribes	1,527,359	773,551	753 807	831 479	402 316	289 310	3 696	1,355	6·38	9 734
5. Priests	1,248,147	660 133	588 014	439 210	274 430	306,396	276 870	50,732	5 32	8,910
6. Devotees	170,031	95 981	74 050	124 101	34 099	6,402	3,945	1 791	·71	7,709
7. Temple-servants	78,774	37,015	37 950	671	33 681	3 510	17,506	1,047	·32	9,965
8 Genealogists	77,356	40,945	36,411	68,598	4,575	2,023	1,253	907	·32	8,892
9. Writers	30 010	18 483	18 527	3,915	4 198	13,196	2,357	6,511	·13	1,352
10 Astrol gers	10 259	4 961	5,298	81	5 269	1,051	697	45	·04	10,675
11. Musicians and Ballad-reciters	25,327	12 941	12 643	18,620	4 721	181	2 229	16	·11	9,769
12. Dancers and Singers	23,113	10,9.4	12,150	1 995	8,950	9,481	3,087	221	00	11,100
13. Actors and Mimes	7,592	4 1.0	3,46	6 744	295	389	156	98	·03	8,487
14 Traders	1,265 772	670 490	621,282	72 107	198,218	78,062	324 2.3	77,217	5 42	9 268
15 Carriers	151 404	79,131	72 6'3	26 731	116 685	4,961	1,064	2,373	·63	9,189
17 Goldsmiths	184 670	94,.3	90,183	77 802	67,968	38,409	14,734	6 804	77	9,587
18 Blacksmiths	276,766	142,145	134,621	140 263	76,508	21,506	33,104	5,085	1 16	9,470
19 Brasssmiths	159 185	71 245	87,940	43,760	32,260	6 235	8,079	4 411	·68	9,235
20 Carpenters and Turners	256 08	146 718	109,.0"	117,086	90,251	40 140	56,311	6 .51	1 19	9,720
21. Brass and Copper smiths	50 986	26,140	24,846	11,284	32,374	7,711	6,932	3 706	21	9,504
21a. Castes employed on any one or more of the above five occupations	55 981	28,751	27 210	...	3,761	3 225	48 703	19"	23	9 464
22. Tailors	158 227	80,960	77,271	89,909	58,124	6,959	14,960	8,269	66	9,644
22a Grain parchers and Confectioners	3 504	2,001	1 503	2,090	1,274	72	9	140	·01	7,961
22b Perfumers, Drug preparers and Betel leaf sellers	13,980	7,119	6 86.	905	7,973	1,738	1,182	183	06	9,626
24. Weavers, Calenderers and Dyers	440,348	227 130	213,212	231,122	104 391	6 091	91,194	7 614	1 41	9,388
24 Washermen	98,352	48 670	49 682	10 095	38,841	14,711	25,716	6,789	29	9,980
25. Cotton cleaners	20,817	10 471	10 346	16 231	2 69	14	2 0 3	49	09	9,882
26. Shepherds and Wool-weavers	730 161	365 744	364 417	4,049	299,998	15 139	409 013	1,369	3 05	9,959
27 Oil-pressers	265 530	136,062	129 468	78 140	77,594	24 778	85,878	4,543	1 11	9,515
28 Potters	330 332	161 218	170 115	210,.46	48,894	26 330	30,317	3 317	1·34	9,446
29 Glass-workers	3 462	1 .93	1 .69	1,570	1,71 1	5	480	7	01	9,018
30 Salt &c workers	267,372	139,068	128 204	537	1,187	256,286	22	7,290	1·07	9,223
31. Lime-burners	16,188	8,119	8,119	1,667	14,585	21	...	1	·07	10,000
31. Goldsmiths Refuse Collectors	296	135	161	172	55	1	67	1	.	11,926
34. Iron smelters	771	380	391	.	751	13		7	...	10,289
35. Fishermen, Boatmen, Palki-bearers, Cooks, &c	241,868	119,471	122 377	117 731	23 446	81 810	10,757	8 004	1 01	10,248
36a Distillers and Toddy drawers	175 130	88 481	86 649	6 910	2,425	136 626	2,487	29,681	·74	10,113
37. Butchers	14,523	7 291	7 201	7 150	6 306	"66	153	117	·06	10 015
38. Leather-workers	344,397	176,550	167 847	15 .39	119 516	37 019	46 518	16 .05	1·44	9,507
38a. Village watchmen	272,268	145 044	130 644	21,943	181 617	7,190	18 419	1,579	1 15	10 053
39. Scavengers	1,597,778	803,537	794,241	551 675	564,047	236,104	210 0o6	34,036	0 67	9,884
40. Grind-stone makers and stone quarriers	18,713	9,563	9,150	2,651	9,735	3,167	966	142	·07	9,518
41. Earth-workers and stone dressers	93,169	47 292	45 877	12,849	26,087	3,480	50 901	152	39	9,699
42. Knife grinders	6,174	3,103	3 071	4,827	444	9	710	84	03	9,903
43. Mat makers and cane-splitters	22 089	11 087	11 002	440	11 694	3,480	5,804	661	09	9,941
44. Hunters Fowlers, &c	87,044	43,569	43 475	77,424	8 7 5	197	78	660	·88	9,101
45. Miscellaneous and Disreputable Livers	41,022	22,000	19,022	4,478	9,750	1,028	24,787	3,544	·17	8,622
46. Tumblers and Acrobats	6 171	2,720	3,443	1,208	3 195	312	1,333	93	·03	12,512
47. Jugglers Snake-charmers and Animal-exhibitors	407	213	194	43	329	10	13	...	...	9,108
48. Non-Indian Asiatic races	1,989 168	870,096	799 092	511 123	380,029	186 510	898,388	223,244	6 27	9,184
49 Mixed Asiatic races	14,134	8 004	6 .25	477	1,883	3 990	41	7,667	·05	9,982
50. Non-Asiatic races	41 068	20 797	13 271	7,090	9,850	729	1,997	22 829	18	6,454
51. Eurasians	7 8.6	4,079	3 777	178	1,715	424	883	4 178	03	9,257
52. Christian converts	136 764	71,.43	65 321	4 416	12,991	87,680	11 714	39 064	.5	7,793
53. Unclassified and unreturned	13,146	7,522	5 624	2,891	2 297	1,179	1,209	6 0 8	05	5,426
Grand Total	23,987,474	12,282,204	11,675,270	8,021 310	6,645,966	3,294,288	4,510,077	808,843	.	

Table XVI.

Table No. 2 shows the totals of each group according to the summary of Table XVI. Interesting points in it are the proportions of each class to the total population, and the percentage of females to males in each. I have, therefore, added two columns to show them. It must be remembered that the people are not classed here according to their own actual occupations, but what it is supposed would be their occupation, if they carried on that of their forefathers. With this proviso a comparison between the figures in the last but one column of this table and those in table No. 1 on page 175 of the chapter on occupation is interesting. The preponderance of the male sex, which was discussed at length in Chapter IV is found to run through nearly all the groups. The exceptions are, Temple-servants, Astrologers, Carriers, Goldsmiths' refuse collectors, Iron-smelters, Fishermen, Distillers, Butchers and Village-servants. The Lime-burners show an exact quality, but their numbers are very limited. The lowest proportion of females (4,154) is naturally among the foreigners, Europeans and Africans, group 48. Then come the unclassified and unreturned (5,426). The reasons for this are, firstly that nearly half these persons were in Bombay city, where the proportion of females is very low, and secondly that men travel more than women to a distance from their homes, and it is of the travellers and strangers that this group is mainly composed. Next come Christian converts (7,793), where the proportion is kept low by the large number of Goanese, servants and others, whose female relations are in Portuguese India. The pro-

portion of Native Christians, so returned, is 9,367. Next come the devotees (7,809). Many of these persons belong by birth to other castes and changing do not bring over their families with them. Next come the grain-parchers (7,961) Bhadbunja, Bhathiara, Halvai, Kandoi and Sukhadia. The disproportion is greatest among the Halvais, and it is likely that some of the women have been entered under a more general name as Kunbi. The numbers of the group are very trifling. After these the only other groups, in which the females are less than 9,000 to 10,000 males are the Actors, the Genealogists, and the "Miscellaneous and Disreputable Livers." This last is a very heterogeneous group, and there was a distinct tendency on the part of distinct officials, when replying to the Superintendent's letter of enquiry, to enter all castes not well known under this. Pardeshi has been put among them, though it might perhaps more suitably come under 53, as a Pardeshi of course is only a Pardeshi while he is away from his own part of the country, and when he returns resumes his caste name, which he seems to lay aside while he is away. They naturally raise the proportion of males in the group.

TABLE No. 8.

Showing percentage of each caste to total Population by Sex, and number of Females to 1,000 Males.

Caste.		Male.	Female.	Females to 1,000 males.
1				
Garásia ...	... H.	·022	·022	949
Káthi ...	... H.	·180	·189	957
Kshatriya ...	... H.	·201	·190	901
Madeia ...	... H.	·065	·069	992
Purbhaia ...	... H.	·007	·008	706
Rajput ...	... H.	2·196	2·064	924
,, ...	... M.	·045	·043	906
Thákar ...	... H.	·029	·025	873
2a				
Agar ...	... H.	·011	·011	953
Bábaria ...	... M.	·012	·012	902
Bangar ...	... H.	·010	·007	683
Baria ...	... M.	·018	·014	834
Bharadi ...	... M.	·020	·020	978
Chaturth ...	... J.	·239	·244	979
Dabhi ...	... M.	·015	·015	905
Dasar ...	... H.	·011	·013	1,013
Devdi ...	... H.	·020	·016	696
Gadadia ...	... H.	·013	·013	928
Gadhavi ...	... M.	·014	·014	991
Ghadi ...	... H.	·009	·010	1,075
Gujjar ...	... M.	·008	·008	950
Halepaik ...	... M.	·209	·196	902
Hanbar ...	... M.	·083	·086	994
Handerkwan ...	... M.	·010	·011	1,003
Hati ...	... H.	·010	·010	991
Helvar ...	... H.	·006	·006	935
Hugar ...	... H.	·023	·019	809
Jigar ...	... H.	·010	·011	1,074
Jat ...	... H.	·021	·007	698
,, ...	... M.	·024	·024	995
Kabaligar ...	... H.	·176	·189	1,012
Kabar ...	... M.	·117	·123	1,000
Kachhia ...	... M.	·079	·080	970
Kalan ...	... M.	·010	·008	970
Kamber ...	... M.	·025	·026	1,004
Karekar ...	... M.	·008	·008	984
Kharak ...	... M.	·021	·021	995
Khat ...	... H.	·078	·077	944
Koli Gujarati ...	... H.	2·567	2·582	910
,, Karnátaki	... H.	·111	·114	972
,, Konkani	... H.	·566	·614	891
,, Deccani	... H.	1·199	1·201	969
,, Patanwádia	... H.	·146	·130	915
,, Talabda	... H.	3·635	3·296	928
,, Thákarda	... H.	·047	·045	923
,, Chunvalia	... M.	·035	·030	934
,, Unspecified	... M.	·008	·005	898
Komargaik ...	... M.	·041	·042	945
Kudvakkal ...	... H.	·015	·016	996
Kunbi Deccani	... M.	6·894	6 960	962
,, Gujarati	... H.	·563	·553	969
,, Kadva	... H.	1·147	1 154	957
,, Karvákki	... H.	1·543	1·561	977
,, Konkani	... M.	1·949	2·021	1,016
,, Leva	... H.	2·393	2·262	935
,, Unspecified	... H.	·574	·551	1,046
Lingayat ...	... H.	1·244	1·217	976
Londhari ...	... H.	·020	·021	990
Mali ...	... M.	1·298	1·225	972
,, Fúl ...	... H.	·051	·050	982
Maratha ...	... M.	8·824	8·796	968
Nadur ...	... H.	·030	·023	747
Nagilk ...	... H.	·032	·029	934
Narvekar ...	... M.	·007	·008	1,044
Padati ...	... H.	·044	·014	991
Panchami ...	... M.	·036	·035	947
,, ...	... J.	·109	·108	939
Panchamsáli ...	... M.	2·998	2·858	970
Patolia ...	... H.	·061	·063	923
Rádli ...	... H.	·295	·301	1,005
Sádar ...	... H.	·011	·008	879
Sámi ...	... H.	·010	·008	771
Sathwara ...	... H.	·197	·193	978
Shinde ...	... H.	·046	·060	1,242
Shudra ...	... H.	·014	·011	704
Tirmali ...	... H.	·014	·014	909
Tolgar ...	... H.	·017	·011	650
Uppar ...	... H.	·078	·069	898
Vadtal ...	... H.	·016	·015	980
Virshaiv ...	... H.	·019	·021	1,029
Yelmar ...	... H.	·013	·011	973
2b				
Ahir ...	... H.	·549	·535	929
Bharwád ...	... H.	·401	·461	915
Gauli ...	... H.	·242	·242	985
Hathkar ...	... H.	·023	·022	970
Kanada ...	... H.	·030	·030	921
Rabari ...	... H.	·668	·648	922
Tilari ...	... H.	·030	·031	1,011
2c				
Abeti ...	... H.	·008	·008	986
Bangdi ...	... H.	·005	·005	936
Bandi ...	... H.	·027	·027	1,488
Bavcha ...	... H.	·004	·005	1,064
Berad ...	... H.	·022	·020	1,022
Boriuba ...	... H.	·026	·026	999
Dhadi ...	... M.	·009	·008	889
Gula ...	... H.	·095	·091	1,011
Kámáthi ...	... H.	·032	·029	930
Konkani ...	... H.	·043	·041	940
Kolcha ...	... H.	·007	·007	1,011
Lamun ...	... H.	·033	·033	990
Lodha ...	... H.	·013	·012	907
Malya ...	... H.	·011	·011	957
Sagarla ...	... H.	·067	·068	978
Telangi ...	... H.	·053	·053	964
3				
Bhil ...	... H.	3·41	3·441	968
,, ...	... M.	·037	·039	1,011
,, ...	An.	·844	·877	968
Chodra ...	... H.	·165	·170	985
Dhánka ...	... H.	·168	·145	827
Dhodia ...	... H.	·390	·416	1,016
Dubla ...	... H.	·455	·430	909
Gamta ...	... H.	·042	·045	1,004
Káthodi ...	... H.	·014	·014	961
Kátkari ...	... H.	·271	·285	999
,, ...	An.	·090	·090	999
Náyak ...	... H.	·267	·279	994
Thakur ...	... H.	·549	·538	934
Valvi ...	... H.	·013	·013	1,002
Varli ...	... H.	·690	·704	972
4				
Brahmin (Total) ...		4·655	4·486	911
Brahmin Abost ...	H.	·011	·011	1,006
,, Anavla ...	H.	·123	·124	903
,, Audich ...	H.	·267	·252	932
,, Bardai ...	H.	·019	·018	947
,, Bhárgav ...	H.	·006	·006	1,018
,, Chitpavan ...	H.	·191	·197	981
,, Dakshani ...	H.	·005	·005	816
,, Devarukha ...	H.	·030	·030	930
,, Deshasth ...	H.	·009	·011	1,091
,, Deshasth ...	H.	1·314	1·195	887
,, Devadnya ...	H.	·026	·023	955
,, Gaud ...	H.	·144	·134	887
,, ,, Sarasvat ...	H.	·091	·085	974
Brahmin Gaud Sashtekar ...	H.	·095	·085	974
,, Girnár ...	H.	·018	·016	887
,, Gohak ...	H.	·012	·012	984
,, Gomitwal ...	H.	·009	·012	1,234
,, Govardhan ...	H.	·017	·014	868
,, Gugti ...	H.	·007	·008	993
,, Gujarati ...	M.	·012	·005	896
,, Jhávik ...	H.	·139	·143	919
,, Jái ...	H.	·006	·006	1,054
,, Javál ...	H.	·009	·010	1,065
,, Kandolia ...	H.	·007	·006	948
,, Kanwa ...	H.	·095	·095	974
,, Kanoji ...	H.	·040	·020	479
,, Kanyáke Kubja ...	H.	·009	·004	374
,, Marhada ...	H.	·161	·157	923
,, Karnátaki	H.	·008	·008	974
,, Khedwal ...	H.	·089	·089	998
,, Kokanasth, Madhyá-din ...	H.	·201	·284	998
,, Márwádi ...	M.	·014	·013	927
,, Mewáda ...	M.	·020	·010	479
,, Modh ...	M.	·103	·116	1,070
,, Motdia ...	H.	·101	·102	994
,, Nadur ...	H.	·007	·007	977
,, Nágar ...	H.	·006	·006	992
,, Nandwána, Pálliwal ...	H.	·035	·028	778
,, Pardeshi ...	H.	·022	·022	984
,, Parjia ...	H.	·010	·004	387
,, Pokarna ...	H.	·009	·011	1,182
,, Prashnora, Pushkarna	H.	·008	·006	754
,, Rajgar ...	H.	·004	·005	1,027
,, Rávákwál, Sachora ...	H.	·006	·006	799
,, Sághodia ...	H.	·009	·010	1,010
,, Sámiwedi ...	H.	·007	·007	974
,, Saraswat ...	H.	·010	·011	1,048
,, Sarwaria ...	H.	·012	·011	918
,, Shenvi ...	H.	·088	·085	952
,, Shri Gaud ...	H.	·018	·005	234
,, Shrimali ...	H.	·028	·026	949
,, Tapodhan ...	H.	·045	·043	971
,, Tirgul ...	H.	·009	·009	938
,, Trivedi ...	H.	·010	·012	995
,, Unewal ...	H.	·017	·017	991
,, Vadnagra ...	H.	·001	·001	1,200
,, Válinja ...	H.	·013	·013	991
,, Vidur ...	H.	·010	·010	997
,, Virshaiv ...	H.	·016	·016	990
,, Vyás ...	H.	·009	·011	1,156
,, Yájnavedi ...	H.	·011	·009	791
,, Unreturned ...	H.	·068	·035	461
Góroda ...	H.	·005	·008	1,018
Gopal ...	H.	·016	·016	999
Jangam ...	H.	·562	·570	977
5				
Atit ...	H.	·074	·061	794
Bairágí ...	H.	·036	·025	650
Bávn ...	H.	·214	·170	788
Fakir ...	H.	·127	·109	816
Gosávi ...	H.	·178	·149	879
Holidás ...	H.	·004	·005	1,176
Manbhav ...	H.	·009	·005	594
Oghad ...	M.	·005	·005	97

Caste.	Male.	Female.	Females to 1,000 Males.
6.—Continued.			
Bidhu ... ... H.	·292	·262	898
Vagha... ... ... H.	·025	·026	040
Vasudev ... ... H.	·007	·007	000
7			
Gurav... ... ... H.	·908	·919	1,091
8			
Bhat ... ... H.	·167	·149	880
Charan ... ... H.	·164	·167	980
9			
Brama Kshatri ... H.	·005	·004	755
Sayasth ... H	·018	·071	796
Parbhu, unspecified H.	·024	·024	980
,, Sayasth ... H.	·075	·076	971
10			
Joshi ... ... H.	·040	·045	1,000
11			
Dasri ... ... H.	·026	·028	1,099
Dhobi ... . H	·009	·010	1,021
Parj ... ...H.	·021	·022	1,028
Wajantri ... ...H.	·043	·047	976
12			
Davji ... ... H.	·092	·089	1,142
Ghadshi ... ... H.	·010	·011	1,047
Gondhali ... ... M	·026	·029	1,062
Kalawant ... ... H.	·008	·008	1,000
13			
Bhavaya ... ... H.	·015	·012	783
Tirgala ... ... H	·013	·011	845
14			
Adi-banjigar ... H.	·010	·008	902
Agarwal ... ... H.	·021	·012	548
Bhansali ... ... H.	·078	·078	976
Bhatia ... ... K.	·091	·092	985
Bhora ... ... M.	·484	·529	1,029
Desawali ... ... H.	·027	·025	917
,, ... J.	·008	·008	1,000
Ilgandhar ... ... J.	·001	·001	000
Gujra ... ... H.	·079	·059	717
,, ... J	·064	·041	678
Harsola ... ... H.	·005	·005	1,103
Humbad ... ... H	·004	·004	819
,, ... J	·028	·021	1,028
Jharola ... ... H	·017	·009	706
Kachhi ... ... H.	·017	·005	750
,, ... J.	·009	·005	611
Kapol ... ... H	·024	·016	879
Khadayata ... ... H.	·104	·103	919
Khoja ... ... M	·008	·009	906
Koonti ... ... H	·016	·016	971
Kudai ... ... H.	·038	·041	1,006
Lad ... ... H	·129	·128	980
Memon ... ... M.	·362	·379	1,109
Modvi ... ... H	·032	·030	851
Mowana ... ... H	·008	·007	861
Modh ... ... H	·123	·121	896
,, ... J	·015	·017	1,058
Nima ... ... H.	·027	·028	1,022
,, ... J	·010	·010	979
Osal ... ... H.	·014	·010	660
,, ... J	·232	·182	912
Palane ... ... H.	·034	·033	1,164
Porwal ... ... H	·051	·049	936
,, ... J.	·112	·101	884
Sangamnerkawar ... H.	·015	·019	1,197
Shetwal ... ... J.	·011	·011	908
Shitiwant ... ... H.	·170	·180	1,008
Shrimali ... ... H.	·006	·004	797
,, ... J.	·040	·031	804
Shrimali ... ... H.	·144	·140	902
,, ... J.	·737	·725	938
Surathia ... ... H.	·056	·053	978
Valsha ... ... H.	·078	·070	801
Wania Dikshawant. H.	·040	·040	945
,, Lingayat ... H	·287	·278	980
,, Marwadi ... H	·074	·067	907
,, ,, ... J	·079	·034	443
,, Nagar ... ... H	·038	·023	627
,, Pardesham ... H.	·176	·276	906
,, Telangi ... H	·095	·006	1,117
,, Tirol ... ... H.	·017	·017	1,010
,, Vayada ... H.	·001	·006	995
,, Unspecified. H	·236	·236	805
Joti ... ... H.	·078	·068	894
Wanjari ... ... H.	·060	·043	921
17			
Agasalar ... ... H.	·105	·111	1,066
Konar ... ... H.	·058	·054	945
18			
Ghantia ... ... H	·007	·007	1,019
Hajjam ... ... H.	·426	·426	982
,, ... M.	·048	·047	946
Nhavi ... ... H	·203	·195	947
Vikund ... ... H	·104	·101	923

Caste.	Male.	Female.	Females to 1,000 Males.
19			
Chimadi ... ... H.	·012	·011	982
Lohar ... ... H	·560	·543	927
,, ... M.	·014	·014	960
20			
Bedigar ... ... H.	·104	·102	981
Chakkasi ... ... H.	·008	·006	731
Gaundi ... ... H.	·195	·180	977
Kharadi ... ... H.	·040	·041	994
Panch kalsi ... ... H.	·025	·027	1,012
Sutár ... ... H.	·822	·815	944
21			
Bogar ... ... J.	·009	·009	1,000
Kamar ... ... H.	·158	·155	949
,, ... J.	·021	·021	1,000
Otari ... ... H.	·098	·098	993
Tambat ... ... H.	·018	·017	921
21a			
Panchal ... ... H.	·284	·268	947
22			
Darji ... ... H	·387	·386	977
Nal ... ... H.	·014	·015	1,080
Shimpi ... ... H.	·347	·340	981
,, ... J.	·009	·009	1,019
22a			
Bhadbunja ... ... H.	·007	·005	680
23			
Bari ... ... H.	·028	·030	1,020
Tamboli ... ... H.	·017	·015	917
Valdu ... ... H.	·005	·005	991
24			
Bhavsar ... ... H	·075	·078	998
,, ... J.	·039	·042	992
Chipa ... ... H	·011	·010	897
Dewang ... ... H	·057	·064	1,061
Hatgar ... ... H.	·121	·121	959
Jadar ... ... H.	·100	·098	940
Khatri ... ... H.	·179	·168	930
,, ... M	·040	·042	1,0
Kashti ... ... H	·195	·193	910
Kunawin ... ... H	·006	·006	1,0
Momin ... ... M	·120	·126	001
Nilari ... ... H.	·007	·007	1,034
Patholi ... ... H	·068	·063	985
Patvegar ... ... H	·011	·011	974
Rangari ... ... H	·262	·251	959
Rawal ... ... H	·223	·222	998
Sali ... ... H.	·351	·341	916
Tali ... ... M.	·007	·007	1,055
Thakarda ... ... H.	·271	·266	988
Vankar ... ... H.	·005	·005	996
25			
Dhobi ... ... H.	·245	·240	980
,, ... M.	·007	·007	1,000
Parit ... ... M.	·150	·156	1,009
26			
Vilari ... ... H.	·007	·005	847
Wanjari ... ... M.	·076	·081	991
27			
Avar ... ... H.	·013	·011	917
Dhangar ... ... H.	1·249	1·261	1,008
Kuruba ... ... H.	1·044	1·070	980
Sangar ... ... H.	·077	·073	901
28			
Gaulgar ... ... H	·366	·350	910
Khanchi ... ... H	·154	·154	964
,, ... M	·149	·151	979
Teli ... ... H	·139	·130	976
29			
Kumbhár ... ... H	1·201	1·235	,027
,, ... M.	·956	·949	985
30			
Manjari ... ... M	·006	·008	923
31			
Agri ... ... H.	·919	·949	999
Gauda... ... H.	·133	·146	1,080
31			
Chunari ... ... H.	·007	·006	899
Lonari ... ... H.	·059	·062	1,015
35			
Ambi ... ... H	·035	·035	1,000
Bhisti ... ... H	·005	·005	1,045

Caste.	Male.	Female.	Females to 1,000 Males.
Bhoi ... ... H.	·295	·295	997
Dasdi ... ... H.	·009	·009	1,000
Gabit ... ... H.	·041	·040	1,176
Harikantara ... H.	·022	·025	1,150
Kahar ... ... H.	·005	·004	751
Kharvi ... ... H.	·188	·183	1,045
Khavas ... ... H.	·109	·116	1,014
Machi ... ... H.	·147	·141	1,148
Madrasi ... ... H	·005	·002	325
Mangela ... ... H.	·047	·051	1,048
Mogar ... ... H.	·018	·018	810
Navait ... ... M.	·004	·005	1,018
Pathar ... ... H.	·003	·003	872
Taru ... ... H	·005	·005	1,000
36			
Bhandári ... ... H.	·072	·077	1,018
Kalál ... ... H.	·041	·041	949
,, ... M.	·006	·005	957
37			
Khátik ... ... H.	·020	·021	1,005
,, ... M.	·040	·041	1,021
38			
Chambhár ... ... H.	·950	·952	,008
Dahgar ... ... H.	·009	·009	1,000
Dhor ... ... H.	·076	·077	979
Jingar ... ... H.	·017	·017	908
Khalpo ... ... H.	·040	·040	979
Mochi ... ... H.	·250	·256	995
Sangar ... ... H.	·078	·079	979
38a			
Chalwadi ... ... H.	·031	·023	1,073
Haalar ... ... H.	·011	·010	909
Hlang ... ... H.	1·034	1·011	979
Ránoshi ... ... H.	·266	1·111	1 019
Talavia ... ... H.	·084	·083	984
Talvar... ... H	·080	·086	1,064
39			
Bhangi ... ... H	·479	·476	986
Dhed ... ... H.	1·532	1·543	964
Dolar ... ... H.	·089	·088	1,008
Mahar ... ... H.	3·460	3·440	987
Meghwal ... ... H	·175	·182	997
Olgana ... ... H.	·014	·014	991
Shenwa ... ... H.	·024	·022	949
40			
Beldár ... ... H.	·955	·950	951
Vadi ... ... H.	·911	·911	997
41			
Od ... ... H.	·030	·028	990
Pathrvat ... ... H	·009	·010	1,000
Solat ... ... H.	·020	·021	990
Vaddar ... ... H.	·333	·330	974
42			
Bhilalgar ... ... M.	·014	·014	,000
Vajir ... ... H.	·011	·011	979
43			
Burud ... ... H.	·034	·034	989
Kalkadi ... ... H.	·029	·026	1,000
Medar... ... H.	·018	·017	972
44			
Párdhi ... ... H	·088	·089	991
Tirgar ... ... H.	·008	·009	1,000
Vaghri ... ... H.	·328	·320	969
45			
Bhambhi	·010	·009	940
Kurti	·960	·968	1,019
Pardeshi	·072	·065	910
46			
Dombari ... ... H.	·005	·007	1,235
Kolhati	·010	·010	1,161
Nat	·005	·005	974
46			
Agaria ... ... H.	·009	·008	902
Arab ... ... M.	·290	·272	960
Baluchi ... ... M.	·021	·018	865
Bellm ... ... M.	·010	·013	994
Bhamta ... ... M.	·009	·013	1,578
Dudada ... ... M.	·005	·005	980
Kaji ... ... M.	·007	·006	872
Khokhar ... ... M	·007	·006	850
Lengha ... ... M.	·010	·010	1,038
Makrani ... ... M.	·023	·021	924
Malek ... ... M.	·139	·126	949
Motiva ... ... M	·007	·007	996
Mir ... ... M.	·018	·017	940
Miyana ... ... M	·006	·013	1 042

Caste.		Males.	Females.	Females to 1 000 Males.
Mughal	M.	·670	·664	973
Muhammadan	M.	·090	·081	898
Manivi	M.	·012	·012	964
Raghori	M.	·010	·009	927
Other	M.	·013	·013	962
Párasi	P.	·213	·214	1,008
Patani	M.	·020	·020	937
Pathán	M.	·062	·055	895
Sayad	M.	·041	·040	980
Sidee	M.	·010	·010	956
Sepoi	M.	·010	·008	805
Shaikh	M.	3·775	3·517	932
Sindhi	M.	·021	·024	921

Caste.		Males.	Females.	Females to 1 000 Males.
Sunnee	M.	·037	·038	1,040
Turki	M.	·017	·017	978
Vaghela	M.	·033	·033	1,033
60				
Beni Israel	J.	·064	·061	966
80				
European	C.	·120	·095	812
Siddhi	M.	·036	·033	941
Somáli	M.	·037	·028	806

Caste.		Males.	Females.	Females to 1,000 Males.
51				
Eurasian	C.	·025	·023	920
52				
British Indian	C.	·080	·072	895
Goanese	C.	·134	·079	589
Native Christian	C.	·032	·029	906
53				
Hindu, Unreturned	H.	·009	·009	942

Table No. 3 shows, for each of the principal castes, its proportion to the whole population, and the proportion of sexes in itself. In the margin I give a list of all the castes or tribes, where the proportion of females is less than 80 per cent. on the males. They are mostly capable of easy explanation and so far as they are concerned, the disproportion would seem to be an actual fact. The most difficult of explanation are the Purbhia and Sámi castes in the Gujarát Native States, the Devdi and Nador castes in Kánara and the Totgar in Dhárwár and Bijápur, but the latter I explain by the females being more generally entered merely as Lingáyats than the males. For Devdi there has evidently been clerical confusion with Devli, which shows a large excess of females. The others are castes, like Gujar, Oswal, Shráwak and Márwádi, where the females are known to be largely absent, or like Atit, Báwa and Sádhu, where the caste, if it be right to denominate those classes as such, is chiefly composed of males. Shudra I take it to be much like Pardeshi. For some reason or other it is always hard to get at the caste of men from the North of India. Enumerators were specially forbidden to enter Pardeshi, and I think they fell back upon the word *Shudra*. The above are all small castes, which even if the women were incorrectly enumerated, and they really ought to show a number equal or nearly equal to the males, would make no appreciable difference in the proportion of the sexes. I therefore give a table, No. 4, to show among the more important castes, the actual number by which the females fall short of the males. They are arranged in order according to the disproportion, the largest coming first. Foreigners are omitted. Castes with large numbers under more than one religion are shown separately under each.

Disproportion of sexes.

Purbhia			705
Devdi			668
Bangar			682
Jat (Hindu)			808
Gadar			679
Nador			717
Sámi			771
Shudra			704
Totgar			630
Atit			784
Bairági			620
Báwa			755
Sádhu			538
Bramhakshatri			795
Kayasth			706
Bhawaya			789
Agarwal			548
Gujar (Hindu)			717
,, (Jain)			678
Jharola			788
Kachhi (Hindu)			750
,, (Jain)			813
Oswal			586
Shráwak (Hindu)			797
,, (Jain)			504
Wánia, Márwádi (Hindu)			607
,, Márwádi (Jain)			443
Chaukalsi			781
Bhadbunja			690
Bhátia			783
Kahar			751
Madrasi			325
Pardeshi			610
Arab			460
Other			612
Mussalman, Unspecified			725
European			312
Somáli			506
Goanese			456
Unreturned Hindus			542

TABLE No. 4.

Caste.		No. of females to 1 000 males.	Excess of males	Caste.		No. of females to 1,000 males	Excess of males	Caste.		No. of females to 1,000 males.	Excess of males.
Europeans	C.	812	14,489	Sálar	M.	879	477	Hurzar	H.	802	588
Madrasi	H.	325	491	Bamar	H.	882	300	Minor Mussalman tribes		809	554
Wania, Márwádi	J.	443	4,980	Bhadbunja	H.	690	276	Mocer	H.	810	1,016
Goanese	C	456	11,039	Shudra	H.	704	211	Kori	M.	813	165
Arab	M.	460	10,015	Purbhaa	H.	705	238	Fakir	M.	818	2,098
Shráwak	H.	504	2,415	Gujar	H.	717	1,747	Himáthwán	H.	819	113
Kachhi	J.	513	682	Nador	H.	727	1,040	Mahratti	M.	824	548
Sádhu	H.	538	5 184	Mussalman, Unspecified		725	22,018	Mochi	H.	831	733
Hindu, Unreturned		542	3 886	Shrawak	H.	797	197	Baria	M.	836	330
Agarwal	H.	548	1,178	Kachhi	H.	750	205	Tragala	H.	845	209
Oswal	H.	586	1,179	Kahar	H.	751	78	Bhat	H.	850	5,078
Somáli	M.	596	1 895	Hawa	H.	793	6,208	Rajbuki	M.	850	207
Wánia, Márwádi	J.	607	3,570	Sámi	H.	771	279	Vaishya	H.	861	1,899
Jat	H.	608	541	Chaukalsi	H.	781	215	Mendda	H.	862	192
Bairági	M.	620	1 884	Bhavaya	H.	789	411	Powar	M.	864	1,865
Pardeshi		610	3,377	Atit	H.	784	1,070	Wánia, Nágar	H.	867	629
Totgar	H.	630	709	Bramhkshatri	H.	795	112	Dasior	H.	868	223
Other	M	642	644	Baroda	H.	788	286	Bhatri	H.	876	2,893
Devdi	H.	668	922	Kayasth	H.	706	826	Mughal	M.	878	1,091
Bangar	J.	682	1,714	British Indian	H.	800	9,130	Thakar	H.	878	5,436

Caste.	No. of females to 1,000 males.	Excess of males.
Bâri ... ... H.	874	31
Bapel ... ... M.	879	1,912
Gosâvi ... ... H.	879	2,562
Bhoiksar ... ... M.	880	103
Mambhâv ... ... H.	884	118
Abeti ... ... H.	886	117
Dhadi ... ... M.	889	124
Od ... ... H.	890	899
Koli, Kaukani... ... ... H	891	8,782
Bopsi ... ... M.	893	637
Jogi ... ... H.	894	926
Wânia, Unspecified ... H. & J.	895	4,853
Châya ... ... M.	897	198
Lodha ... ... M.	897	163
Ghunari... ... ... H.	898	87
Modh ... ... H.	899	1,616
Pathân ... ... M.	899	5,298
Ujgar ... ... H.	900	916
Koli, Unreturned ... ... M.	900	61
Wâni ... ... J.	902	1,795
Thakarda ... ... H.	902	3,772
Sangar ... ... H.	901	929
Kshatriya ... ... H.	901	2,445
Sharimâli ... ... H.	902	1,737
Sakaria ... ... M.	902	142
Hatgaik ... ... M.	903	2,527
Pârdhi ... ... M.	904	447
Mochi ... ... H.	905	3,144
Râjput ... ... M.	905	531
Jâthi ... ... H.	906	173
Porwal ... ... H.	906	584
Vadi ... ... M.	907	186
Deshawal ... ... M.	907	909
Lad ... ... H.	909	1,422
Waghri ... ... H.	909	3,671
Sonkoli ... ... H.	909	299
Sanglar ... ... H.	910	4,020
Koli, Gujarâti ... ... H.	910	29,849
Brahmin ... ... H.	911	50,979
Oswal ... ... J.	912	5,123
Koli, Pathanwâdia ... ... M.	915	1,649
Bharwâd ... ... H.	915	243
Sâli ... ... H.	916	1,589
Tamboli... ... ... H.	917	163
Ayar ... ... H.	917	118
Lâman ... ... H.	920	3,800
Sindhi ... ... M.	921	2,307
Vanjâri ... ... H.	921	5,492
Kanada ... ... H.	921	289
Tambat ... ... H.	921	168
Ratâri ... ... M.	922	5,199
Koli, Thakarda... ... ... H.	923	439
Râjput ... ... H.	924	19,068
Koli, Chunârdia ... ... H.	924	4,086
Mantari ... ... H.	925	6
Jat ... ... M.	926	237
Patâlia ... ... M.	926	589
Vâland ... ... H.	926	934
Nuvalan ... ... G.	926	302
Gadadia... ... ... Mu.	926	108
Koli, Talabda ... ... H.	926	32,598
Raghori ... ... M.	927	88
Ahir ... ... H.	928	4,742
Dhobi ... ... H.	928	2,053
Kâmathi ... ... H.	930	195
Charan ... ... H.	930	1,421
Gigana ... ... H.	931	118
Shimpi ... ... H.	931	2,911
Mali, Ful ... ... H.	932	439
Badigar ... ... H.	932	825
Turki ... ... M.	933	140
Golar ... ... H.	934	163
Thâkur ... ... H.	934	4,501
Mochi ... ... H.	934	240
Agheri ... ... H.	934	42
Bangdi ... ... H.	935	38

Caste.	No. of females to 1,000 males.	Excess of males.
Kunbi, Leva ... ... H.	935	13,504
Bhangi ... ... H.	938	3,766
Helwar ... ... H.	935	49
Wâjantri ... ... H.	936	388
Kadia ... ... H.	936	1,249
Native Christian ... ... C.	936	2,563
Shrimâli... ... ... J.	936	5,758
Vankar ... ... H.	936	48
Pâtâni ... ... M.	937	157
Lohâr ... ... H.	937	4,260
Wagha ... ... H.	937	203
Panchama ... ... J.	937	2,224
Rawal ... ... H.	938	1,705
Sorathiâ... ... ... H.	938	439
Konkani ... ... H.	940	1,701
Shenwe ... ... H.	940	177
Jadav ... ... H.	940	709
Bhambhi ... ... H.	940	67
Mir ... ... M.	940	126
Kâchi ... ... H.	943	939
Sutâr ... ... H.	944	5,698
Khat ... ... H.	944	627
Sonâr ... ... H.	945	4,416
Hajâm ... ... M.	946	314
Malek ... ... M.	946	822
Kunbi ... ... H.	946	1,936
Sunnio ... ... M.	946	142
Panchâm ... ... H.	947	879
Bhoi ... ... H.	947	1,850
Nilari ... ... H.	947	44
Panchâl ... ... H.	947	1,840
Nhâvi ... ... H.	947	2,705
Kalal ... ... H.	949	290
Khadayata ... ... H.	949	851
Gurâsia ... ... H.	949	137
Gujjar ... ... H.	950	514
Sayad ... ... M.	950	3,272
Vadval ... ... H.	950	89
Siddhi ... ... M.	951	192
Gadhavi ... ... H.	951	223
Beldâr ... ... H.	951	331
Ramoshi ... ... H.	951	1,806
Momin ... ... M.	951	757
Ghisâdi ... ... H.	952	41
Hajâm ... ... H.	952	2,481
Agar ... ... H.	953	92
Gauli ... ... H.	953	459
Barud ... ... H.	953	191
Ghanchi ... ... H.	954	803
Telangi ... ... H.	954	187
Wânia, Dikshitwar ... ... H.	955	224
Komarpâik ... ... H.	955	230
Wânia, Panchama ... ... J.	955	952
Sâmo ... ... M.	956	61
Kunbi, Kadwa	957	5,872
Maiya ... ... H.	957	57
Kalâl ... ... M.	957	4
Chambhâr ... ... H.	958	4,903
Dhanubar ... ... J.	958	24
Marâtha... ... ... H.	959	45,515
Parsi ... ... P.	918	1,080
Hatgar ... ... H.	959	600
Koli, Deccani ... ... H.	959	6,132
Rangâri ... ... H.	959	258
Kâthodi ... ... H.	961	68
Shaikh ... ... M.	962	17,242
Kumawin ... ... H.	964	29
Dhed ... ... H.	964	6,483
Kharwa ... ... H.	965	80
Khoja ... ... M.	966	842
Moulvi ... ... M.	966	49
Shetwal ... ... H.	968	84
Molesalam ... ... M.	968	220
Bhil ... ... H.	968	9,021
Dubla ... ... H.	969	1,027
Kâthkari ... ... Ab.	969	112

Caste.	No. of females to 1,000 males.	Excess of males.
Gopal ... ... H.	969	65
Kunbi, Gujarâti ... ... H.	969	2,615
Bhandâli ... ... H.	970	390
Panchamsâli ... ... H.	970	7,992
Hatkar ... ... H.	970	127
Dhor ... ... H	970	235
Kalan ... ... H.	970	98
Kaochia ... ... H.	970	393
Parbhu, Kayasth ... ... H.	971	262
Komti ... ... H.	971	64
Madar ... ... H.	972	99
Vasti ... ... H.	972	2,382
Ghanchi ... ... M.	972	1,146
Mâli, Unspecified ... ... H.	972	4,394
Padhar ... ... H.	972	16
Chaturth ... ... J.	972	309
Koli, Karnâtaki ... ... H.	972	547
Nitue ... ... J.	973	99
Kasâipo ... ... M.	973	1,295
Bharadi ... ... H.	973	98
Yelmar ... ... H.	973	39
Patvegar ... ... H.	974	35
Vaddar ... ... H.	974	1,021
Jangam ... ... M.	977	1,610
Kapdi, Karnâtaki ... ... H.	977	4,130
Gaundi ... ... H.	977	511
Darji ... ... H.	977	300
Samgar ... ... H.	978	213
Sagaria ... ... H.	978	280
Pathwara ... ... H.	978	219
Lingâyat ... ... H.	978	7,742
Teli ... ... H.	978	1,149
Vajir ... ... H.	978	97
Gadada ... ... M.	980	12
Kurub ... ... H.	980	2,476
Parbhu, unspecified ... ... H.	980	60
Kunbi, Deccani ... ... H	982	16,189
Karokar... ... ... H.	984	16
Hati ... ... H.	984	99
Agri ... ... H.	985	1,674
Bhâtia ... ... H.	985	165
Dhanka ... ... H.	985	1,296
Kumbhâr ... ... M.	985	79
Chodra ... ... H.	988	296
Pancholi ... ... H.	985	119
Mâhâr ... ... H.	987	5,189
Kumbhâr ... ... H.	987	2,091
Bhil ... ... Ab	988	1,253
Beni Israel ... ... Jew	988	78
Lohâr ... ... M.	989	28
Wânia, Lingâyat ... ... H.	989	351
Lundhâri ... ... H.	990	24
Paljâri ... ... H.	991	2
Valdu ... ... H.	991	40
Padati ... ... H.	991	15
Adhbanjigar ... ... H.	992	86
Agaria ... ... M.	992	5
Tirmali ... ... H.	992	12
Bhavsâr ... ... J.	992	22
Otâri ... ... H.	993	7
Navak ... ... H.	994	174
Kharadi ... ... H.	994	29
Hirabar ... ... H.	994	60
Wânia, Wayada	995	4
Wasudev ... ... H.	995	4
Katkari ... ... M.	996	127
Sulat ... ... H.	996	9
Mativa ... ... M.	996	45
Meghwal ... ... H.	997	14
Shikalgar ... ... H.	997	6
Kharadi ... ... H.	997	23
Bhâvsar ... ... H.	998	45
Jingar ... ... H.	999	6
Kudwakkal ... ... H.	999	239

The castes, in which the proportion of females is the highest, are those shown in the margin. Three of these, Kolháti, Kalawant and Dombari, are not really castes at all, but occupations, in which the female element naturally predominates. The Shindes are chiefly from Ratnágiri, and many of their males have no doubt been enumerated in Bombay as simply Maráthas or Kunbis. The Deshaval Jains and the Hindu Jains have probably been confused. The Bhadelas, who were chiefly enumerated in the Gujarát Native States, and the Navaits in Kánara seem neither to be returned in full, and certainly many of the latter must have been returned or classified as simply Mussalman.

Bhadela (Mus.) ...	1872
Kolháti ...	1461
Kalawant ...	1366
Deshaval (Jain) ...	1328
Dombari ...	1325
Navait (Mus.) ...	1315
Bandi	1288
Shinde ...	1242

Table E.

The object of Table E is firstly to ascertain the extent, to which the customs of child marriage and perpetual widowhood prevail in each caste, and secondly to calculate the effects of these customs upon the duration of life absolutely, and upon its duration in the single, married and widowed state, or in other words the number of years a boy or girl of a particular caste may

expect to live, and the number out of that which the boy may expect to pass as a bachelor, married man and widower or the girl as a spinster, married woman and widow. The extent, to which early marriage prevails is gauged by the proportions of married and widowed to single in the first two age-periods. The prevalence of re-marriage of the widowed is gauged by the proportion of the ratios of widowed to married at the different age-periods. If there were no re-marriages, as husbands and wives must drop off as the age advances, the proportion of widowed would rise at each age-period. It can be retarded only by the re-marriages of the persons left widowed. Hence the slower that the ratio rises, the commoner must be re-marriage. There are difficulties in calculating the duration of life. The mean age for each sex of each caste may be calculated from the table in the same way as was done for the population generally on page 62, only in a much less accurate way, as the periods are in so much less detail, but then the mean age is not the same thing as the average duration of life. Vital statistics are not available by caste, and this is the first, and probably the last time that castes will be tabulated by ages The mean age is therefore the nearest approximation we can get to the information required. The number of years that may be expected to be passed in each of the three states is also difficult to determine. Relatively to other castes, the proportion of single married and widowed to the total number of the caste will give the periods, which will, on the average, be passed in each of the three conditions.

But even when we have thus roughly obtained the extent to which early marriage and perpetual widowhood prevail, and the relative duration of life in the three conditions, to ascertain how far the latter is the effect of the former is a problem beset with many difficulties. To begin with, besides the two customs referred to, the castes differ most materially in their means, their food, their occupations, their treatment of women in child-birth and of infants, and many other habits, which must have a great effect on the duration of life Then again there are difficulties inherent in the figures themselves in the way of the calculations. Firstly, the figures have not been so accurately abstracted and tabulated as those of the other tables, secondly, the inaccuracy in stating the age varies with different castes, thirdly, it is probable that the concealment of females referred to in Chapter IV varies by castes, and fourthly, the greatest difficulty of all, the age of marrying, which is that given in the table, is not identical with the age of cohabitation, which is the essential fact to know.

The ill effects of child marriage upon the duration of life fall primarily on the female sex through the early deaths of the child-wives themselves from premature cohabitation and confinement, but also secondarily on the population of both sexes from excessive mortality among the offspring of these immature mothers. It is obvious though that unless we know how soon the marriage ceremony is followed by cohabitation in any particular caste, little use can be made of the numbers which represent the married at the early ages. One caste may marry most of its girls before 10, but if they do not go to live with their husbands sooner than those of another caste, where the fashionable age for marriage is from 10 to 12, the mere fact of the former showing a larger proportion of married in the first age-period of the table cannot be used as an argument on the effect of these early marriages on the two castes relatively to each other. It is, in fact, necessary to know for each caste the age at which girls go to their husbands' houses, and the only way of ascertaining this with the accuracy necessary for the purpose would be by having a separate column in the schedule for this information. It would, however, in the mouth of most enumerators, be a question of such an offensive nature, that it is never likely to find a place in the instructions.

In the absence of such information, I take it for granted that there are very few of either sex, who cohabit as husband and wife under 10 years of age, but that as a rule these girls, who are married under that age, cohabit as soon as they come to maturity, some time between 10 and 15. But also those who marry between 10 and 15 would also cohabit at maturity, or at the time of marriage, if later. The distinction of unmarried, married and widowed under 10, I take, therefore, to be of little importance. Ordinarily, of course, the ratio of single to those of the other two conditions must fall, as the age increases. The rapidity with which it falls after 10 measures the inclination towards marriage in different castes. The fall may be retarded by an excessive mortality among the married girls, or accelerated by the concealment of the unmarried, either of these

causes, if acting between 10 and 15 would not only affect the ratio of single to married girls of that age, but would lower the proportion of girls of that age to the total female population. If, therefore, of two castes there is a rapider fall in the ratio of unmarried to married girls from the first period 0—9 to the second 10—14, but the proportion of girls alive at that age to the total population of females remains the same it may be accepted that in the former more girls are married between 10 and 15 than in the latter, but that they do not cohabit with their husbands to a greater extent. Where the proportion of girls living between 10 and 15 is particularly low, it must be due, setting aside mis-statement of age, which is not more common, I think, at this age than any other, either to concealment of girls or to excessive mortality among the child-wives. The concealment I have before given reasons for believing to be chiefly among the unmarried. Hence, a small proportion of the single would point to that as a possible cause. But a large mortality among married, would mean a large proportion of married persons, and consequently a small proportion of unmarried. Hence, the two causes, which could most materially affect the numbers returned as living between 10 and 15 would give the same results, of a large proportion of married. Without further evidence, than can be supplied from the figures, which of the two is the cause of the decrease cannot be determined with confidence. The number of child-widows, is not of much importance in this connection, but of widowers it would be, if we could know the ordinary differences of age between husband and child-wife. The number of widowers below a certain age would then give relatively an idea of the number of married girls who had died.

I do not intend to examine the figures of this table in detail, as was done with the earlier tables. There is very little prospect of any practical interference with the customs of infant marriage or perpetual widowhood, beyond the amount of negative interference, which is implied in refusing to deliver over by force an unwilling wife to the control of her husband, or to forfeit a widow's inheritance on her re-marriage. I have, however, given in Table No. 1 of Appendix A, the distribution of 10,000 persons of either sex of each age-period by civil condition for all the principal castes. It is similar to Table No. 1 on page 78, and No. 6 on page 84, except that the age-periods are different. For this reason I have also made one by religion, showing the same age-periods as the castes. This is No. 2 of Appendix A. I also give a Table, No. 5, of this Chapter, to show the proportion of females to males at each age-period, and of each civil condition, for a somewhat lesser number of castes :—

TABLE No. 5.

Caste or Group.	Religion.	No. of Females to 1,000 Males.							
		Total.	Of each condition.			Of each age.			
			Single.	Married.	Widowed	0—9.	10—14.	15—39.	40 and over.
Darjis ...	H.	949	892	983	1,695	977	926	902	1,000
Kathi	H	940	686	1,027	2,705	1,016	806	872	1,075
Kshatriya	H.	901	880	925	2,014	1,010	826	848	927
Rajput ...	H.	944	845	1,025	1,547	762	1,021	956	1,086
Thakor	H	873	695	980	2,794	1,007	863	876	873
Bhatdi ...	H.	979	861	1,042	1,505	913	675	2,104	982
Hajpuk	H	902	583	989	4 571	993	801	870	901
Ranbar	H	994	929	1,047	3,183	1,022	866	760	1 093
Rohadiyar	H	1,011	880	966	3,875	812	1,149	1,051	1,108
Kabar ...	H.	1 000	790	1,072	2,897	1,017	788	1,054	990
Kachhia	H.	969	793	998	1 852	955	936	960	992
Koli, Gujarati	H	911	792	954	2,284	972	795	858	958
,, Konkani	H.	895	696	918	1 989	960	853	832	894
,, Marathi	H	868	719	1 011	2,386	1,004	738	876	923
,, Patanwadia	H	918	712	968	1 741	958	794	886	963
,, Talabda	H.	920	719	964	2,429	1,018	1,154	1,000	935
,, Chunvalia	H	934	818	1,074	2 200	971	874	992	966
Kunbi Deccani	H.	981	895	1,052	3,882	815	1,016	1,045	1,049
,, Gujarati	H.	969	891	994	3,240	966	965	989	1,239
,, kadwa	H	968	862	977	2,200	893	921	990	1,157
,, karnataki	H	977	878	1,044	4,345	991	826	962	1,048
,, konkani	H.	1,016	904	1,063	6,710	1,131	773	978	1,089
,, Tewa	H	935	720	970	2 086	938	906	885	1,054
,, Unspecified	H	1,082	752	1,04	7,616	1,086	972	898	1,051
Lingayat	H.	973	890	1 024	4,504	911	911	1,116	997
Maratha	H.	956	866	1,006	5,541	852	891	1,005	1,065
Pan barosdi	H.	970	838	970	4,104	1,074	878	934	958
Shadi	H	967	838	1,007	3 870	974	926	902	932
Sathwara	H.	977	761	1,008	2,487	1,020	937	958	1,052
Shinde	H.	1 142	732	1 510	7,139	987	818	1,310	1,553
Group 25		970	782	983	2,216	990	936	879	1,008
Berad ...	M.	1 022	736	1,032	2 966	892	989	1,031	1,027
Gola ...	H.	1,030	744	1,015	2,908	1,002	823	1 007	1,157
Konkani	M.	941	894	951	1 036	961	929	947	937
Lavana ...	H	949	881	992	2,746	1,030	726	896	949
Group 4m		974	799	1,006	2 302	1,017	901	1,018	903
Dhalmin	M.	911	857	1,005	2,265	979	863	911	1,030
Jangam	H.	977	854	1,011	4,267	980	869	995	1,032
Bawa ...	M.	959	868	988	1,681	970	846	940	947
Gosai ...	H.	879	586	1,037	3,307	1,010	805	848	831
Sidhu ...	M.	889	856	890	1,362	964	848	874	1,26
Guiar ...	H.	1,000	877	1,084	3,594	1,04	956	1,031	1,016
Bhat ...	M.	900	822	953	2,462	906	799	898	934
Charan ...	H	920	646	1,010	3,277	1,211	777	781	1,072

Caste or Group.	Religion.	No. of Females to 1,000 Males							
		Total.	Of each condition.			Of each age.			
			Single	Married.	Widowed.	0—9.	10—14.	15—39.	40 and over.
Group 9		983	663	989	1 405	1,031	915	967	1,035
Group 10		1,007	980	1,032	1,002	1,031	1,078	1,026	1,005
Group 11		995	903	979	2 014	1,001	778	1,009	998
Bhátia	H.	935	731	978	2,788	1 088	980	972	1,050
Bohora	M	1 029	792	1 107	2 175	1,115	837	1 149	787
Memon	M.	1,108	855	1,206	3,003	1 037	993	1,236	1,146
Wani, Unreturned	H	892	691	983	1 744	974	1,153	940	746
Wanjári	H.	921	921	1,046	2,192	982	876	985	931
Gentia, 17		954	595	1 016	2,313	1 001	781	959	1009
Hajáms	H.	955	802	1,044	2,594	1,043	662	983	1 146
Bhátia	H.	936	445	1 009	1,903	757	1,219	947	1,015
Lohar	H.	997	883	990	2,185	1,010	787	910	953
Gurchi	H.	918	788	964	3 548	1,031	956	956	950
Sutár	H.	945	639	995	2,116	1 004	804	967	995
Kasar	H.	936	803	995	2,815	1,010	795	901	987
Darji	H.	977	896	1,104	2,486	856	899	1,023	1,075
Shimpi	H	951	679	978	2 196	980	799	956	962
Momin	M.	961	799	1,011	2,070	1,002	804	946	973
Other Weavers		934	696	988	2 126	1 170	844	899	948
Group 26		996	7 14	1,008	3 398	1,030	910	1,028	969
Group 27		970	649	1 003	2 788	1,009	804	964	977
Group 28		980	804	1,043	1,429	966	755	1,018	1,061
Group 31		968	718	1 072	2 899	1,005	870	1 017	992
Group 36		1,036	728	1 097	3,109	1 025	915	1,021	1,091
Group 37		1,013	616	1 080	5 004	997	805	1,139	1,034
Group 38		950	731	997	3,447	1,004	800	950	953
Máng	H.	1,019	753	1,105	4 982	1,078	916	985	1,016
Other Village Servants		974	851	1,156	2 913	992	1,104	992	919
Bhangi	H	923	730	971	1,935	978	806	930	950
Dhed	H.	950	769	998	2 169	954	969	949	1,016
Hálár	H.	1,091	827	1,0 5	4 139	1 019	1,196	1,126	982
Mahár	H.	998	899	983	1 897	1 18.	899	953	1,038
Group 40		952	788	1,026	1 610	1,023	957	982	799
Group 41		970	798	957	3,082	980	921	981	1000
Group 44		910	790	1,01 2	1 550	954	729	968	992
Lardeshi	H.	910	650	955	2 865	878	739	926	937
Arab	M.	461	384	427	2,307	882	444	459	549
Malak	M	948	807	1,009	3 814	965	674	936	1,118
Pathán	M.	898	852	921	3 235	1,040	840	8.7	901
Sayad	M	950	898	998	3 18.	981	794	998	958
Shaikh	M	963	898	1,005	3 893	980	702	974	998
Mussalmán, Unreturned	M.	721	540	757	1 940	953	626	693	761
Native Christian	C	774	612	770	3,000	981	846	693	736

Before closing the Chapter I will go a little more into detail, into the number of the females between 10 and 15, in order to see whether it can be ascertained with any degree of confidence whether the deficiency is due to concealment or to actual fact. In order that it may be the latter, it must be altogether due to excessive mortality among the married, as there can be no reason for an exceptionally high rate among unmarried at that age more than another. If the figures show that, as a rule, the ratio of girls between 10 and 15 to the total females varies directly with the ratio of unmarried to the total of that age, for all castes irrespectively of their social position, then it may be confidently inferred that the deficiency is due to loss by deaths in child-birth. For the Presidency proper the Hindus, and for Sind the Mussalmans, are the only religions that it is worth examining. For the former Tables VII and VIII give the following figures :—

Under-enumeration of females 10—14.

Hindu Females, total	...	...	10,196,510
,, ,, 10—14	...	...	916,812
,, ,, ,, single	...	...	340,318

This means that out of 10,000 Hindu females there are 898 in the 10—14 age period, and out of 10,000 in that age-period there are 3,712 unmarried. In Table No. 6, in the margin, I give the same proportions for the most numerous castes, and from them it appears that the two coincide only to a partial extent. The Lingáyats and Kumbhárs have the lowest proportion of girls between 10 and 15, and also a very small proportion of them single. The Mahars, Deccáni Kolis and Jangams are much the same, but the Bhandáris with about the same proportion between 10 and 15 have nearly twice as many of them single. The Rájputs are worth noticing. Their proportion of girls between 10 and 15 is very low, but the proportion of single and married is very high. This certainly negatives the theory that the concealment is chiefly among unmarried girls, for that age and caste at

TABLE No. 6.

Caste	Number of females per 10,000		Serial orders according to	
	10—14 to total.	Single to total, 10—14.	Column 2	Column 3.
Rájput	933	4 6 1	4	19
Kol, Gujaráthi	848	7 052	6	23
,, Deccáni	852	1 4 5	6	20
,, Talabda	1,145	6 107	20	21
Kunbi, Deccani	1,000	3,533	16	13
,, Gujarathi	1,160	3,393	22	9
,, Kanara	1,048	540	12	1
,, Karnátaki	908	1,548	10	3
,, Konkani	870	4 711	8	15
,, Uova	1,156	4,124	19	12
Lingáyat	782	1,953	1	2
Mali	949	2 5.0	14	6
Maratha	913	3 816	13	7
Limbu	989	6,889	11	22
Bhándári	1,174	3,566	21	18
Jangam	895	2,468	7	5
Wani, Unspecified	1 631	3,478	23	11
Dhangar	1,112	3,075	18	14
Kumbhár	797	2 349	3	4
A gari	986	5,660	17	20
Bhandári	845	4,448	5	17
Chambhár	916	4 521	15	18
Mahár	819	3,109	2	8

any rate, and from the well known prejudices of the Rájputs, it is among them that such concealment might have been expected to be greatest. The Kadvá Kolis show an extraordinarily large proportion of girls married early, but they also have a large number of females living between 10 and 15, from which the inference may be drawn that though they insist more than other castes on the early marriage of their daughters, it is only the formal ceremony that is carried out at this early age.

I will take the Sind Mussalmans in a slightly different way. Table No. 7 in the margin shows the number of females to 100 girls between 10 and 15 for each caste of the most numerous tribes. It is seen from them that, whereas the figures for the other tribes differ by small gradations, the Sayads have scarcely half as many girls of this age, relatively to their numbers as the other tribes. They are known to be the proudest of the followers of the Prophet, and hence it is among them that the concealment would be expected to be greatest. For the Presidency proper, figures for the four chief tribes are given, but here the result is quite different. The fact is that among Mussalmans of this part of India the word Sayad is little more than an empty name. Looking at the ratios of single to total females, I find that for every 1,000 single there are :—

TABLE No. 7.

Sind.	
Kamráni	1,262
Sindhi	1,311
Sumro	1,339
Sámo ...	1,358
Maechi	1,421
Beluchi	1,477
Khureshi	1,494
Sayad	2,051
Presidency Proper.	
Pathán	1,024
Sayad	1,111
Moghal	1,185
Shaikh	1,205

All Mussalmans, Sind	...	...	1,232
Sayads „	...	...	1,044
All Musalmans, Presidency proper		...	1,542
Sayads „ „		...	1,555

This confirms the argument supplied by the Rájputs that the concealment of girls is equally distributed among the unmarried and married.

On the whole the only conclusion then I can advance with any certainty is that these caste figures tend to show that the under-enumeration of females is not so great as was estimated in Chapter IV, and that it would seem to be especially smaller among the unmarried.

CHAPTER XI.

OCCUPATIONS.

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OCCUPATIONS.

Instructions.

Considerable change was made from the procedure of 1881 in the instructions for enumeration, the tabulation and the system of classification. The vital difference between the 1881 and the 1891 instructions was that under the former each person was to be returned according to the work which he himself actually did for his livelihood, but in the latter according to the work done by the person from whom he derived his subsistence. The consequence of these instructions was that in 1881 a very large proportion of the population, 4,400,000 out of 12,000,000 males, and 6,990,000 out of 11,200,000 females, were shown as following no occupation. Even if it could have been certain that these numbers represented, with the ordinary accuracy of the other returns, the numbers of the really unoccupied persons, it would have deducted somewhat from the value of the returns to have nearly half the population shown under one head. But many who really did contribute to the support of the family, must have been entered as unoccupied, or as doing household work, which was classified with unoccupied. For women employed only about the household work of their relatives were to be classed as unoccupied, but persons doing the like for pay or food in other people's houses were of course entered as workers. Chiefly on account of the impossibility of obtaining accurate returns of the numbers employed on each occupation, it was decided in 1891 to endeavour to obtain the numbers dependent on each. Which of the two is the more valuable, if both can be accurately obtained, is perhaps an open question, and it was on the score of better prospects of accuracy that the new system was adopted. As originally drafted the instructions asked for no distinction between the workers and the dependents of each occupation, but as it was thought that the public and even the enumerators might decline to enter women and children under an occupation which could be carried on only by adult males, such, for instance, as a priest, a mullah or a pleader, a sentence was added authorising the addition of a word to signify "dependent" after the names of persons who did not actually perform the occupations entered against them. In other respects the instructions of the two years, which are here reprinted, are practically the same. They are given below :-

1881.

Column 10, Occupation.—Boys at school, girls, small children and women who do no regular work should not be entered in this column, in which should be shown only those who actually do work. If women be employed in such domestic occupations as spinning, in addition to household work, they are to be entered in this column if the produce of their labour is regularly brought to market, and women who habitually help their husbands or relatives in special occupations, such as weaving, dyeing and sometimes in husbandry, or who work regularly in a factory or at special labour, should all be entered. If a person has two or more occupations, that one only should be entered from which his income is chiefly derived; but if he cultivates or owns land as well as exercising another occupation as that of vakil, Government servant, money-lender, carpenter, &c., both occupations should be entered. If a person follow an occupation which is not the usual one of his caste, as a blacksmith who cultivates, a Bhoi who carries pálkhis, or a Khárvi who turns tiles, enter the occupation actually followed. Persons living wholly or partly by the land should be entered according to their connection with the land as Tálukdár, Jághírdár, Inamdar, Khatedár, Kul, Khedat, Majur, Hali, Saldár, Ghádi, &c. In every case of a person's having or renting

1891.

RULE 11.- *Column 11.*—(Occupation or Means of Subsistence) [Read this rule very carefully, and ask the supervisor about all cases which seem doubtful to you]—Enter here the exact occupation or means of livelihood of all males and females who do work or live on private property, such as *house-rent, pension*, &c In the case of children and women who do no work, enter the occupation of the head of their family, or of the person who supports them, adding the word "dependent", but do not leave this column unfilled for anyone, even an infant. If a person have two or more occupations, enter only the chief one, except when a person owns or cultivates land in addition to another occupation, when both should be entered.

No vague terms should be used, such as "service", "Government service", "shopkeeping", "writing", or "labour", &c.; but the exact service, the goods sold, the class of writing or labour must be stated. When a person's occupation is connected with agriculture, it should be stated whether the land is cultivated in person or all let to tenants; if he be an agricultural labourer, it should be stated whether he be engaged by the month or year, or is a daily field-labourer. Women who earn money by occupations independent of their

land, you should state whether he himself cultivates (or employs labour on his land), or whether, again, he lets his land to others for cultivation. General terms like "agriculture", "writing", "service", "labour", "shopkeeping", "merchant" or "weaving" must not be used, but in all cases the specific service, trade or branch of occupation in which the person is engaged must be entered in detail, as shown in the example below. In the case of persons not following any occupation you should enter the source of their means of subsistence, as rent of houses, dividends, interest on funds, and so on. Where persons are temporarily unemployed, you should enter their last or usual occupation. In every case the ordinary name by which the occupation is generally known should be given.

husbands, such as selling firewood, cowdung-cakes, grass, or by rice-pounding, weaving or doing house-work for wages, should be shown under those occupations. If a person makes the articles he sells, he should be entered as "maker and seller" of them. If a person lives on alms, it should be stated whether he is a religious mendicant or an ordinary beggar. When a person is in Government, Railway, or Municipal service, the special service should be entered first, and the word Government or Municipal, &c., after, as clerk—Government, sweeper—Municipal, labourer—Railway.

If a person be temporarily out of employ, enter the last or ordinary occupation.

The principal occupation or means of subsistence was alone to be entered, except in the case of agriculture, or any connection with land being one. In that case both were to be entered. The distinction between the different connections with the land was also to be carefully observed.

Tabulation.

In the abstraction or tabulation, by retaining the word "dependent", it would have been possible to show both the number of persons depending on each occupation, and also those actually following it. But here again accuracy would have been very doubtful, as there was little uniformity among the enumerators in their use of the word. A better way of bringing out the distinction was adjudged to be the abstraction of occupation by age periods. The Imperial tables accordingly presented three ages, that of childhood up to 5, during which the dependence on others is complete; youth, from 5 to 15, during which in many occupations boys and girls are workers; and adulthood, over 15. I use the term young persons to denote those between 5 and 15. It may be thought that these periods are not sufficient, and especially that the very aged should have been distinguished, but it must be remembered that every extra age period adds enormously to the difficulty and expense of the work, which in this particular table were very great. To have retained the word "dependent" during abstraction, and shown the population by workers and dependents as well as by ages would have at once doubled the work. The word was, therefore, entirely neglected in the abstraction.

Method of abstraction.

A short description of the process of abstraction is necessary to show how uniformity in classification was ensured. In the abstraction sheets the occupations were entered exactly as found in the schedules. No license at all was allowed to the abstractors of grouping entries together, even though they might themselves consider them identical. For instance, "gure rákhne," "gure pálne," "gure wágne" had all to be entered separately, so "shet kasne" and "jamin kasne." The only license allowed was in the omission of particles, and in the combining different parts of the same verb. Thus "shet kasne" and "shet kasnár" might be included together. From the abstraction sheets were prepared alphabetical lists, which were periodically sent up from the district abstraction offices to the Provincial Superintendent, by whom a number was assigned to each occupation. To those occupations, which were considered identical, the same number was given. The lists so numbered were sent back to the abstraction offices, and in tabulation only these numbers were entered.

Classification

Shortly after the census was taken, the Census Commissioner issued a scheme for the classification of occupations, by which they were divided into 7 classes, 24 orders and 77 sub-orders, with groups subsidiary to some of them. In addition to this, another list was given, showing 478 occupations, classified under the sub-orders and groups. They are the occupations shown in the tables, without letters after them. It is not worth the space to enumerate them all here, as they can be read in the tables; but the scheme of the classes, orders, sub-orders and groups can be seen better here on one page, than spread over several, as it is in the tables. I therefore give it below, with the Commissioner's explanatory remarks:—

GENERAL SCHEME OF CLASSIFICATION OF MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

Class.	Order.	Sub-order, group, where any.
A. Government	I. Administration	1. Service of the Imperial and Provincial Governments.
		2. Service of Local and Municipal Bodies.
		3. Village service.
	II. Defence	4. Army.
		5. Navy and Marine.
	III. Foreign and Feudatory State service.	6. Administrative service.
		7. Military and other service.
B. Pasture and Agriculture.	IV. Provision and care of cattle.	8. Stock breeding and dealing. (a) Horses and horned cattle. (b) Other draught animals. (c) Small cattle.
		9. Subsidiary Services in connection with animals. (a) Training and care of cattle. (b) Vermin destroying.
	V. Agriculture	10. Interest in land.
		11. Agricultural labour.
		12. Growth of special produce, of trees, &c.
		13. Agricultural training and supervision.
C. Personal services	VI. Personal, Household and Sanitary services.	14. Personal and Domestic services.
		15. Non-domestic entertainment.
		16. Sanitation.
D. Preparation and supply of material substances.	VII. Food and drink, &c.	17. Animal food.
		18. Vegetable food.
		19. Drinks, condiments and narcotics.
	VIII. Light, firing and forage.	20. Lighting.
		21. Fuel and forage.
	IX. Buildings	22. Building materials.
		23. Artificers in building.
	X. Vehicles and vessels.	24. Railway plant.
		25. Carts, Carriages, &c.
		26. Ships and boats.
	XI. Supplementary requirements.	27. Paper.
		28. Books and prints.
		29. Watches clocks and scientific instruments.
		30. Carving and engraving.
		31. Toys and curiosities.
		32. Music and musical instruments.
		33. Necklaces, garlands, sacred threads, bracelets and beads, &c.
		34. Furniture.
		35. Harness.
		36. Tools and Machinery.
		37. Arms and Ammunition.
	XII. Textile fabrics and dress.	38. Wool and Fur.
		39. Silk.
		40. Cotton.
		41. Hemp, flax and coir, &c.
		42. Dress.
	XIII. Metals and Precious stones.	43. Gold, silver and precious stones.
		44. Brass, copper and bell metal.
		45. Tin, zinc, quicksilver and lead.
		46. Iron and steel.
	XIV. Glass, Pottery, and stone ware.	47. Glass and China ware.
		48. Earthen and stone ware.
	XV. Wood, Cane and leaves, &c.	49. Wood and Bamboos.
		50. Cane, matting and leaves, &c.
	XVI. Drugs, dyes, gums, &c.	51. Gums, Resins and similar Forest produce.
		52. Drugs, dyes, pigments, &c.
	XVII. Leather	53. Leather, horns, bones and grease.
E. Commerce, transport and storage.	XVIII. Commerce	54. Money and Securities.
		55. General merchandise.
		56. Dealing unspecified.
		57. Middlemen (a) Brokers, agents. (b) Contractors, Farmers.
	XIX. Transport and storage.	58. Railways (a) Administration. (b) Working Staff.
		59. Road (a) Carts, Carriages, Trams, &c. (b) Pack animals.
		60. Water (a) Vessel owners, Agents, &c. (b) Working Staff.
		61. Messages (a) Postal and other messengers. (b) Telegraph and Telephone.
		62. Storage and weighing.
F. Professions	XX. Learned and artistic professions.	63. Religion (a) Priests, ministers, &c. (b) Subsidiary Religious services.
		64. Education.
		65. Literature.
		66. Law.
		67. Medicine (a) Practitioners. (b) Subsidiary medical services.
		68. Engineering and Survey. (a) Engineers and surveyors (b) Subsidiary Staff.
		69. Other sciences. (a) Astronomy and natural sciences. (b) Minor Sciences.
		70. Pictorial art, sculpture, &c.
		71. Music, acting and dancing.
	XXI. Sport and amusements.	72. Sport. (a) Catching, training and exhibiting animals.
		73. Exhibitions and games. (b) Conjuring, fortune-telling and similar exhibitions. (c) Acrobatic and athletic exhibitions. (d) Service of places of entertainment.

G. Indefinite and Independent	XXII. Complex occupations.				(To be sub-divided Provincially.)
	XXIII. Indefinite ...	74.	Unskilled labour.	(a)	Earth-work and special branches of labour.
				(b)	General unskilled labour.
		75.	Undefined and disreputable means of livelihood		
	XXIV. Independent of work.	76.	Property and Alms	(a)	Property and allowances.
				(b)	Charity and endowments.
		77.	At the Public charge.	(a)	Pensions.
				(b)	Prisoners, &c.

"The object in view is to group the entries in the Census schedules as far as possible in accordance with the distribution of occupations in India in general, and at the same time to allow room for the designation of special features found only in certain provinces. It is superfluous, therefore, to discuss the classification in use at the Census of communities further advanced in economic differentiation, or one based simply on the abstract laws of sociological science. The classification now published is not altogether scientifically correct, but it will serve its purpose if it collects under one head occupations known to be akin to each other, and keeps apart others which are but nominally related.

2. There are certain classes of occupations in India which require a few general remarks before the details of the scheme are reviewed. In the first place, Government service is so comprehensive a term in this country that for the purposes of classification it is necessary to restrict its application to the functions which cannot be dissociated from the main end of administration—protection and defence. Thus, special functions undertaken by the State in India beyond the primary duties above quoted are to be classed not under the head of Government Service, but under their special designation. Public Instruction will come under Education, and Engineering, Meteorology, Agricultural training, Medical practice and Administration under those heads respectively. It will be almost impracticable to effect a complete separation from the general title to which objection is raised above, as the combination of these special functions with that of the Military or Civil Service of the Crown has been retained too closely in the schedules to admit of descrimination; but, as far as possible, the principle above enunciated should be rigorously applied. It is the same with the service of Local and Municipal bodies, where only persons actually engaged in administration should be entered under those titles Engineers and Road Overseers or Supervisors, Sanitary Inspectors or Surveyors, Schoolmasters and Vaccinators, all have their special groups, irrespective of the source from which their salary is drawn. If the extent to which the functions of the State are in India exercised beyond the limits of protection be in question, the best source of information will be the periodical lists published by Government of its employés, rather than a Census return.

3. A second class of occupations needing special treatment is the very large one of what have been called "Village-Industries," one great characteristic of which is that the same person both makes and sells. Amongst the most important of these come the brass-smith, blacksmith, cotton-weaver, potter, tanner, carpenter, and the like, representing with their fellows the bulk of the artisan class throughout the country. Owing to the extension of towns, it is misleading to group such occupations under what would be otherwise an obviously suitable title, and some artisans indeed may have totally changed the character of the occupation on emigrating from the simple community to which they originally ministered It has, therefore, been thought advisable to make no difference in the classification between those who make and those who sell special goods, though in the sub-divisional groups there is room for the general dealer, the commercial agent, and other middlemen, and also for that class of dealers known by a special name in each province, (*gándhi, chilhar, kirkul, parchuran, &c.*) which supplies certain articles which are almost invariably associated together throughout the country.

4. After the above general remarks, the scheme may be taken up in detail. In the first place, the aggregate of the various means of livelihood are divided into the following main classes :—

Classes.

A.—Government.

B.—Pasture and Agriculture.

C.—Personal services.

D.—The preparation and supply of material substances.

E.—Commerce and the transport of persons, goods, and messages, and the storage of goods.

F.—Professional, learned, artistic and minor

G.—Indefinite occupations, and means of subsistence independent of occupation

Of these, the first and fourth are the most complicated, though, making allowances for the defective return in certain cases, the former should be nearly freed from all but those who can rightly be classed in it. The fourth has had to be minutely sub-divided lest confusion should arise

5. Subordinate to the seven classes come 24 orders, as shown marginally, bracketted according to their respective main heads. The first few explain themselves. As regards the seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh, the object the article or service is intended for is placed more prominently than the material dealt with. On the other hand, from the twelfth to the seventeenth, the latter is regarded as more characteristic of the occupation than the object for which the prepared article is intended. The distinction is, of course, conventional only and not economic, as in both orders the makers and the sellers of an article are combined, and it is only in the eighteenth order that special mention is made of those who return themselves as exclusively engaged in distribution.

ORDERS.

A.	I. Administration.	D.	XIV. Glass, Pottery and Stone ware.
	II. Defence.		XV. Wood, cane and leaves.
	III. Foreign and Feudatory State Service.		XVI. Drugs, gums, &c.
B.	IV. Cattle-breeding, &c.		XVII. Leather.
	V. Agriculture.	E.	XVIII. Commerce.
C.	VI. Personal services.		XIX. Transport and storage.
D.	VII. Food and drink.	F.	XX. Learned and artistic Professions.
	VIII. Light, firing and forage.		XXI. Sports and amusements.
	IX. Buildings.	G.	XXII. Complex occupations.
	X. Vehicles and vessels.		XXIII. Indefinite do.
	XI. Supplementary Requirements.		XXIV. Independent of work.
	XII. Textile Fabrics and dress		
	XIII. Metals and precious stones.		

6. The classification next passes into sub-orders, and where still further definition is thought necessary, into groups below the sub-orders. Of the latter there are 77, which are shown, with their groups, in Appendix A. In some respects they are the most important items of the scheme, and it is possible that with careful classification, the Imperial Tables may be based on them, leaving detail below groups for supplementary or Provincial returns. At all events, beyond a few generally prevalent occupations, it is probable that each Province will be best served by being given discretion to select under each group the items it considers most typical or otherwise important in the constitution of its population. Before this is done, however, every occupation and means of livelihood returned will have to be catalogued for classification, so that uniformity up to the point mentioned above may be ensured.

Sub-orders and groups.

7. In Appendix B is given a sample of the application of the scheme to a collection of items found in two or three of the Census Reports of 1881. It is not to be confounded with a complete index, such as was attempted on the last occasion, but will nevertheless serve as a general guide in preparing the detailed catalogues prescribed for the present Census in Appendix B. page 12 of Circular M.

Occupations.

8. A very important point to be dealt with in connection with the tabulation of occupations in India is how to deal with an occupation shown conjointly with some description of agriculture or with the possession of land, or, again, which is locally known to be always combined with another non-agricultural occupation, of apparently quite a distinct character. It seems advisable to show all of the former class in the main return under their respective special headings, and in a supplementary return to show them with the agricultural connection as the main head, and the special occupation subordinate to each several sub-division of the former. For example:—We may have a pleader who is a non-cultivating land-owner, a money-lender who is also a non-cultivating land-owner, a carpenter who is a cultivating tenant, and so on. In the general return these will appear under the items of pleader, money-lender, and carpenter respectively. In the supplementary return, after the total number of non-cultivating land-owners who have no other occupation returned against them, will come the pleader, and after him the money-lender, whilst the carpenter will occupy a corresponding position under the head of cultivating tenant. In this way the total number of land-owners and tenants and their families, so far as the Census return is correct, will be obtained without detracting from the roll of the occupations which probably take up an equal or greater portion of the time of the person returning both. As regards the second class, no general heads can be prescribed, as the combinations may differ in every Province. Notorious intances are those of the tanner and shoemaker, shepherd and blanket-weaver, and, as shown by Mr. Ibbetson for the Punjab, the fisherman, water-carrier and public cook. Where the caste is used to denote the occupation, there need be no difficulty in providing a special heading for the complex functions in question. In other cases, local knowledge should be called in to point out which are the occupations almost always combined together, and these can be demarcated by a special note to the return. The instruction, however, that only the main occupation should be entered in the schedule, is against the chance of obtaining a complete return of non-agricultural combinations. All the same, Provincial Superintendents should suggest as soon as possible the heads of this class which they find can be distinguished in their respective Provinces."

Combined occupations.

In 1881 the classes were six, and very differently arranged thus. :—

Professional.	Agricultural.
Domestic.	Industrial.
Commercial.	Indefinite.

I need add nothing to the Commissioner's remarks on the classification, but before proceeding to the results, a few words more as to the mode of classification

are necessary. It has been stated above that on lists received from the abstraction offices, each occupation was given a number by the Provincial Superintendent, under which it was tabulated. As a rule, where the occupation undoubtedly fell under one of Mr. Baines' 478 numbers, and it was not thought for any reason necessary to show it separately from others that might also fall under it, the appropriate number in his list was given to it. Otherwise a higher number or a number with a letter was given. When the work in the district offices was finished, a complete list of all the occupations recorded was made, and sent to the Commissioner, under whose orders the doubtful entries were classified. In this process the number of occupations has been increased to 488, or only 10 more than the provisional list. The complete list of occupations as returned by the people themselves is very long, and does not seem to me to be worth reproducing here.

A glance at the tables will show the enormous amount of extra work, that the abstraction by age-periods, and the more detailed classification have together entailed. In 1881 the figures are all given on 16 pages for British Territory and 12 for Native States. Now they take up 125 pages for British Territory, and 100 for Native States. But this does not represent the whole of the work. It will be seen that the table is divided into 3 parts (XVIIA, XVIIB and XVIIC). Part A shows the occupations for Town and Country separately, the town population being that of the places, which are shown as towns in Tables IV and V, and of which the population is also distinguished in Table I. Part B shows the occupations by Districts and States, but here it will be noticed that the ages have been omitted. This was done, under the Commissioner's instructions, simply to save space. The age-periods were, of course, tabulated for each District and State, or part A could not have been prepared; but as the printing them for each District would have made part B four times as long, they were omitted. In both these parts the double occupations, *i.e.* occupations combined with agriculture, are shown under the non-agricultural portion. Part C shows, without any distinction of sex, for every occupation, which has been returned by any one person in combination with agriculture, the total number of persons returning such occupation, and the numbers of persons returning it with (1) ownership or occupancy of land, (2) tenancy and (3) farm service or agricultural labour. Those occupations, however, which seldom occur in such connection are grouped together under their sub-order. Tables.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing percentage of persons returned under each Class and Order of Occupation to the total Population by Sex

Class and Order.	Total Population		Urban		Rural.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female.	Male	Female.
Class A ...	3·86	3·16	0·48	0·79	3·22	2·60
,, B ,,	58·74	60·05	16·81	17·76	68·92	69·43
,, C ,,	2·70	2·39	0·75	0·91	1·72	1·59
,, D ,,	21·23	21·98	37·85	39·43	17·25	17·56
,, E ,,	4·66	3·88	13·42	10·71	2·54	2·05
,, F ,,	2·32	2·09	5·39	5·89	1·78	1·39
,, G ,,	6·48	6·83	13·5	14·32	4·76	5·19
Order I ,,	3·48	3·01	4·72	5·19	3·16	2·55
,, II ,,	·85	·11	1·69	·12	·02	·03
,, III ,,	·07	·04	·07	·04	·02	·02
,, IV ,,	1·72	1·11	·73	·60	1·97	1·10
,, V ,,	57·02	59·45	16·08	17·15	66·96	68·52
,, VI ,,	2·70	2·39	6·75	6·20	1·72	1·58
,, VII ,,	7·89	7·40	8·46	9·16	7·82	7·08
,, VIII ,,	1·56	1·67	1·73	2·11	1·50	1·58
,, XIX ,,	·97	·73	2·06	1·97	·57	·47

Class and Order.	Total Population		Urban.		Rural.	
	Male	Female.	Male	Female	Male	Female
Order X ...	·09	·08	·38	·14	·02	·02
,, XI ,,	·66	·53	1·77	1·73	·39	·39
,, XII ,,	5·11	5·76	14·61	15·48	3·20	3·71
,, XIV ,,	1·57	1·44	3·41	3·16	1·13	1·04
,, XV ,,	·02	·02	·60	·73	·02	·00
,, XV ,,	1·78	1·60	2·86	2·60	1·52	1·45
,, XVI ,,	·12	·13	·25	·29	·08	·09
,, XVII ,,	1·32	1·23	1·42	1·44	1·30	1·17
,, XVIII ,,	2·28	1·97	6·53	6·02	1·24	1·08
,, XIX ,,	2·38	1·93	6·90	4·60	1·20	·96
,, XX ,,	2·84	3·01	5·35	5·30	1·51	1·32
,, XXI ,,	·08	·07	·11	·09	·07	·07
,, XXIII ,,	4·40	5·00	10·43	11·30	2·98	3·68
,, XXIV ,,	2·08	1·93	3·33	3·32	1·78	1·51
Unreturned	·02	·01	·08	·09	·	

For British Territory only, Table No. 1 shows the percentage of the persons returned under each class and order on the total population, by sex. It includes Aden. They are shown separately for urban and rural areas, and also for the two combined. As the urban population is only 3,502,678 against 15,398,445 rural, the figures for the two combined naturally resemble the latter more nearly than the former. The order in which the seven classes come in point of numbers is as shown in the margin. Pasture and Agriculture employ little short of 60 per Classes.

	Total.	Urban.	Rural.
B.—Pasture and Agriculture.	1	2	1
D.—Material Substances ...	2	1	2
G.—Indefinite and Independent ...	3	3	3
E.—Commerce ...	4	4	5
A.—Government ...	5	6	4
C.—Personal Service ...	6	5	6
F.—Professions ...	7	7	7

cent. of the total population, and of the rural population over 69, or more than two-thirds, and it must be remembered that in this number persons subsisting partly on the land, whether as owners, tenants or labourers, and partly on another occupation are not counted under that order. Next in number to this class come the preparers and suppliers of material substances, with over 21 per cent. of the total population. As might be expected, this is the most numerous class in towns with a percentage more than double what it is in the country. These two classes between them take up over 86 per cent. in the country and over 80 in the total population. The indefinite and independent class comes next with 6·48 and 6·83. It includes all unskilled labourers, such as road and railway coolies and rice pounders, general labourers and those of undefined and disreputable employments. Then come those engaged in commerce, transport and storage, with 4·66 and 3·58. Then the Government servants, among whom are included, from the Governor down to Village menials, all employed in the administration of the country, of local bodies and of villages, but not persons, who like Schoolmasters, Foresters and Civil Engineers are merely in its service, and not employed in its administration. They number 3·86 and 3·16 per cent. Personal and domestic servants number 2·70 and 2·39 per cent. Lastly come professional persons with only 2·32 and 2·09. Males, it will be seen outnumber the females proportionally, in Government service, personal service, commerce and the professions. These are the classes in which the workers are most exclusively males; and though the majority of them wives and children, would be classed as dependent on the same occupation, there must be a considerable number who work independently, and therefore go to swell the ranks of one of the other classes.

Orders

I descend now to the orders. Class B is divided into two only, provision and care of cattle and agriculture. The number employed on the former is very inconsiderable, but this is in part no doubt due to the fact that the care of cattle is considered to be, and is in fact, an essential part of agricultural labour. The actual numbers of the two orders are :—

	British Territory.	Native States
Cattle...	... 259,837	212,223
Agriculture*	... 11,008,233	4,620,704

The children between 5 and 15 are in a much larger proportion, 35·8, among the former than the latter, 24 3. So in Native States the percentages are 28·4 and 24·9 The reason is that so many children of agriculturists are employed in looking after the cattle. Under D, preparation and supply of material substances, there are 11 orders. Out of the whole percentage 21·22 (for males) of the order, 7·69 or more than a third are employed on food and drink, and 5·11 or nearly one-fourth on textile fabrics and dress. This leaves only five-twelfths for the other nine orders. The most numerously followed of them are wood and cane 1·78, metals and precious stones 1·57, lighting 1·39, and leather 1·32. The numbers employed on vehicles and drugs are especially small. In towns, on account of the large cotton spinning and ginning factories, the latter of which are at work for a few months only in each year, but were working at the time of the Census, the proportion of persons employed on textile fabrics is far higher than that of any other order, and is over 14 per cent. for males and 15 per cent. for females. The others are very much the same in towns as in the country at large. The indefinite and independent comprise two orders, the indefinite or unskilled workers, and those subsisting on their means, on charity or at the public charge, either as pensioners or prisoners. Of these the former is the larger with 4·40 and 5·00 as against 2·08 and 1·83 of the latter. The commercial class is divided into two orders, those who are actually engaged in commercial transactions, and those who are employed in transport and storage. The two show almost equal numbers 2 28 and 1·95 against 2 38 and 1 63. Government service is divided into 3 orders, administration, defence, and foreign service, and the first named employs more than 10 times as many as the other two together The number employed on defence is strikingly small. The actual numbers are :—

		British Territory		Native States.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
I.	Administration ..	340,972	274,263	159,024	127,464
II.	Defence ...	33,981	10,061	12,215	7,767
III.	Foreign Service ...	3,088	3,543	*4,872	3,987

In the Native States, the service of the State, where a person was enumerated is reckoned under Order I, and of any other State or of the British or a Foreign Government under Order III. The percentages of these orders to the total population are :—

	British Territory.	Native States.
Administration	3·25	3·56
Defence	0·23	0·24
Foreign Service	0·03	0·11

The personal service class is not divided into orders The professional is divided into two, learned and artistic and sport and amusement. The former is a fairly well represented order, and ranks sixth in number, but the other is the smallest of all, containing only ·08 and ·07 per cent. of the total.

Sex in the Orders.

There are a few points worth noticing in the proportions of the sexes in the orders. Order I shows a much higher percentage of females in urban, and of males in rural areas, which is doubtless due to the wives and families of officials being left in the towns, while they themselves are out in the districts working. Order II shows an equality of the sexes in the country, but that the males are 3 times as numerous in the towns. This is due to the large number of unmarried British soldiers,' and of Native soldiers, whose wives and families are beyond the limits of the Presidency. In IV the excess of males in the country is due to the number of boys employed tending cattle, who would be entered as following that occupation, while their sisters are entered under the occupation of their father. In V the excess of females is on account of the males who in an undivided family chiefly subsisting on agriculture, follow some other occupation and are entered under that, while the women are entered under agriculture. The herd-boys above mentioned would be an instance of this, but it would also apply to the learned professions, and in fact to almost every occupation in some degree. Order VI is domestic service. It is not like a European country where household service is done chiefly by women. Except nurses, the servants are mostly men, and it is likely that many farm servants have been by mistake included with domestic. In VII food and drink though the percentage of females to the total of that sex is 9·16 and of males is only 8·46, yet the total of males is so much larger than that of females in towns, viz, 1,913,082 to 1,589,596, that the actual number of males employed in that order is greater than of the females. Among the children under 5 the females preponderate both in town and country, but among the workers the males are more numerous. In Order VIII light and firing the females are the more numerous and the cause is exactly the opposite one to that of the herd-boys. Of a family which cultivates, but does other things to eke out its subsistence it is the women who are chiefly employed in collecting cowdung-cakes and sticks for firing. In XII textile fabrics, the females are in an actual numerical majority over the men in every sub-order wool, silk, cotton, hemp and dress, both in British Territory and Native States, except only in wool in the former. In cotton and dress in British Territory and in wool in Native States, they are fewer in towns, and in jute in Native States in the country. In other respects they show a majority whether in town or country. This distribution would seem to show that it is not so much in mills that women's labour is used, but in the hand labour of the villages. This order requires some examination by districts. Ahmedabad shows very nearly the same number of either sex. There is a large number of cotton-weavers and of the factory hands, and these occupations appear to have been considerably confused. There is also a large number of embroiderers. In Broach there are 718 females to 271males employed in hemp. In Surat there are 1,038 male and 769 female embroiderers. In Thána there are 133 male to 22 female blanket-weavers, 152 male to 62 female ginners and 5,023 male to 3,653 female weavers and factory hands. In Khándesh there are 1,552 male and 1,120 female mill mukádams which seems a number disproportionally great to the number of mill hands, and must include a large number of them. There are 4,064 male and 3,064 female clothes dealers, and 3,990 male and 4,597 female piece-goods dealers. In Násik the males are as a rule in the majority even in these occupations. Silk-carders and spinners show 812 males and 1,265 females, silk-weavers and dealers 1,558 and 823 females, which looks like a confusion in tabulation only that Nagar shows a somewhat similar disproportion. Cotton spinners are 114 male and 522 female, weavers 6,483 and 5,591, and dyers 500 and 313.

Tailors are 2,232 and 1,923. In Nagar woollen yarn spinners number 246 females to 47 males. Clothes dealers are 6,141 and 5,042; piece-goods dealers 2,314 and 1,905. Poona shows all through these occupations a slight preponderance of males, except in silk. In Sholápur the two sexes are nearly evenly divided; and also in Sátára, but in both piece-goods dealers are in a considerable majority. It is to the Karnátak that the preponderance of the women in this order is chiefly due. It is most marked in silk, Dhárwár 935 to 5,899 and Bijápur 2,488 to 7,254; in cotton Belgaum 16,605 to 22,869, Dhárwár 27,995 to 40,968 and Bijápur 1,759 to 26,648, in dress Belgaum 5,209 to 18,685 and Bijápur 6,927 to 18,150. It would appear here that many women must have been included under the occupation of hosiers, who should have come under cotton spinning. The vernacular entry was *nulutejadu máruvadu*, which means spinning and selling balls of thread. In Sind the cotton spinners show a large majority of women. In Order XVIII, commerce, the males are in a considerably higher proportion than the females. These people are mostly well-to-do, and the women would not as a rule engage in other occupations, and the deficiency is chiefly due to the Jains and other traders, whose wives and families are not in the presidency. In order XIX, which includes railway road and water transport, the preponderance of males does not extend to the two latter. Cart owners and drivers are 1·72 males and 1 37 females in towns; and ·27 males and ·16 females in country. Mariners are 2·04 males and 59 females in towns, and ·30 males and ·26 females in country. The preponderance of males among the cartmen must be due to the cause already noticed that the families are dependent both on agriculture and carting for their subsistence, but only those who are actually engaged in the work are entered under the latter, all the others, which would include all the females, and all children under 5 of either sex, being shown, under the principal occupation of agriculture. There is little difference between the children in this sub-order—5,836 boys to 5,638 girls. In the mariners group one would not expect to find such a large perponderance of males, because though it would be natural to find this at ports, it would be neutralised by the places, where the houses of the mariners are, and where their wives are left behind The principal ports are in places treated as towns, and hence the preponderance should be altogether in towns, while the rural population might be expected to show a majority of females In Native States this is actually the case. The figures are :—

		Total.	Town.	Country
Working staff of vessels .	Males ..	11,377	6,524	4,853
	Females ...	11,378	5,502	5,876

In British Territory, however, it is not so. Though the proportion of females to males is much higher in the country than in towns, they are not on an equality even in the former. The figures are —

		Total	Town.	Country.
Working staff of vessels . .	Males ...	62,943	38,952	23,991
	Females ..	29,094	9,476	19,618

The explanation is to be found partly in the large number of sailors, from places out of India, or beyond this presidency, found in Bombay and other large ports, and partly in the fact that numbers carry on two trades, and the women come under the other. There is naturally a close connection between sailors and fishermen and many persons could be described with equal accuracy as sailors (384 and 385) fishermen (81) or fish dealers (82). Their women, however, would only take an active part in the fish dealing. Hence we see an excess of them under this occupation. The numbers are for British Territory :—

		Total.	Town	Country.
Fish dealers .	Males . .	29,378	8,924	20,454
	Females ...	34,717	9,750	24,967

In Native States also the females show an excess in both tracts. The excess of the males among the sailors is found chiefly in the following Districts :—

	Males.	Females.
Bombay City	22,198	2,802
Aden	3,772	823
Thána	5,222	1,197
Kolába	5,474	2,204
Karáchi	4,919	2,234

Order XX " Learned and artistic professions" shows a larger proportion of males in the rural tracts. The groups, to which this is mainly due are 63 (*a*)

priests and ministers, 64 Education, 66 Law, 67 (*a*) Medical practitioners, 68 (*b*) Engineering subsidiary staff, 71 Music, acting and dancing. Except among the lawyers, and the musicians, this is explained by the fact that the classes from which these persons are drawn are all natives of towns, but that the adult worker, like the village schoolmaster and the Public Works overseer, has to go out to the villages for his work, and does not take his family with him. The lawyers are different. Their work is almost entirely in towns. If the districts are looked at, it will be seen that Násik shows an extraordinarily large proportion of females, which is probably due to a mistake in tabulation. Among the musicians and dancers, the workers are largely females. Order XXIII, disreputable and indefinite, chiefly consists of prostitutes and persons dependent on them; and consequently females are largely in excess in the proportion of about 3 to 1. Order XXIV, "Independent," embraces two sub-orders and four groups. Only the first group are really independent. The second depend on charity. The third are pensioners of the State and the fourth are prisoners. In towns the proportion of the two sexes is practically the same, in the country the males preponderate. It is those dependent on charity that are the cause of this. For even these persons can be divided into workers, who go round begging, and those who remain at home to receive the takings; and except where there is a considerable European population, the actual beggars are usually males, who go round from village to village. The prisoners are nearly all males, and nearly all in towns; but their number is so small a fraction of the population that they make little difference between the urban and rural proportions even in this order alone. The instructions were that persons in Jail were to be entered as prisoners notwithstanding that they might have a permanent occupation; but the instructions were not taken to require that persons dependent on prisoners should be classed as prisoners themselves, though logically they should have been.

TABLE No. 2.

Showing percentage of persons returned under each Sub-order or Group of Occupations to total Population by Sex.

Sub-order or Group.	Total Population.		Urban.		Rural.		Sub-order or Group.	Total Population.		Urban.		Rural.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Service of the Imperial and Provincial Governments	1·26	1·05	3·45	3·64	·73	·50	44. Brass, copper and bell-metal	·18	·16	·65	·68	·06	·05
2. Service of Local and Municipal bodies	·16	·14	·67	·67	·03	·02	45. Tin, zinc, quick-silver and lead	·05	·04	·19	·19	·02	·01
3. Village Service	2·06	1·82	·60	·87	2·41	2·02	46. Iron and steel	·46	·44	·79	·69	·40	·38
4. Army	·34	·11	1·66	·51	·04	·02	47. Glass and china-ware	·01	·01	·04	·05	·01	·01
5. Navy and Marine	..	..	·03	·01	..	..	48. Earthen and stoneware	·69	·69	·55	·69	·63	·69
6. Administrative Service	·02	·03	·07	·08	·02	·02	49. Wood and bamboos	1·34	1·14	2·37	2·12	1·10	·93
7. Military and other Service	·01	·01	·01	·01	..	·01	50. Cane-matting and leaves, &c.	·44	·54	·59	·68	·42	·53
8(a). Horses and horned cattle	·83	·35	·35	·25	·95	·37	51. Gums, resins and similar forest produce	·02	·02	·01	·03	·02	·02
8(b). Other draught animals	·03	·02	·02	·01	·04	·03							
8(c). Small cattle	·82	·60	·26	·22	·93	·68	52. Drugs, dyes, pigments, &c.	·10	·10	·24	·26	·06	·07
9 (a). Training and care of cattle	·03	·03	·10	·12	·01	·01	53. Leather, horns, bones and grease	1·32	1·23	1·42	1·44	1·10	1·19
9 (b). Vermin destroying	..	..	..	..	·02	·01	54. Money and securities	·63	·60	1·48	1·55	·42	·40
10. Interest in land	40·53	48·28	10·29	11·52	55·33	56·05	55. General merchandise	·07	·54	2·90	1·98	·28	·23
11. Agricultural labour	10·28	11·11	5·23	5·13	11·61	12·38	56. Dealing unspecified	·65	·55	1·40	1·27	·47	·39
12. Growth of special produce of trees, &c.	·19	·15	·54	·49	·10	·08	57. (a) Brokers, agents	·24	·20	1·10	·95	·04	·03
13. Agricultural training and supervision	·02	·01	·02	·01	·01	·01	57 (b). Contractors, farmers	·07	·06	·23	·26	·04	·02
							58 (a). Administration	·13	·11	·40	·47	·04	·04
14. Personal and domestic services	2·48	2·17	5·07	5·42	1·63	1·48	58 (b). Working staff	·25	·20	·72	·65	·14	·10
15. Non-domestic entertainment	·04	·05	·10	·11	·02	·04	59 (a). Carts, carriages, trams, &c.	·55	·37	1·72	1·37	·27	·16
16. Sanitation	·18	·17	·66	·63	·06	·06	59 (b). Pack animals	·27	·26	·15	·11	·30	·23
17. Animal food	1·55	1·65	2·33	2·70	1·37	1·43	60 (a). Vessel owners, agents, &c.	·04	·04	·07	·09	·04	·04
18. Vegetable food	4·72	4·46	3·42	3·65	5·03	4·63	60 (b). Working staff	·64	·52	2·04	·59	·30	·26
19. Drinks, condiments and narcotics	1·42	1·29	2·70	2·82	1·11	·96	61 (a). Postal service	·20	·14	·61	·49	·10	·06
							61 (b). Telegraph service	·01	·01	·06	·06	..	..
20. Lighting	·57	·57	·93	1·06	·48	·47	62. Storage	·32	·23	1·04	·88	·10	·09
21. Fuel and forage	·81	1·16	·78	1·06	·82	1·10	63 (a). Presents	·19	·18	·50	·55	·11	·10
22. Building materials	·20	·17	·37	·36	·16	·13	63 (b). Religious service	·98	·89	1·80	1·70	·79	·72
23. Artificers in building	·66	·50	1·69	1·62	·41	·33	64. Education	·26	·22	·60	·62	·18	·15
24. Railway plant	·03	·04	·27	·32	·01	·01	65. Literature	·18	·14	·75	·64	·05	·03
25. Carts, carriages, &c.	·02	·02	·05	·05	·01	·01	66. Law	·09	·10	·32	·47	·03	·03
26. Ships and boats	·01	·02	·05	·08	..	..	67 (a). Medical practitioners	·10	·10	·30	·34	·05	·05
27. Paper	·04	·04	·18	·22	..	..	67 (b). Medical service	·02	·02	·10	·09	..	..
28. Books and prints	·08	·06	·41	·35	..	·01	68 (a). Engineers, and Surveyors	·03	·03	·16	·14	..	·01
29. Watches, clocks and scientific instruments	·02	·01	·07	·07	..	..	68 (b). Do. Staff	·09	·08	·20	·23	·06	·05
								·01	..	·01	·01	·01	..
30. Carving and engraving	·02	·01	·06	·06	·01	·01	69 (a). Astronomers	·04	·04	·07	·05	·03	·04
31. Toys and curiosities	·18	·18	·15	·16	·20	·18	69 (b). Minor sciences	·02	·01	·06	·04	..	..
32. Music and musical instruments	..	..	·01	·01	..	..	70. Painting, &c.	·23	·19	·38	·41	·20	·14
							71. Music, &c.	·02	·01	·02	·02	·01	·01
33. Necklaces, garlands, sacred threads, bracelets and beads, &c.	·18	·20	·39	·47	·13	·14	72. Sport	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01
							73 (a). Animal training	·03	·02	·04	·04	·02	·02
							73 (b). Conjuring, &c.	·02	·03	·02	·01	·02	·02
34. Furniture	·02	·01	·06	·04	·01	·01	73 (c). Acrobats	..	·01	·01	·01	..	·01
35. Harness	·01	·01	·02	·03	·01	..	73 (d). Gymkhána service	·61	1·96	1·00	2·25	·52	·81
36. Tools and machinery	·10	·09	·36	·32	·03	·03	74 (a). Earth-work	3·70	3·72	8·24	8·38	2·43	2·74
37. Arms and ammunition	·02	·02	·05	·06	·01	·01	74 (b). Unskilled labour	·09	·22	·30	·67	·03	·13
38. Wool and fur	·29	·30	·25	·32	·29	·30	75. Disreputable	·13	·16	·50	·69	·02	·04
39. Silk	·21	·22	·91	1·62	·04	·07	76 (a). Property	1·66	1·42	1·99	1·86	1·58	1·32
40. Cotton	2·96	2·23	8·72	8·86	1·55	2·03	76 (b). Charity	·25	·24	·69	·76	·15	·13
41. Hemp, flax and coir, &c.	·30	·34	·19	·25	·33	·39	77 (a). Pensions	·05	·01	·15	·02	·03	..
42. Dress	1·38	1·37	4·54	4·50	·61	·62	77 (b). Prisoners						
43. Gold, silver and precious stones	·86	·80	1·79	1·78	·64	·59							

Agriculture

Descending now to sub-orders and groups, for which Table No. 2 gives the same information as Table No. 1 does for classes and orders. It is seen that "Interest in land" takes up very nearly half of the population, 46·53 among males, and 48·28 among females. Far the largest number of these are cultivating owners or occupants, and they are more than double the cultivating tenants. The numbers are :—

		British Territory.	Native States.
37.	Land occupants, not cultivating ...	316,800	127,336
38.	Land occupants, cultivating	6,026,630	1,519,426
39.	Lessees of villages	6,214	3,671
40	Tenants and sharers, not cultivating	332	8,817
41.	Tenants and sharers, cultivating ..	2,603,868	2,446,744

I have put the number for Native States alongside for convenience of comparison. The disproportion in the numbers of cultivating occupants and of cultivating tenants in the two divisions is very striking. The cultivating occupants in British Territory are nearly four times as many as in the Native States, while the cultivating tenants are only some 6 per cent. more. The relative numbers of these are worth following into the districts, but the next order may conveniently be taken at the same time. For next to the persons with an interest in the land, come the agricultural labourers, consisting of farm servants and field labourers. They number :—

		British Territory.	Native States.
42.	Farm servants	582,475	138,474
43.	Field labourers	1,436,848	364,709

There was a certain amount of difficulty experienced in separating these two, but as a rule, words like *naukar* and *ghari*, &c., were taken to signify that the employment was more or less permanent, and were classified under 42, and words like *majdur* that the engagement was only temporary. Where, however, the word daily, monthly, six-monthly or yearly was found the difficulty vanished. A person engaged by the month or longer period was classed under 42 as a farm servant. I may note that the use of these words with *ghari* and *majdur* showed that the distinction between these two terms as meaning servant and labourer respectively was not one rigidly adhered to in practice by the enumerators; for entries of *majdur* by the year, and *ghari* by the day were not at all unfrequent. The proportions of the sexes, of young persons and children to adults, in these two occupations are interesting, as they are so very dissimilar :—

		Total	0—4.	5—14	15 and over.
Males—					
42..	Farm servants	384,510	44,815	75,506	264,159
43.	Field labourers ...	622,635	99,478	159,810	363,347
Females—					
42.	Farm servants	197,935	34,602	44,566	118,767
43.	Field labourers	814,213	121,685	171,254	521,274

The males preponderate largely as farm servants, and the females as field labourers. Among the males the proportion of farm servants to field labourers is lowest among the children and highest among the adults, while among the females it is lowest among the adults, and highest among the children, the young persons between 5 and 15, occupying the middle place among both sexes. The reason for the disproportion of the sexes is no doubt that where the man is a field labourer his women and children will be the same, but where he is a farm servant, they will do agricultural work at certain seasons only, and be paid by the job and would therefore not be entered as being of the same occupation as him, either dependently or independently. The same reasoning would apply to the male

TABLE No. 3.

Percentage of each Agricultural occupations to total of Agriculture (Order V) by Districts.

District.	Land occupants, not cultivating. 37	Land occupants, cultivating. 38	Lessees of villages, &c. 39	Tenants not cultivating. 40	Tenants and sharers cultivating 41	Farm servants. 42	Field labourers and crop watchers. 43	Growers of special products and trees. Sub-order 12	Agricultural training and supervision. Sub-order 13
Ahmedabad ...	4·68	40·654	·07	·0063	32·93	3·15	10·51	·13	·04
Kaira ...	3·54	48·92	...	·0290	26·54	1·50	9·56	·06	...
Panch Mahâls ...	1·59	70·64	·01	·0051	20·47	4·21	2·02	·17	·10
Broach ...	2·42	45·37	·02	...	24·99	5·21	21·63	·26	·06
Surat ...	·09	55·98	·02	...	6·96	4·07	31·89	·20	...
Thâna ...	1·59	43·34	...	·0003	33·53	3·71	17·40	·40	...
Kolâba ...	2·88	46·70	·03	...	41·45	5·66	5·15	·37	...
Ratnâgiri ...	1·19	48·22	·46	·0080	42·76	1·12	6·12	·07	·01
Kânara	5·04	20·40	...	...	51·70	2·64	9·72	1·86	...
Khândesh ...	·37	57·43	·05	·0001	10·65	8·79	22·48	·19	·02
Nâsik ...	1·83	57·28	...	...	18·60	3·65	18·54	·16	·02
Ahmednagar ...	1·03	71·72	...	·0001	4·3	5·60	16·09	·19	·01
Poona ...	3·06	70·13	·01	·0020	13·88	4·23	7·85	·46	...
Sholâpur	2·69	55·50	...	·0008	13·74	5·68	22·00	·10	·17
Sâtâra ...	3·57	78·25	...	...	10·92	·98	6·21	·09	...
Belgaum	2·68	57·02	...	...	21·11	4·85	13·92	·11	...
Dhârwâr	4·80	53·75	·04	...	8·19	14·38	18·73	·11	·01
Bijâpur	2·15	59·67	...	...	14·58	12·89	9·57	·05	·02
Karâchi	4·57	23·66	·03	...	67·69	·35	3·49	·82	...
Hyderabad	4·42	24·52	·14	...	58·88	7·33	3·33	·52	...
Shikârpur	8·19	18·18	...	...	28·63	2·00	1·75	·64	...
Thar and Pârkar ...	1·99	69·89	·02	...	23·29	·78	4·04	·06	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	10·93	30·94	·13	...	42·33	·87	7·81	·10	·02
Bombay City ...	8·18	2·22	·15	...	8·17	69·91	·12	10·53	·05
Aden...	8·67	9·24	...	...	27·72	9·24	20·79	24·85	...
Total ...	2·87	54·74	·05	...	23·65	5·20	13·05	·20	·02

children able to work, and they would therefore show a larger proportion under No. 43 than No. 42. The difference between the numbers in these two sub-orders, interest in land and agricultural labour is worth examining into by districts; and with them may be taken the other two sub-orders in the agricultural class, Growers of special products and Agricultural training. Table No. 3 is therefore drawn up to show, for each district, the percentage to the total of this class, of occupations Nos. 37 to 43 and sub-orders 12 and 13.

TABLE No. 4.

Totals of each class by Districts.

District.	Class. A.	B. IV.	B. V.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	Unreturned.
Ahmedabad ...	25,311	22,444	457,585	25,234	253,589	36,602	40,918	59,429	...
Kaira ...	16,044	14,631	608,559	17,601	129,395	21,954	24,968	37,237	...
Panch Mahâls ...	8,127	4,116	284,652	3,199	30,572	9,077	6,656	17,038	...
Broach ...	21,327	3,783	204,473	9,970	55,820	16,260	13,231	16,640	...
Surat ...	27,491	8,962	395,051	32,157	114,610	22,315	11,720	37,082	...
Thâna ...	18,446	3,755	921,275	17,797	147,600	36,822	11,871	77,202	...
Kolâba ...	12,539	3,117	366,584	5,437	64,582	17,387	7,815	22,104	...
Ratnâgiri ...	20,434	4,017	831,161	13,830	142,838	46,604	15,401	41,641	...
Kânara	14,151	2,862	281,745	9,793	79,407	15,677	11,806	33,909	1
Khândesh ...	48,000	22,016	961,215	23,196	254,540	38,202	26,323	86,751	8
Nâsik	37,004	8,786	532,933	12,705	147,857	21,181	16,732	66,984	...
Ahmednagar ...	53,509	16,130	574,43	20,127	146,532	17,696	20,947	40,468	...
Poona	78,883	20,041	617,120	35,687	186,442	33,488	29,586	66,573	...
Sholâpur ...	56,566	10,651	452,093	16,491	160,827	25,391	15,487	43,659	12
Sâtâra	61,417	15,392	865,411	28,580	176,849	15,099	19,812	53,429	...
Belgaum	38,677	12,104	708,228	15,841	132,081	16,884	19,977	18,469	...
Dhârwâr	30,968	8,830	660,893	18,196	211,699	10,428	30,777	74,413	...
Bijâpur	39,057	5,791	533,743	9,895	162,961	7,688	8,992	28,822	...
Karâchi	13,622	11,871	257,924	27,550	117,713	56,620	7,413	71,058	...
Hyderabad	12,574	20,227	325,456	28,393	328,900	54,140	16,554	71,899	...
Shikârpur	10,042	18,397	303,324	24,343	408,171	67,650	13,030	74,670	...
Thar and Pârkar ...	2,250	14,011	156,831	3,404	81,746	13,508	1,317	25,382	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	3,672	4,238	19,859	4,083	120,111	10,805	1,816	10,662	...
Bombay City	33,798	1,698	57,018	73,577	282,228	168,856	42,913	164,718	2,052
Aden	5,159	357	173	5,374	12,28	11,006	1,158	8,576	...

To complete the usefulness of this table, it is necessary to know the proportion of the total of the agricultural order to the total population of each district. I give therefore a Table No. 4 to show for each district the numbers of each class, and in Table No. 5 the percentages of these numbers on the total population of the district are given. In both the tables, the two orders of Pasture and Agriculture under class B have been distinguished.

TABLE No. 5

Percentages of each class to total population by Districts.

District.	Class. A.	B. IV.	B. V.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
Ahmedabad	2·8	2·4	49·7	2·7	27·5	4·0	4·4	6·4
Kaira	1·9	1·6	69·8	2·1	14·8	2·6	2·9	4·4
Panch Mahâls ...	2·5	1·3	74·9	1·0	9·9	2·9	2·1	5·4
Broach	6·2	1·1	59·8	3·0	16·3	4·7	3·8	5·0
Surat	4·2	1·4	60·7	4·9	17·6	3·5	1·8	5·8
Thâna	2·0	·4	68·7	1·9	14·1	3·9	1·3	8·3
Kolâba	2·9	·6	73·8	1·1	12·6	3·4	1·6	6·9
Ratnâgiri	1·8	·3	74·3	1·2	12·9	4·2	1·4	3·7
Kânara	2·5	·5	63·1	2·3	17·8	3·5	2·6	7·6
Khândesh	3·2	1·5	65·8	1·6	17·4	2·6	1·8	5·9
Nâsik	4·4	1·0	62·2	1·5	17·5	2·5	1·9	7·9
Ahmednagar ...	6·1	1·7	61·8	2·3	16·5	1·9	2·3	4·5
Poona	7·4	1·9	57·8	3·3	17·4	3·1	2·8	6·2
Sholâpur	4·9	1·4	60·2	2·1	20·9	3·4	2·1	5·8
Sâtâra	5·0	1·2	69·8	2·3	14·4	1·2	1·6	4·4
Belgaum	3·8	1·2	69·9	1·6	13·0	1·7	1·9	1·8
Dhârwâr	2·9	·8	62·9	1·7	20·1	1·0	2·9	7·1
Bijâpur	3·9	·7	67·3	1·2	20·4	·9	1·1	3·6
Karâchi	2·4	2·5	46·5	4·9	20·8	10·0	1·3	12·6
Hyderabad	1·4	2·2	35·4	3·1	42·2	5·9	1·8	7·8
Shikârpur	1·1	2·0	33·1	2·7	44·6	7·4	1·5	8·2
Thar and Pârkar ...	·8	4·7	52·5	1·1	27·4	4·5	·5	8·5
Upper Sind Frontier ...	2·1	2·4	11·1	2·3	68·8	6·1	1·0	6·1
Bombay City	3·9	·2	6·9	8·9	34·5	19·9	5·2	20·1
Aden	11·7	·8	·4	12·2	27·9	24·9	2·6	19·4

To complete the usefulness of this table, it is necessary to know the proportion of the total of the agricultural order to the total population of each district. I give therefore a Table No. 4 to show for each district the numbers of each class, and in Table No. 5 the percentages of these numbers on the total population of the district are given. In both the tables, the two orders of Pasture and Agriculture under class B have been distinguished.

The number of grain dealers in Hyderabad, Shikârpur and the Upper Sind Frontier are most remarkable, the former two showing each of them alone more than the other 15 districts with Bombay and Aden put together. Thus:—

	Total.	Male.	Female.
Hyderabad	227,339	125,988	101,351
Shikárpur	252,849	129,900	122,949
Upper Sind Frontier	100,494	54,517	45,977
Rest of the Presidency	146,950	78,563	67,487

The reason is evidently that in these districts cultivators, who sell part of their crop have been entered as grain dealers as well, and therefore shown here under the former. This, however, was not the intention of the instructions, and the returns of these three districts are very much vitiated thereby.

Non-agricultural sub-orders and groups.

Next of the groups in importance is No. 18, the preparation and supply of vegetable food. It takes up a larger proportion of the rural than of the urban population, and in the towns of the females than the males. The grain dealers are far the most numerous with 726,732 out of 868,999 in the order. After them come fruit sellers with 49,012, vegetable sellers with 43,742. Confectioners with 20,848 and grain pounders with 13,922. The next largest group is the personal and domestic. Out of a total of 440,731 there are 148,404 general indoor servants. This was a difficult occupation to gauge accurately, and there has no doubt been some confusion with farm servants, and in most cases of doubt they have been classified under 42 The barbers run the general servants pretty close with 144,090. The washermen are 50 per cent. less with only 70,837, which the next three together, cooks, water-carriers and grooms, scarcely exceed. There are 3,452 door-keepers, and the three last occupations ear-picking, tattooing and applying the filth, known as caste marks have a mere nominal number of followers, which it is to be hoped at the next census will be still further reduced. Next comes the village service group with three occupations distinguished, the headman, the accountant and the menial; the last numbering roughly three times as many as the other two together. There remain three groups, with proportions of over 1 per cent; those engaged on the preparation and supply of animal food (1·55), of narcotics (1·42) and those in the service of the Imperial or Provincial Government (1·26). Among the first, fish gives employment to far the most people who are divided between fishermen and fish dealers, but as most of them are both, the separation of the two is not very accurate. After the fish comes the milk trade, supporting 63,771 persons, and then come butchers with 25,367 and ghi makers with 22,691. Under the drinks, condiment, and narcotic group 23 different occupations are shown; but out of the whole 256,329 no less than 145,508 come under the one heading of grocers. Betel-leaf and tobacco employ the next largest number, and then toddy and then country spirit. The drawers and sellers of toddy number 13,404 and of country spirit 10,207. Molasses and then sugar come next, and these two have probably been often confused during the classification. Government servants show 3,656 officers, 99,369 clerks and 116,609 constables, warders, messengers and menials generally.

Government service.

The difficulty of correct tabulation was greatly increased by the excessive fondness of the people of this country for the word "naukari" or its equivalents, and the impartiality with which this word is used to describe all persons in the service of another, of whatever rank. Especially does this apply to persons in the service of Government. From the highest to the lowest, they were found to give simply "Sarkári Naukari" and the discrimination between occupations Nos. 2, 3 and 4 has consequently been very difficult. Reference to the district figures under Order No I will show the traces of this difficulty. Sub-order No. 1, with the exception of Surat, which has 20,318 out of a provincial total of 219,637, is pretty regularly distributed through the districts, but taking the occupations separately, curious anomalies appear. The difference between No. 3 and No. 4 is roughly that the former are clerical and the latter manual servants of Government. The proportion between the two should be much the same in all districts. In Násik and Sholápur the number of officers is absurdly small, and in Dhárwár nearly as much so. On the whole the menials outnumber the clerks by about 20 per cent. in British Territory, and more than double them in Native States. The proportions are, however, very different in the different districts and States. In the following the clerks actually outnumber the menials.

	Clerks.	Menials.		Clerks.	Menials.
Surat	13,002	7,283	Bombay City ..	13,128	8,050
Thána	6,594	5,123	Pálanpur ...	2,240	1,935
Násik ...	5,548	3,413	Surat Agency ...	2,764	1,164
Sholápur ..	3,768	3,127	Sávanur ...	76	28
Dhárwár ...	4,470	1,604			

They bear the lowest proportion to them in—

	Clerks.	Menials		Clerks	Menials
Ahmedabad	4 200	9,851	Cutch	1,717	10 100
Kaira	1 377	3 710	Káthiawár	25 224	61,633
Panch Mahála	921	5 482	Rewa Kántha	2 762	7,230
Thar and Párkar	326	1 504	Cambay	449	3,330
Upper Sind Frontier	252	1,119	Sátara Agency	453	1,015
Aden	301	1,174	Kolhapur	4 609	10,272

Another great stumbling block was the word "sepoy It was used to denote men in the military, administrative and other departments of Government service, which had all to be tabulated separately, and besides this many followers of companies and private individuals denominated themselves the same Confusion between the Imperial or Provincial Government and Local or Municipal service was also common, and perhaps not unnatural The instructions had to be drafted before the classification scheme was published, and it was not specially ordered to distinguish Local Board servants These would as a rule go to swell the number of Imperial and Provincial Government servants.

Servants.

The same cause has also created confusion between domestic servants and clerks, apprentices and other non-domestic employés, and its effect is seen in occupation Nos 66, 353 354 and 355 among others As a rule, where a word like "naukar" was used, and the profession or business of the master was mentioned, but the *naukari* was not described, his employment was considered to be the same as the master's For instance a vakil's servant was considered to be a person employed on the work of a vakil. The word 'khasagi," when it was used, seemed to be private as opposed to *sarkári* or public rather than domestic as opposed to professional For entries like "*naukari khasagi gure rakhne*" were often met with Thus it was certain that Khasagi attached to "naukar" meaned simply that the service was not Government The enumerators being almost entirely Government servants, was I think, the reason of this. But whatever the reason was, it was clear that *khasagi naukar* by itself did not as a rule mean domestic servant but simply private servant In many cases the returner would be a man of all work, whose chief duty is in the fields and is therefore a farm servant rather than a domestic Differences between different districts in many occupations, especially perhaps in No 42 are due to this cause

Local service

In British Territory the Local and Municipal servants are 12 5 per cent of the Imperial In Native States they are only 1 6 As far as British Territory is concerned they are lowest in –

Panch Mahála	253	6 131	Kánara	410	5 937
Broach	518	6 088	Khándesh	777	12 327
Thána	867	11 938	Ahmednagar	425	7,563
Kolaba	311	7,338	Satara	711	11,588
Ratnágiri	473	9 958	Bijapur	299	5 696

and highest in

Sholapur	1 528	6 914	Shikárpur	[illegible]	6 059
Dharwar	4 645	6 157	Bombay	4 621	21,472

Village service.

In village service British Territory shows 167 8 per cent, and Native States 59·4 on the Imperial and Provincial Government service Ahmedabad, Panch Mahála and Surat show very few, and this accounts for the large numbers under the first sub-order The largest numbers are in the Deccan and Karnatak, where the village administration system is fuller and more perfect than elsewhere Dhárwár shows, however, considerably less numbers than the rest of these parts In Gujarat, where there is usually a patel to each village, but a talati to five or six, the former naturally largely outnumber the latter, except in Broach, and so they do in the Konkan for the same reason. They also do so in Sátara and Belgaum In Sind no headmen of villages are shown at all, because I presume that they are all agriculturists also In the Presidency division, all headmen are entered as such, whether agriculturists or not, in the same way, as persons combining any other occupation with agriculture, and the numbers of those so combining it are shown in Part C of the table The menials are 74 4 per cent

of the village servants in British Territory and 79 2 per cent in Native States They bear a much smaller proportion than the average in the Panch Mahâls, Surat, Thâna, Kolâba, Kânara, Belgaum and all Sind, also in Cutch, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Cambay, Surat Agency, Jawhâr, Janjira and Kolhâpur

Age

Table No 2 shows the percentage of each group to the total population and that of any occupation required alone can be taken out without difficulty, but the groups are really of more importance than the single occupations The proportion of the sexes has already been commented on, where they differ materially in any order There remains age The proportion out of 10,000 of the different ages, for the total population is —

	0 4	5 14	15 and over
Male	1 440	2 452	6 108
Female	1 598	2,255	6 147

In almost every group, the proportion of adults, by which term I mean persons over 15, is greater than this The exceptions are the stock-breeders and dealers, 8 (*a*), 8 (*b*) and 8 (*c*), the preparers and sellers of animal and vegetable food, of fuel and forage, of ships and boats, of jute and flax, of forest produce and of leather, persons engaged in sport and in the catching and training of wild animals In the Native States also the adults are in a smaller proportion than the average in all these groups except 8 (*b*) breeders of other draught animals than horses and horned cattle 59 wood-carvers and 72 sportsmen Table No 6 shows for all these 13 groups for British Territory, the distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex by age and Table No 7 shows the same for each of the 7 classes for Native States as well as British Territory The figures in leaded type in the latter table show where numbers are greater than those for the total population, shown above

TABLE No 6

Distribution of 10 000 persons of each Sex by Age periods

Sub-order or Group	Male			Female		
	0 4	5 14	15 and over	0 4	5 14	15 and over
Group 8 (*a*) Horses and horned cattle	604	5 317	4 011	1 540	2 980	5 500
8 (*b*) Other draught animals	1 130	2 760	5 910	1 603	3 787	5,810
8 (*c*) Small Stock	1 [illegible]	3 018	[illegible]47	1 [illegible]97	2 446	5 887
Sub order 17 Animal food	1 [illegible]57	3 [illegible]4	[illegible] 819	1 [illegible]73	2,409	6 052
18 Vegetable food	1 98	2 443	[illegible]9 9	1 [illegible]80	2 179	5 971
,, 21 Fuel and forage	1 [illegible]70	2 [illegible]07	[illegible]443	1 [illegible]90	2 196	6 214
,, 26 Ships and boats	1 [illegible]14	4 107	[illegible]279	1 466	2,859	6 176
,, 41 Jute flax and coir	1 967	2 484	5 [illegible]49	1 894	2 464	5 642
,, 51 Gums wax and similar forest products	1,738	2 [illegible]14	5 [illegible]61	1 [illegible]58	2 301	6 041
,, 53 Leather &c	1 [illegible]07	2 45[illegible]	[illegible]948	1 597	2 455	5 948
Group 59 (*b*) Carriers by pack animals	1 [illegible]45	2 [illegible]75	6 127	1 913	2 407	5 680
Sub order 72 Sport	1 646	2 [illegible]13	5 [illegible]01	2 184	2 337	5 479
73 Exhibition and games	1 [illegible]02	2 [illegible]83	[illegible]965	1 784	2 469	5,757

TABLE No 7

Distribution of 10 000 persons of each Sex by Age periods

Class	Native States						British Territory					
	Male			Female			Male			Female		
	0—4	5—14	15 and over	0 4	5—14	15 and over	0—4	5 14	1 and over	0 4	5—14	15 and over
A. Government Service	1 [illegible]10	2 [illegible]1	6 [illegible]13	1 5	2 [illegible]9	6 14	1 15	2 053	6,680	1 [illegible]75	2 311	5,961
B Pasture and Agriculture	80	[illegible]016	[illegible]018	1 6	2 404	[illegible]9 4	1 536	2 695	5,881	1 [illegible]43	2,815	6,042
C Personal and Household Services	1,2 6	2 [illegible]18	6 [illegible]88	1 4 6	[illegible]2[illegible]4	6 350	1 107	2 098	6 [illegible]95	1 488	2,148	6,419
D Preparation and supply of material substances	1 444	3 54	6 014	1 [illegible]12	2 [illegible]98	6 190	1 433	2,878	6,194	1 [illegible]81	2 [illegible]83	6,223
E Commerce Transport and Storage	1 3 0	[illegible],[illegible]71	6 229	1 509	2 [illegible]65	6 126	1 [illegible]18	1 [illegible]93	6,869	1 [illegible]58	2,344	6,196
F Learned and Artistic Professions	1 [illegible]85	2 214	6 601	1 [illegible]70	2 214	6 [illegible]10	1 119	2 [illegible]81	6,8 [illegible]	1 [illegible]68	2 [illegible]12	6,[illegible]95
G. Indefinite and Independent	1 [illegible]94	2 [illegible]74	6 [illegible]32	1 [illegible]01	2,[illegible]21	6,[illegible]78	1 [illegible]23	2 [illegible]25	6 [illegible]15	1 [illegible]81	1 [illegible]98	6,[illegible]77

I have not taken the percentages for Native States as I have for British Territory, but it is as well to compare the different classes and groups, to see where the two differ most widely. Table No. 8 gives the totals for each class, with the percentage of persons in the Native States to those in the same class in British Territory. Feudatories

TABLE No. 8

	British Territory	Feudatories.	Number in Feudatories to 10,000 in British Territory
Grand total returned	18 988 150	8,039,180	4 253
A Government Service	687 808	315 929	4 735
B. Pastoral and Agriculture	11 263 070	4,882,957	4 289
C. Personal and House-hold Services	442 775	169 207	3 932
D. Preparation and supply of material substances	4,024 788	1 566 455	3 748
E Commerce Transport and Storage	782 1 9	332 246	3 991
F Professions	417 170	228 359	5 471
G Indefinite and Independent	1 .57 41	654 789	5 206

They are below their proper proportion among the manufacturing, trading and service classes, and above it in the other four. In the Government class they are naturally in a majority in the first group, which includes with them all reigning chiefs and their families; while in British Territory, only Governors and Chief Commissioners are included. They also exceed in officers and in Class 4 of messengers, constables, bailiffs and menials generally, but in Class 3, which embraces most of the Government clerical establishment they seem less than their true proportion. In Local, Municipal and Village service they are also short and so too naturally in the Army and Navy, except in camp followers of which they have nearly as many, and proportionately considerably more In the foreign administration services which would comprise chiefly the officials of one State temporarily residing in another, they naturally show a large number

I have already slightly touched on some of the differences as regards land occupants; but to go a little more into detail, I give side by side in Table No. 9, the numbers in the different occupations in the Pastoral and Agricultural class, which show the most marked differences either way Agriculture

TABLE No. 9

	British Territory	Feudatories	Number in Feudatories to 10,000 in British Territory
29 Camel breeders and dealers	1 771	990	2 8
31 Sheep &c., breeders and dealers	8 [illegible]	41 8 4	5,0[illegible]
34 Harriers and gliders	1 [illegible]	86	1 4
37 Land occupants not cultivating	316 800	1 [illegible] 3.9	1 019
38 Land occupants cultivating	6 0.0 6 0	1 719 190	[illegible] 1
39 Lessees of villages &c	[illegible] 34	1 [illegible] 71	[illegible] 56
40 Tenants not cultivating	532	8 81[illegible]	26 1 [illegible]
41 Tenants and sharers cultivating	2 601 808	2 4 [illegible] 51	9 [illegible] 80
42 Farm servants	8[illegible] 47 [illegible]	188 474	2 37
43 Field labourers and herdsmen	1 [illegible] 8 8	[illegible] 4 7 9	4 7 [illegible] 5
46 Betel vine and areca nut growers	64	[illegible] 75	1 1 80
47 Water nut growers	3 [illegible] 1	3 [illegible] 81	9[illegible] 6 7
48 Cardamom and pepper growers	1 [illegible] 6	[illegible] 7	8 1 4
49 Indigo planters managers	121	1 [illegible] 3	9 [illegible] 8 0
50 Fruit growers	8 [illegible] 1	40	4 1
51 Market gardeners (vegetable growers)	9[illegible] 0	1 [illegible] 0 3 8	10 [illegible] 90
52 Gardeners seedsmen &c	18 [illegible] 4	1 [illegible] 8 9	1 7 6
55 Forest rangers, guards and peons	9 [illegible] 8 0 4	1 [illegible] 1 0 0	1 2 8 8
Total population			4 253

The most noticeable differences are in the larger proportion of cultivating tenants, and the smaller one in cultivating landowners, farm servants and field labourers. It is obvious that where the owners work their land themselves, less hired labour is employed than where they are let, and the decrease of the farm servants and field labourers would naturally accompany that of the cultivating owner. There is little difference in the proportion of non-cultivating landlords from that of the total population. The non-cultivating tenants show a large excess, but this is entirely due to Káthiáwár and Kolhápur, where 1,765 and 1,006 respectively, or 8,771 out of 8,817 are found The difference is probably due more to the opinions of the compilers than to any real difference. It is strange that in the S. M Country, there should be 13 only, as the condition of the country closely resembles that of Kolhápur. Of the 3,281 water-nut growers 3,230 were found in Káthiáwar, and of the 1,053 indigo-planters, 981 in Rewa Kantha. Of the 1,038 market-gardeners, 975 were found in Kathiawár.

In the service class there is no very great disproportion, except in the non-domestic establishment order, hotel and boarding house keepers, bar-keepers club-managers and the like. Among the more ordinary occupations of workers washermen &c., there is little difference. Among the manufacturers and artificers, though the states generally show a deficiency, in a few of the occupations it is otherwise. I give these below in Table No. 10. Non-agricultural occupations

Table No. 10.

Sub order or Occupation	British Territory.	Feudatories.	No in Feudatories to 10,000 in British Territory	Sub order or Occupation	British Territory	Feudatories.	No in Feudatories to 10,000 in British Territory.
85 Pulse and flour preparers &c	6,377	28 156	44 12[illegible]	205 Knife and tool grinders	1,302	1,084	12,033
89 Vegetable sellers	43 752	84 214	7 821	208 Machinery dealers, &c	59	109	13,277
100 Brewers	[illegible]	389	17 448	Sub-order 37 Arms and ammunition	2,974	1 751	6,887
104 Molasses makers and sellers	3 127	2 177	7 921	224 Wool-dyers	93	166	17,815
118 Oil cake dealers	1[illegible]	488	25 032	Sub-order 40 Cotton	583,036	326 294	5,596
137 Stone and marble workers	17 091	6,417	3 566	245 Fancy work dealers	33	545	165,151
148 Shipwrights Boat builders &c	229	258	11,266	247 Tailors and darners	87 913	57,046	64 879
167 Other scientific instrument dealers	30	52	17,333	261 Gold beaters	147	1,652	112,380
Sub order, 30 Carving engraving &c	2,925	2,393	8,181	274 Coral dealers	338	769	23,159
178 Hukka-stem makers and sellers	310	291	9 227	275 Cornelian and agate cutters	181	2 135	117,955
180 Card makers and sellers	22	65	29 545	285 Brass and Copper dealers	224	1,860	83,035
182 Curiosity dealers	22	112	50 909	286 Tin foil makers and sellers	108	101	9,805
Sub-order, 32 Music and musical instruments	230	768	27 426	288 Tin, lead, zinc workers	18	254	196,207
185 Bangle makers &c in lac	1[illegible]0	347	28 916	Sub order 46 Iron and steel	86 602	50 877	5,875
187 Bangle makers &c. in wood and bone	1,473	2 750	18 679	" 48 Earthen and stoneware	114 348	94 620	8 274
193 Rosary and necklace makers	205	242	11 804	" 49 Timber and wood	23 707	107,456	4,568
196 Sacred thread makers and sellers	316	381	12 077	" 50 Cane work matting leaves &c	92 759	41 968	4,533
Sub order 3[illegible] Harness	1 601	875	5 267	51 Gums wax and similar Forest produce	3 210	1 513	4,713
				52 Drugs dyes pigments &c	19 687	9 014	4 578
				" 53 Leather &c	241 607	138 959	5,751

There, too, as in the agricultural occupations, it will be generally seen that the large proportion in the Feudatories is due to a large number in some one or two States, when the compiler has understood either the meaning of the occupation returned or of that in the classification system differently from the others. Thus there are 9,419 pulse and flour preparers in Cutch and 18,450 in Káthiáwár, 383 brewers in Kolhápur, 146 tin, lead and zinc workers in Káthiáwár and 92 in the S M. Country.

Commerce

Although in Class E Commerce, Transport and Storage the feudatories are short, yet in its first order, commerce, they are in a majority The occupations in which they preponderate most are bankers and bank managers, shop keepers and money-lenders' servants, unspecified shop-keepers and farmers of tolls and ferries. In the second order as far as railways, ships, telegraph and post are concerned they are naturally in a minority, but when it comes to carriage by road there is not much difference, and the pálki owners and pack bullock owners and drivers make up a larger part of the population here than in British Territory.

The professional, though it is the smallest class, is perhaps the most interesting. I give, therefore, in Table No. 11 for every group the numbers in the two areas, and the proportion of one to the other.

Table No 11.

Sub-order or Group	British Territory.	Feudatories.	No. in Feudatories to 10,000 in British Territory.	Sub-order or Group.	British Territory	Feudatories	No in Feudatories to 10,000 in British Territory.
Group 63 (a) Priests ministers, &c	34,291	15 892	4 634	Sub order, 71 Music acting and dancing	39,260	28,868	6,586
(b) Subsidiary religious service	177 640	138 9[illegible]	7 082	72 Sport	2,783	1,908	3,593
Sub order 64 Education	46 086	14 782	3,207	Group, 73 (a) Catching training and exhibiting animals	1,569	462	2,944
" 65 Literature	31 294	4,958	1,587	73 (b) Conjuring for tune telling and other exhibitions	5,281	731	1,394
" 66 Law	18 384	6,488	3 490	" 73 (c) Acrobatics and athletics	8,640	2,477	6,[illegible]
" 67 Medicine	22,858	7,332	3,202	" 73 (d) Service of places of entertainment	944	178	1,[illegible]
" 68 Engineering and surveying	22 157	3,901	1 760				
" 69 Other sciences	8,830	4,285	4,853				
70 Pictorial Art and sculpture	3,249	973	4,326				

Lastly comes the Indefinite and Independent class. They preponderate as a whole in the feudatories, and specially the miners, rice-pounders, and those employed on general labour among the indefinite and the mendicants and civil pensioners among the independent. Anomalies

TABLE No 12.

Occupation	Provincial Total		District in which Commonest		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Name
32 Foreign Officers	97	984	54	901	Dharwar
33 Pig-breeders and dealers	20	728	6	907	Belgaum
35 Veterinary Surgeons and Assistants	164	432	14	70	Ahmedabad
47 Water nut growers	66	240		46	Khandesh
			5	80	Rimpur
61 Tattooers		230	1	110	Do
107 Vinegar makers and sellers	13	3		11	Surat
			1	23	Satara
108 Pickle makers and sellers	9	116	0	55	Ahmedabad
128 Prepared hukka sellers	16	61		46	Ahmednagar
166 Photographic apparatus dealers	130	240	5	180	Nasik Mahals
170 Papier maché workers	2	70		70	Ratnagiri
182 Curiosity dealers	4	18		10	Kolaba
202 Saddle cloth makers	20	43		30	Surat
204a Plough makers	1	1		2	Khandesh
206 Lac-ware workers and sellers	230	994	174	287	Bijapur
209 Gar-makers and sellers	41			22	Surat
214 Spearhead &c makers	8	24		16	Belgaum
216 Cudgel (lathi) makers	4	4		13	Satara
219 Shawl-weavers and sellers	17	153	5	124	Konna
224a Wool dealers	240	920	148	703	Belgaum
245 Fancy-work dealers	12	1	8	1	Poona
267 Plate and plated ware dealers	194	300	139	174	Surat
272 Diamond diggers washers &c	1	17		1	Panwai
274 Coral dealers	124	21		107	Dharwar
285 Tin-foil makers and sellers	98	70	8	21	Nasik
				15	Belgaum
286 Bottle dealers	200	757	5	206	Ratnagiri
				78	Sholapur
			70		Kanara
325 Borax worker and seller	131	6	118	6	Do
329 Sulphur workers and sellers	1	31		8	Satara
345 Carming preparers and sellers	2	60	2	30	Surat
418 Law agents mukhtars &c	913	1,561	221	921	Hyderabad
434 Astronomers &	204	14	164		Khandesh
446 Metallurgists	214	285	41	207	Ahmedabad
459 Divers &c nates	45	480	18	242	Do
			1	107	Satara
445 Piano-tuners &c	3	60		11	Bhadgaur
458 Swing &c keepers	1	58	1	27	Surat
			2	10	Khandesh

In Tables No 12 and 13 I have put together entries which appear, for some reason, or other, to be strange, and which have not been explained or noticed in the preceding pages. The first gives those of which the total number of persons under the occupation appears strange, with the districts which account for it, and in the second I have entered those in which nothing unusual appears in the total, but where the figures of one or more of the districts appear to be peculiar.

TABLE No 13

District	Occupation	Males.	Females
Ahmedabad	12 Officers	166	3
	60 Cultivators &c	100	
	69 Hotel keepers	13	813
	118 Shipwrights boat builders &c	1	4
	129 Sail makers	724	1 030
	274 Wool dyers	74	
	6 Livery stable-keepers &		71
	385 Postal letter carriers	245	1
	96 Miners (unspecified)	6	47
Kaira	80 Hat makers &	74	
	39 Telegraph Officers		100
Panch Mahals	4 Boatmen &	109	
	58 Coal gas attendants	134	10
Broach	96 Contractors otherwise unspecified	41	
	2 Clergymen	3	104
	145 Watch &c makers	47	
Surat	413 Insurance agents and Circular writers	152	
	180 Civil Engineers and Architects	14	330
	11 Watchmen and Guards	761	1 163
	76 Manure preparers and sellers	138	
	1 Papermakers	11	81
	16 Surgical instrument makers	13	
	100 Photographic apparatus dealers		35
	287 Lead and quicksilver workers	79	11
	5 Vaccinators	7	15
Kolaba	130 Invoice sorters and Circular writers		21
	917 Canal Superintendents	70	
Khandesh	831 Engineers & Surveyors	48	281
Nasik	198 Perfumery makers		16
	57 Drillers lowkers &	6	143
	414 Barristers advocates and pleaders	111	179
Ahmednagar	12 Officers	160	200
Poona	24 Canned breeders and dealers	4	11
	59 Gymkhana servants		17
	461 Billiard room managers &c	30	249
Belgaum	11 Navigators in Offices and Privates	4 151	
	20 Camel breeders and dealers	9	8
	70 Tea &c breeders and dealers	15	98
	328 Soap makers and sellers	17	147
	401 Priests ministrants &	98	28
Dharwar	80 Lessees of Villages &	21	21
	430 Weighmen and measurers	459	11
Bijapur	18 Cutlnut (myrobolan) collectors	41	1
	14 Shopkeepers clerks salesmen &	3	102
	497 Astrologers, Genealogists &c	44	101
	153 Buffoons	11	

Occupation	Males	Females
3 Office Superintendents clerks &c	8 089	4 913
5 Messengers, constables menials, &c	4 126	3 15
7 Menials	1 173	178
11 Watchmen and other menials	780	2 305
41 Tenants and sharers cultivating	1 901	12,092
43 Farm servants	11 248	4,883
48 Field labourers and crop watchers	93 914	72 994
62 In-door servants	5 500	14 115
70 Rest house owners and managers	1,743	2,412
93 Fish dealers	3,017	3,730
178 Masons	1 788	1,088
220 Gold and silver workers	3,115	2,020
304 Carpenters	6,260	2,800

These peculiarities, it will be noticed, occur chiefly in the Ahmedabad and Surat districts. In both of these the abstraction and tabulation seem to have been done less carefully than in other districts. I give in the margin a few of the chief occupations in Surat. It will be seen how much they differ from the generality of the districts.

The orders about prisoners seem to have been misunderstood in the districts marginally noted, for although the instructions were that their occupation should be entered as prisoner, scarcely a single convicted prisoner is returned for any of them, while the numbers at the commencement of the year, as shown by the Inspector-General's returns were those opposite their names

Nasik		52
Dhulia		284
Kaira		67
Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	420
	Dhulia	194
Kaira		16
Hyderabad		57
Shikarpur		61[illegible]

There remains lastly table XVIIC, which shows for the whole province, only British Territories, and Feudatories being distinguished, the persons combining agriculture with other occupations It is made out mainly by sub-orders and only in a few cases, which seemed to require special notice owing to the large numbers or the dissimilarity between the several occupations of the same sub-order, have these latter been separately shown. For instance in the "personal service" sub order, out of 47,696 persons combining this with agriculture, 33,119 are barbers, 8,330 washermen, 1,437 water carriers, and 4,239 indoor servants and the balance 571 belong to one or other of the remaining occupations coming under this sub order.

It will be seen that the total persons combining two occupations are —

	British Territory	Feudatories
Owners or occupants	549,165	97,293
Tenants	142,043	46,777
Farm servants or labourers	39,381	3,300
Total	730,589	147,370

These figures should be compared, not so much with the totals of all occupations, as with those of non agricultural single occupations. These are—

7,927,956 and 3,450,221.

respectively, and the percentages of the 3 classes on these are—

	British Territory	Feudatories
Owners or occupants	6·94	2·81
Tenants	1·78	1·36
Farm servants or labourers	·49	·09
Total	9·21	4·26

For British Territory, Table No 14 shows the percentage that the figures in the last 4 columns of the Table XVIIC respectively bear to those in the third column, i.e., what the agriculturists first, and then each of their three classes, land-owners, tenants and labourers bear to the total number under each occupation. Naturally the village servants show far the largest proportion, scarcely less than half of them being also agriculturists, and the majority of these, land-owners Only 1·58 per cent of them are farm servants or field labourers Next to them come the dealers in money (sub-order 52) with 31·22 per cent of their number also agriculturists, 29·03 of them, land-owners. Naturally among them there are few labourers, but 243 persons are found who combine money-dealing with farm service or field labour. Next come the pensioners with 30·92 of their number agriculturists, out of which 9·27 are tenants This is a far larger percentage of tenants than any other sub-order contains, and it would show that these men invest their savings or the income of their pensions in taking land for cultivation,

places, the preliminary enumeration was done in the ordinary way and the final census was taken on the morning of the 27th instead of on the night of the 26th.

In the Dángs, in the Khándesh Agency, it was not possible to obtain men until the census was completed in the neighbouring tálukás, and it was therefore taken in the three weeks succeeding February 26th. In part of Mahi Kántha, the Political Agent deemed it an impossible feat to enumerate the Bhils in the ordinary way, and their houses, therefore, were simply counted, and an estimate of the number of occupants, so many to each house, framed from this.

Division of areas. Charges.

The first division of area was into charges. In most cases, a Municipality formed one, and the remaining villages of a peta or táluka formed another. For cantonments, the military lines under the Commanding Officer formed one and the part outside them another under the Cantonment Magistrate. Each port formed a separate charge under its Customs Collector, and the railways were divided by lengths into charges.

Circles and blocks.

The sub-division into circles and blocks was regulated by the number of persons available as supervisors and enumerators, as it was recognised that the smaller the block the more carefully would the work be done in it. In the instructions 60 houses, which was supposed to mean 300 persons, was fixed as the average size of the block, and 10 blocks as that of a circle, but in practice this was considerably exceeded. Table No. 1 gives the number of blocks and circles in each district, along with the population, and the number of supervisors and enumerators employed at the preliminary and the final census :—

TABLE No. 1.

Circles and Blocks.

District.	Population enumerated.	Number of		Average.		Number of Supervisors.		Number of Enumerators.	
		Circles.	Blocks.	Block per Circle.	Persons per blocks.	Preliminary record.	Final night.	Preliminary record.	Final night.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ahmedabad	921,712	361	3,762	10·4	245·0	166	305	820	2,467
Kaira	871,589	238	2,450	10·2	355·7	127	230	547	2,165
Panch Mahála	313,417	84	821	9·7	381·7	70	94	301	781
Broach*	341,490	117	1,066	9·1	320·3	...	...	539	994
Surat	649,089	216	1,896	8·7	342·8	115	220	812	1,904
Thána	904,868	351	2,367	6·7	382·2	85	292	491	2,570
Kolába	509,584	170	1,545	9·0	329·8	94	184	556	1,567
Ratnágiri	1,105,926	225	1,738	7·6	341·5	220	432	558	3,431
Kánara	446,351	263	1,508	5·7	293·6	143	251	418	1,484
Khándesh	1,460,851	432	4,038	9·4	363·7	231	230	1,428	4,421
Násik	843,582	317	2,466	7·7	342·0	147	314	1,032	2,520
Ahmednagar*	888,755	310	2,497	8·0	355·9	...	...	1,386	2,805
Poona	1,067,800	332	2,976	8·9	358·8	138	232	1,797	2,247
Sholápur	750,689	237	2,093	8·8	358·6	138	234	1,380	2,030
Sátára	1,225,989	406	3,207	7·8	382·2	221	412	1,124	3,159
Belgaum	1,013,261	362	3,217	8·8	314·9	210	363	1,434	2,975
Dhárwár	1,051,314	355	3,269	9·2	321·6	238	325	2,165	2,880
Bijápur	796,339	207	2,363	7·9	337·0	211	313	1,691	2,620
Karáchi*	564,880	160	1,327	8·2	425·6	...	...	435	1,563
Hyderabad*	918,646	186	1,889	10·1	486·3	...	...	718	2,316
Shikárpur	915,497	226	2,024	8·9	452·3	83	281	328	1,847
Thar and Párkar	298,203	174	1,031	5·9	289·2	52	92	123	443
Upper Sind Frontier ...	174,548	48	324	6·7	538·7	12	46	76	332
Total ...	18,035,280	6,067	51,446	8·5	350·5	2,701	4,850	20,159	49,521

*The numbers of supervisors were not reported separately in these districts.

Agency.

For the final enumeration each block was to be in charge of one enumerator, and each circle of one supervisor, but for the preliminary operations the village accountant had as a rule to do the work for the whole of his ordinary charge. Government in their Resolution No. 3074 of 4th August 1890 ordered that the 25th, 26th and 27th of February should be public holidays, and that all officials of other departments, that could be spared, should be employed as supervisors or enumerators on these days. Honorary certificates were promised to all persons who volunteered for the work and did it gratuitously and satisfactorily. Where neither officials or volunteers could be got, the Collectors were authorized to employ paid men. Table No. 2 gives the numbers of the different descriptions of agents so employed :—

Table No. 2.

Supervisors and Enumerators.

Municipal.

District.	Pátils.		Village Accountants.		Revenue and Agricultural Officials.		Officials of other Department.		Khota Inámdárs and Jághirdárs.		Volunteers.		Paid Unofficials.		Total.	
	Prel.	Final.	Prel.	Final.	Prel.	Final.	Prel.	Final.	Prel.	Final.	Prel.	Final.	Prel.	Final.	Prel.	Final.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Ahmedabad	1	...	3	...	...	38	255	608	94	3	6	21	20	375	379	1,045
Kaira	...	...	...	1	1	1	164	228	...	...	33	114	16	133	214	477
Panch Mahála ...	...	...	1	1	6	17	19	36	...	...	6	61	7	...	39	121
Broach	1	3	8	2	130	129	90	107	...	...	6	25	4	17	239	283
Surat	2	2	3	2	7	25	139	283	...	...	5	5	83	83	239	400
Thána	...	2	...	...	...	45	55	43	...	...	15	21	61	90	131	201
Kolába	4	...	1	1	19	19	79	79	...	...	13	32	...	15	116	146
Ratnágiri	...	2	...	...	10	24	21	57	...	...	21	33	2	56	54	172
Kánara	3	5	7	11	77	97	11	55	15	...	12	53	...	...	125	201
Khándesh	3	5	5	3	...	8	97	377	...	...	54	57	99	228	258	678
Násik	...	...	...	...	42	44	21	102	...	1	24	34	45	83	132	264
Ahmednagar ...	...	1	2	...	32	123	1	80	...	...	7	11	...	12	42	227
Poona	1	2	11	4	150	45	368	96	2	1	44	58	13	11	589	217
Sholápur	...	26	...	150	32	140	229	392	...	24	53	218	6	58	320	1,008
Sátára	2	5	6	11	3	44	110	231	7	19	32	46	24	12	183	371
Belgaum	3	1	2	3	17	12	45	79	...	6	11	54	...	...	78	155
Dhárwár	13	30	16	18	4	4	226	360	...	...	39	101	11	8	309	521
Bijápur	2	2	7	7	16	19	136	136	39	39	...	...	...	...	200	203
Karáchi	...	...	...	...	1	1	80	299	...	...	9	49	100	133	190	482
Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	1	4	36	160	...	...	22	123	21	36	80	323
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	75	124	2	41	...	...	18	46	...	112	95	323
Thar and Párkar ...	...	...	...	...	4	8	6	7	...	...	...	...	5	...	15	15
Upper Sind Frontier.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	16	...	...	...	5	...	...	7	21
Total ...	35	86	73	214	626	971	2,197	3,863	157	93	430	1,176	517	1,402	4,034	7,854

Rural.

	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Ahmedabad	36	230	302	204	97	79	4	529	40	397	34	134	94	54	607	1,727
Kaira	34	121	340	246	82	144	2	837	2	12	...	390	...	68	460	1,918
Panch Mahála ...	2	6	127	127	34	71	2	287	...	127	43	123	...	13	332	754
Broach	...	47	233	243	47	67	15	497	...	...	1	55	...	2	300	711
Surat	29	294	414	407	82	107	162	652	1	2	...	255	...	7	688	1,724
Thána	1	56	273	205	57	211	96	1,228	8	14	10	562	...	385	445	2,664
Kolába	4	10	158	147	71	122	301	723	...	421	...	62	...	120	534	1,605
Ratnágiri	113	393	221	245	113	212	216	871	46	1,150	15	553	...	287	724	3,691
Kánara	29	273	274	279	82	107	39	554	...	...	12	321	...	...	436	1,534
Khándesh	147	279	1,038	1,216	162	435	24	1,252	11	11	19	639	...	141	1,401	3,078
Násik	9	85	729	749	112	191	110	995	1	2	87	384	...	254	1,047	2,570
Ahmednagar ...	46	100	1,048	1,037	85	121	95	705	3	21	66	550	...	44	1,343	2,578
Poona	82	110	866	885	67	84	267	574	2	10	62	400	...	99	1,346	2,167
Sholápur	43	83	644	500	52	146	169	224	16	2	274	301	...	...	1,198	1,258
Sátára	1	97	979	969	102	133	79	948	...	243	2	810	...	...	1,163	2,198
Belgaum	279	379	958	1,087	67	169	118	329	2	413	142	806	...	...	1,566	3,183
Dhárwár	613	754	900	901	122	150	238	314	26	61	195	504	...	...	2,094	2,684
Bijápur	158	308	874	881	143	164	204	441	10	137	313	799	...	...	1,702	2,730
Karáchi	...	8	142	141	28	115	32	251	...	5	43	325	...	226	245	1,051
Hyderabad	47	89	230	208	49	205	147	901	8	5	157	550	...	338	638	1,983
Shikárpur	...	118	299	289	6	107	2	604	...	20	6	508	1	69	316	1,604
Thar and Párkar ...	...	1	65	64	27	80	20	208	...	...	...	...	48	167	160	520
Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	69	67	7	49	4	155	...	...	1	86	...	...	81	357
Total ...	1,673	3,841	11,182	11,297	1,696	3,359	2,380	13,489	270	3,060	1,482	9,097	143	2,554	18,826	46,417

I do not show the supervisors and enumerators separately. It was left to the Charge Superintendents to employ them in the position they thought most suitable to their capacity, and with reference more to their

knowledge of the country and the time which they could give to the work than to their official or social position. Where there are hereditary village accountants there was little difficulty in getting enough volunteers so that in the Deccan and Karnátak the paid agents were very few. The districts in which they were most numerous are Thar and Párkar, Hyderabad, Karáchi and Thána. In Sátára, Bijápur and Dhárwár they were nothing, and in Sholápur only Rs. 4. Besides giving the services of their officials for the three days, February 25th — 27th, Government in their Resolution No. 4100 of 11th October 1890 allowed them to be utilized for the preliminary record in the places where they were ordinarily employed. Considerable use was made of this, especially in Kolába, Poona, Dhárwár, Ratnágiri, Ahmedabad and Bijápur. In Ratnágiri it would have been very difficult to get the preliminary record done at all without the school-masters, who were employed very largely on this duty. The Collectors of Kaira and Kolába reported that, in their opinion, if more paid men were used, the work would go on more smoothly, but in the other districts it was considered that the paid men were of an inferior stamp, and that the officials and volunteers were preferable.

Census Register A.

As a preliminary to the division of a charge into circles and blocks, a register, called Census Register A, was prescribed to show for Municipalities, every quarter, street, detached house or place, and for the rural charges, every village with its main site, and every hamlet or detached house or place. Its object was to ensure that no village or part of a village or town should be left out altogether, and not included in some block and circle, and also to be a guide to the number of schedules required. A summary of the register had accordingly to be sent to the Provincial Superintendent for each charge, to show the number of the revenue villages, hamlets, houses, circles and blocks with the size of the different blocks.

The time prescribed for the completion of this register was the beginning of August, but some of the summaries were not received until November. The form of this register is given in the Government Circular No. 2018, and required a considerable amount of detail, and the consequence was that it was not carefully prepared and was nearly useless as a guide to the number of schedules required. On the summaries of these registers, the number of schedules required was calculated and these were despatched from the press as they were ready direct to the Charge Superintendents. But in every district, without exception, fresh supplies were called for up to within a few days of the census, and in some cases this necessitated their being sent by passenger train or other expensive method. It has accordingly been recommended that at the next census this register should not be the commencement of the preliminaries, but that the houses should first be numbered, and the division into blocks and circles carried out afterwards.

Block lists and house numbering.

The block lists and house numbering were to be done contemporaneously, and to be completed and tested by the end of December. The earliest dates of commencing and the latest of completing them are given in Table No. 3.

TABLE No. 3.

House Numbering.

District.	Rural				Municipality.			
	Earliest date of commencement.	Latest date of completion.	Cost		Earliest date of commencement	Latest date of completion.	Cost.	
			Rs	a. p.			Rs.	a. p.
Ahmedabad	22nd June	1st January 1891	..		1st July	29th December	601	5 10
Kaira	1st ,, ..	31st December			,, ,, ...	16th January	278	4 4
Panch Mahála ..	20th July	15th November..	10	8 0	13th September.	6th December	137	6 9
Broach ...	22nd June ..	31st December	53	3 3	1st August	25th ,,	189	7 6
Surat ..	1st July ...	30th ,,	...		,, ,,	30th ,, ..	325	2 4
Thána	1st ,,	31st ,,	161	10 11	1st June .	17th January ...	213	11 1
Kolába	August ..	,, ,, ...	58	0 6	21st October	,, ,,	81	12 8
Ratnágiri . .	3rd ,,	5th November..	95	0 6	12th June	26th September	57	2 0
Khándesh .	15th ,, ..	26th February	...		1st August	10th January ..	341	3 0
Násik .	,, ,,	31st December...	28	3 9	5th November	5th ,, ..	97	6 5
Ahmednagar ...	21st June ...	1st February			1st July ...	22nd December .	98	10 7
Poona	5th August ...	15th January	...		25th August ..	31st January ..	611	0 11
Sholápur	7th ,, ...	15th November..	.		1st ,,	1st December .	33	0 6
Sátára	17th September..	15th January .	1	0 0	1st October .	20th February...	224	5 3
Belgaum . ..	1st ,, ...	14th February	...		6th ,, ...	19th December .	31	9 0
Dhárwár	1st July	31st December...	.		20th June ...	31st ,, ...	60	0 0
Bijápur	12th September..	20th ,, ...	6	7 1	15th September	15th ,, .	27	14 6
Kánara ...	18th August ..	29th ,, ..	.		1st ,, ..	1st January ..	26	2 7
Karáchi . .	3rd ,, ...	25th ,, .	14	7 3	18th July ...	20th December	875	15 6
Hyderabad... . .	1st September ...	,, ,,	60	8 9	1st September	26th ,, ...	138	15 4
Shikárpur . ..	1st August ,,	30th November..	59	6 6	22nd July .	20th January ..	160	15 5
Thar and Párkar ...	15th ,, ...	15th December	12	4 0	15th August ...	15th December		
Upper Sind Frontier	1st August	15th February...	10	9 6	16th September.	15th November.	14	7 0

Definition of a 'house'

On the correct numbering of the houses the accuracy of the census very much depends. There is, however, a great difficulty in telling what a house is; where one begins and another ends, or whether one building is one house or made up of several. It is not so much a question of definition as to what a house is, but as to how far it should be sub-divided in numbering. The object is not to find out the number of houses or buildings, but to facilitate the enumeration of their occupants. There are often buildings in the form of a square with an open space in the middle and doors opening on to it from chambers quite unconnected internally with each other, and with an outer door leading from the open space into the street. Whether the whole of this structure is properly called a house, and the chambers inside it rooms, or these chambers should themselves be called houses, is merely a question of terms. The real question is whether the enumeration of the inmates is likely to be more accurate by numbering the whole as one, or by numbering each part, and this is a question that often can be decided only from the circumstances of the place itself. If it is numbered as one, and there are several families living in it, there is a chance of a whole family being left out, because the ordinary way is to ask first for the head or heads of a family and then to call on him or them to recount the names of the other members. An enumerator might omit the name of one head of a family and then the whole family be omitted. Or visitors might be left out because no one of the families might consider them to belong to it more than to another one. If each separate room were numbered, it would be thought that such omissions could not occur. But if the people are relations, it is often impossible to say in which of these a particular person does live. They may be sometimes in one and sometimes in another, and visitors stopping for a time may sleep about in the open space, and would not be able to say with which of the separate divisions of the building they should be counted. A hard-and-fast definition of a house is therefore not very desirable:—

The following was given:—

"The dwelling place of one or more families, with their dependents and servants, having a separate, principal entrance from the public road, street, lane or other thoroughfare."

This was applied in many cases too strictly, and in some cases, what might be almost called a street was numbered as one house, on the strength of there being an outer door to what was a courtyard surrounded by a number of separate houses. I have consulted all the Collectors on this subject. As a rule they expressed satisfaction with the definition given, but two or three modifications have been suggested. Of these what seem to me to be the most valuable are quoted:—

The Collector of the Panch Mahâls would substitute for the words after "entrance" the following words:—"from a road, street or lane, which is open to the use of the public or of the occupants of separate buildings."

The Collector of Broach would add the words "or having a separate entrance through one common entrance from such public road, street &c., whether these were actually occupied or not."

The Collector of Surat gives:—"the dwelling place of one or more families having a separate entrance, whether that entrance be from a public road, private compound, gallery, balcony or otherwise, and whether the dwelling place be a portion of the house or the whole house."

The Collector of Kolâba would add "or from a compound, staircase, passage, corridor or *ota* common to several families."

The last two are practically the same, if "one building or a whole building" be read instead of "the house or the whole house" in the Surat definition, and I think that this would be better than the one prescribed this time.

Block list.

As the object of Census Register A was to prevent any collection of house being omitted, that of the block list was to prevent any house being omitted. The orders were that the houses should be numbered and the block list prepared, at the same time, and the majority of the Collectors are of opinion that this is the best course.

The form of the list is given in the general circular, and was, I think, the best adapted for its purpose. If, however, at the next Census, the preparations

are to commence with this, it will, in my opinion, be best to add a column for the estimated number of occupants. As this information was entered in Register A, it is not required, if that register is again prepared. The preparation of the two necessitated a good deal of the work being done twice, and Register A was made out so roughly that it was found that, in many cases, when the block list came to be prepared, it contained a considerably larger number of houses than had been allowed for. I would, therefore, begin operations with the house numbering, and preparation of this list. One Collector has recommended that a second Register A should be prepared after the block list. Another that the two should be prepared at once. The houses should be serially numbered in each village, independently of blocks. The list might in the first place be made continuous for the whole village, and then cut up into lengths of the most convenient size for a block. The block list has generally to be used by two enumerators, the one who has to do the preliminary and the one who has to do the final enumeration, and it is certainly for the convenience of the latter that all the heads of families, where there are more than one in the house, should be entered. I would therefore change the heading of column No. 3 from "Principal Occupant" to "Heads of Families." The Collectors' opinions as to the best date to be prescribed for the completion of the block list vary considerably, some holding that it should be finished by 15th September and some not till 31st December. I think myself that the 31st October is as late as it can be safely left, especially if it is to be followed by the formation of the blocks and circles. It is an advantage to leave it as late as is safe, as it necessitates fewer changes, but it must be done in time to allow of thorough testing by all the revenue officers from the Collector downwards, before the preliminary enumeration, which in many cases has to be commenced early in January.

House-numbering

The numbers were painted on the houses in most cases with chalk or a mixture of chalk and gum, by the village officers. In Table No. 6 below, the amount spent on it is shown. Where there are chaudi funds, the expense fell on them. In a few cases, where it was done too soon, the rains washed it out, and it had to be done over again. In some few places it was so badly done at first that it had to be all done over again. In the Municipalities, the expense was considerably greater than in the villages. Those in the Karáchi, Poona and Ahmedabad Districts paid respectively Rs. 876, Rs. 611 and Rs. 601. The number of occupied houses being 27,149, 54,210 and 71,403. Belgaum with six municipalities, containing between them 16,013 occupied houses, spent only Rs. 31-9-0. Some few municipalities took the opportunity of giving permanent numbers to their houses.

House-holders' Schedules.

The orders of Government were that house-holders' schedules should be supplied only to Europeans of education and natives of rank. Considerable elasticity was given to this term in several districts, and it seems to have been looked upon as a coveted distinction to obtain one. In my opinion they should be restricted as much as possible, and only Sardárs, and persons of position equal to a Deputy Collector, should be allowed them. The giving them to Europeans, and Eurasians, to whom they were also supplied, is a necessity because the information given by them would not, as a rule, be understood by the enumerator, and is more conveniently written in English than in the vernacular, and is not due to any idea that it is derogatory for them to be entered in the common enumeration book. But it is probable that their exemption is the reason why it is sought after by natives as a mark of distinction. The multiplication of their number is a source of great inconvenience in the abstraction offices, both on account of the likelihood of losing them, and the difference in the language.

Enumeration book

The bulk of the people were enumerated in books. These were supplied bound up in the Central Press of three standard sizes, containing 64, 40 or 20 pages of loose schedules, with blank pages for copying the block list into, printed instructions to the enumerators, a schedule filled up as specimen and a short form of abstract. Supplementary books of 10 pages each were also supplied, to be used when a book was full, without any of these extra pages. Table No. 4 shows the numbers of those first supplied on the estimates framed upon the

summaries of Register A, the total numbers supplied, and the balance in hand after the census:—

TABLE No. 4.

District.	First Estimate.					Supply.					Used.					Balance.				
	64.	40.	20.	10.	House Schedules.	64.	40	20.	10.	House Schedules.	64	40	20.	10.	House Schedules.	64.	10.	20.	10.	House Schedules.
Ahmedabad ...	4,740	1,905	1,100	1,597	150	1,477	1,98[illegible]	1 147	1,711	456	3,961	1,320	703	908	273	416	661	439	833	183
Kaira	4,075	850	1,130	1,446	320	4,315	856	1,307	1,441	356	4,051	712	857	55[illegible]	70	764	138	452	909	286
Panch Mahals ...	950	375	290	310	10	1,028	56[illegible]	015	759	137	9[illegible]	401	813	191	102	40	71	326	559	35
Broach	1,297	565	405	47[illegible]	90	1,289	611	484	638	217	1,189	477	334	86	10	80	134	145	552	198
Surat	2,180	755	70[illegible]	75[illegible]	15	2,102	95[illegible]	907	840	106	2,023	80	690	20[illegible]	79	138	15[illegible]	277	545	27
Thana	2,590	645	1,040	920	...	2,950	1,179	1,623	1,405	1,212	2 6[illegible]	70[illegible]	1,078	51[illegible]	446	277	379	580	952	766
Kolába	1,450	90[illegible]	085	505	.	1,753	51	95[illegible]	1,51[illegible]	206	1,525	49[illegible]	92[illegible]	1,307	126	28	16	35	118	80
Ratnágiri ...	3,205	845	1,375	1,2[illegible]	76	3,117	931	1,013	1,0 6	161	3,297	807	1,260	1,434	176	1[illegible]0	114	344	3,52[illegible]	38
Kánara	1,180	53[illegible]	09[illegible]	55[illegible]	750	1,504	82[illegible]	94[illegible]	1,536	312	1,38[illegible]	6[illegible]0	721	1,060	218	122	170	231	477	94
Khándesh	4,070	1,045	2,010	1,550		5,503	2,21[illegible]	3,[illegible]80	3,627	704	4,70[illegible]	1,532	2,311	2,101	730	70[illegible]	680	1,278	1,526	174
Nasik	2,630	620	985	895	090	2,851	1,161	2,041	1,249	1,734	2,56[illegible]	88[illegible]	1,501	804	972	286	279	537	556	761
Ahmednagar ...	2,180	770	1,060	075	75	2,29[illegible]	1,080	1,561	1,697	187	2,116	92[illegible]	1,183	1,021	63	172	240	380	676	
Poona	2,445	1,220	1,17[illegible]	1,185	799	2,608	1,50[illegible]	2,284	3,818	2,278	1,751	1,317	1,757	1,791	1,689	944	278	531	1,525	
Sholápur ...	1,895	820	850	720	210	2,351	94[illegible]	1 470	1,10[illegible]	305	2,074	74[illegible]	997	3[illegible]6	134	277	200	5[illegible]3	716	167
Sátára	2,005	1,120	1,435	1,505	300	3,305	1,503	2,031	3,506	613	2,99[illegible]	1,60[illegible]	1,542	90[illegible]	1[illegible]2	306	287	489	2 537	481
Belgaum	3,185	600	1,020	1,47[illegible]	407	2,202	90[illegible]	1,489	1,872	58	2,04[illegible]	77[illegible]	1,21[illegible]	1,30[illegible]	1[illegible]	217	137	255	568	40
Dhárwár	3,190	725	1,485	1,420	250	3,69[illegible]	1,105	3,360	3,087	210	3,47[illegible]	1,143	2,802	1,80[illegible]	102	216	262	778	1,281	117
Bijápur	2,125	515	940	910	150	2,769	1,09[illegible]	1,401	1,311	100	2,487	72[illegible]	1,081	967	31	282	285	340	974	69
Karachi	1,308	551	502	575	.	1,610	1,088	90[illegible]	947	2,588	1,5[illegible]	1,08[illegible]	78[illegible]	502	877	103	60[illegible]	83	755	2,011
Hyderabad	1,745	710	800	760	..	2,807	1,135	1,265	1,700	170	2,570	98[illegible]	1,072	851	134	237	152	193	84[illegible]	36
Shikarpur ...	2,870	1,02[illegible]	1,030	1,150	...	2,887	1,100	1,369	2,503	1,784	2,370	78[illegible]	81[illegible]	1,014	546	308	312	347	1,552	738
Thar and Párkar ...	705	305	270	355	..	82[illegible]	39[illegible]	34[illegible]	45[illegible]	20	787	341	311	283	7	41	36	29	156	13
Upper Sind Frontier	335	115	105	135	...	500	165	162	400	293	478	108	134	281	120	28	29	28	116	173
Total ...	52,523	16,884	20,857	21,185	4,245	58,733	24,735	32,718	41,612	14,118	52,935	19,080	24,118	19,863	6,818	5,798	5,653	8,600	21,749	7,300

Each page had room for eight entries. It was in the original instructions, prescribed by the Census Commissioner, that a separate page or pages should be used for each house, and that a page should be left blank for every house found unoccupied at the preliminary enumeration. The latter instruction would have led to a large amount of waste, and as shortly before the commencement of the preliminary record extra indents began to flow in, it was cancelled. The object of having a separate page for each house was that it was thought easier for a supervisor or other officer checking the preliminary enumeration. But it is doubtful if this does really make it any easier, and it not only adds very much to the number of schedules actually required, but makes it much more difficult to estimate the number, and therefore requires a much larger margin to be left. There is no object in writing the extra entries of a house, on the last night, on the same page as those of the preliminary record, and even under the instructions, this could not always be done. It is, therefore, recommended that at the next census this restriction be withdrawn.

In the case of small villages, two or more were allowed to be included in the same block. There is no objection to this, but it should be an instruction that in no case are people of different villages to be entered in the same enumeration book, for the convenience of the abstraction office afterwards. For abstraction it is certain that no book ought to contain more than 250 entries. With one house to a page, the number of entries to a given number of pages cannot be foretold in the least, but if the entries are allowed to run straight on, it will be known exactly. If at the next census this is allowed, the ordinary book should be large enough to contain 250 entries, if completely filled, and as for each block all but one book would be completely filled, the estimate of the number of schedules required would be very simple.

The schedule and the instructions to enumerators are given below. The latter consist of three parts, A.—For the first round or preliminary record, B.—For the second round or final record, and C.—The rules for filling each column of the schedule. The columns which puzzled the enumerators and their superiors most were undoubtedly Nos. 4 and 5, caste and its sub-division. In one case the Collector issued a circular with the list of castes, as framed after the preceding census. In another district this was done by an Assistant Collector, and in others the Mámlatdárs attempted such lists. But wherever it was heard of, this was stopped, as given a list of that sort, no caste not found in the list would ever be enumerated. There is a pretty general opinion among the Collectors that columns 3 and 5 were more troublesome than they are worth:— The schedule and instructions.

House No. Page No.

Serial number and name.	Religion.	Sect of Religion (see Rule 8).	Caste of Hindus and Jains, Tribe or Race of others (see Rule 4).	Sub-division of Caste, &c. (see Rule 5).	Male or Female.	Age.	Married, unmarried or widowed.	Parent tongue.	Birth District, Province or Country (see Rule 10).	Occupation, or means of subsistence (see Rule 11).	Learning, literate or illiterate.	Language known by literate (see Rule 13).	If any person be insane, deaf mute from birth, totally blind or a leper, enter that person as such below.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS.

1. You must first copy out the block list into the pages ruled for it, and add any new houses that may have been since built.

A.—The first round—(*Priliminary Record*).

2. Beginning from the of 1891, you will visit every house in your block to which a separate number has been affixed, in the order in which they are entered in the list in your book, and enter in the schedules in that book every person residing in those houses, in the manner prescribed below.

3. You must use black ink, and write very clearly in the character you know best.

You must take a fresh page for each house. If there are more than eight persons in a house, you should continue the entries for that house on the next page, repeating at the top of that page the number of the house in question, with the word 'continued' after it in brackets. You must never begin the entries for a fresh house in the middle of a page, but should leave the unused lines blank.

4. If the entry for any person in any of the columns of the schedule be the same as that for the person entered on the line above, you must repeat the entry and never write the word 'ditto,' or make dots.

5. If one of the houses on the list be found unoccupied, you should write the word 'empty' after the number of that house on the top of the form.

6. You are to enter all persons who ordinarily live and take their meals from the house, even though any of them may be, at the time of your visit, absent for a short time at the bazar, town, watching crops, fishing, *or even for a few days at a wedding or on a pilgrimage*, provided they are to be back at the house before the 26th February. After the residents you should enter the visitors, if any, stopping in the house, *but not such as are only there for a day or two, as for a wedding, &c., and will not remain there till the 26th February.* In dharmshálas, serais or temples, you should enter on this occasion only those who usually live there, and not travellers, &c., stopping only a day or night or so in the building.

7. Before beginning to make these entries you must read carefully the rules for filling up each column which are printed on the next page, and also the specimen schedule on the page opposite those rules.

8. You should point out to the supervisor entries about which you are in doubt, and receive his instructions. You must have completed all the entries in your block by the of 1891.

9. If column 4 of the block book shows that any house-holders are to be supplied with separate schedules, you must leave them at their houses before February 26th.

B.—THE SECOND ROUND—(*Final record*).

10. At nightfall on the 26th February 1891, you will take this book as already filled in, and again visit every house in your block in order.

11. You must summon the chief member of each family residing in the house, and read over to him the entries made for his family in the schedule. You will strike out the entries for persons who are not present, and fill up the form for any person now in the house who was not there when the first visit was made, such as guests, infants newly born, and others. You are to consider as present all living in or taking their meals from the house, even though any of them may be out fishing or watching in the fields or at a shop, &c., for the night.

12. If there be no room left on the schedule for the fresh entries above-mentioned, you must take a fresh page at the end of your book, and enter on it the house number with the word 'continued' after it, as prescribed in paragraph 3 above.

13. Before you start on your round, you must see that you are yourself enumerated in the house where you are stopping.

14. You must make no alteration whatever in any entry against the name of any person unless you have to strike out the entries altogether because he or she is no longer present. When you strike out a person, you must draw the line completely through all the entries following that person's name, and not merely through column 1.

15. You must use only red ink for entries and erasures made on the round on the 26th February.

16. Whilst going on this round you must visit every house marked 'empty' in your book to see whether any persons are now living there, and if so, enter their names.

17. After visiting as above all the dwelling-houses, you must go to the dharmshálas, serais, encampments and landing-places, where travellers rest for the night, and enter all particulars in the schedules for the wayfarers, boatmen, pilgrims, &c., you may find there, and strike out the entries already made against persons who are not now present. You should ascertain from the village watchmen if any wandering gang, &c., has come to pitch in your block, and if there be any such you should go and enumerate it as above prescribed for other persons.

18. If any householder in your block has been given a separate schedule, you should collect it on the morning of the 27th February, and after seeing that the rules have been complied with in filling up the columns, you should stitch or pin it into your book, next to the last schedule filled up by you.

19. After your book has been inspected by the supervisor, you will prepare the short abstract printed on the back of the specimen schedule in it, as directed by the supervisor, and he will not take charge of your book until he has certified it to be correct.

20. According to the Census Act every person is legally bound to furnish you with such information as is necessary for filling up the schedule; but you are forbidden to ask for any information not required for the purposes of the Census. Any enumerator detected in extorting money on any pretext connected with the Census renders himself liable to punishment under the Census Act or the Penal Code.

C.—RULES FOR FILLING UP THE SCHEDULE.

RULE 1.—Column 1 (*Serial number and name*).—Enter first the chief resident member of the family, whether male or female, then the other members of the family and their resident servants, if any, and lastly, visitors or temporary residents. If there be any objection made to giving the name of a female, write the word 'female' in this column, adding her relationship to some member of the household, and fill up the rest of the columns for her as usual. If an infant has not yet been named, enter the word 'infant'. The enumerator is not to insist upon any female giving her own or her husband's name.

The serial number must not be added till the final record.

RULE 2.—Column 2 (*Religion*).—Enter here the religion which each person returns, as Hindu, Mussalmán, Jain, Christian, Párasi, &c. For a member of a forest tribe who does not call himself Hindu, Mussalmán, or any other religion, enter the name of his tribe, as Bhil, Gond, &c.

RULE 3.—Column 3 (*Sect of religion*).—Enter the sect of religion followed by each person as they return it:—

As *Smárth, Vaishnav, Wallabháchárya, Lingáit*, &c., for Hindus; *Sunni, Shiah*, &c, for Mussalmáns; and for Christians enter whether *Church of England, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian Lutheran, Baptist*, &c. The sect may be denoted by the *mátta* worshipped in the case of persons worshipping *máttás*. If it cannot be stated, enter 'not returned' in this column, but do not leave it blank.

RULE 4.—Column 4 (*Caste, &c.*)—Enter the caste of Hindus and Jains as Bráhmin, Mahár, Chámbhár, Wánia, Rajput, Koli, Rámoshi, &c., and tribe or race for others as Pathán, Moghal, Bhil, Kátkari, &c. Vague terms like Pardesi, Shráwak, Márwári, Hindustáni,

Panjabi, &c., must not be used. But European or Eurasian should be entered for persons calling themselves such; and Native Christians who give no tribe, race or caste may be entered as Native or Indian, as they prefer.

RULE 5.—Column 5 (*Sub-division of Caste, &c.*)—If the caste has been entered in column 4, enter here its sub-division, as Nágar, Khedaval, Mevada, Audich for Brahmins; Porwad, Modh, Oswal, Shrimáli for Wánias; Leva, Kadva, Matiya for Kunbis. If tribe has been entered, enter its sub-division, as Nahál, for Bhils; Khattak for Pathán; Gohel, Salanki, Chavda for Rajputs. If European or Eurasian has been entered in column 4, enter nationality as English, German, Irish, &c, and, if Native Christian or Indian, any racial or caste sub-division that may be given, as Goanese, British Indian, &c. If no sub-division can be given, enter 'not returned,' but do not leave the column blank.

RULE 6.—Column 6 (*Male or Female*).—Enter here each person as either *male* or *female*, even though you have written the word 'female' in column 1 already.

RULE 7.—Column 7 (*Age*).—Enter the number of years each person has completed. For infants less than one year old, enter the word 'infant.'

If a person cannot state his or her age exactly, the enumerator should ask the relations, *or refer to some well-known event of local importance*, or if the person be present, make a guess at the age from the appearance. You must never insist on seeing any female who is not voluntarily produced before you.

RULE 8.—Column 8 (*Marriage, &c.*)—Children who have been married should be entered as married even though they may not have begun to actually live with their wives or husbands.

RULE 9.—Column 9 (*Parent-tongue*).—Enter the language which each person returns as ordinarily spoken in the household of his parents.

RULE 10.—Column 10 (*Birth-place*).—Enter the district *and State* in which each person was born, and if the person be not born in the Bombay province, add the name of the province to the district of birth.

If the person be born out of India, enter the country, as *China, Kabul, Ceylon*. The names of villages, tálukas, &c., are not to be given.

RULE 11.—Column 11 (*Occupation or means of subsistence*) [*Read this rule very carefully, and ask the supervisor about all cases which seem doubtful to you*].—Enter here the exact occupation or means of livelihood of all males and females who do work or live on private property, such as *house-rent, pension*, &c. In the case of children and women who do no work, enter the occupation of the head of their family, or of the person who supports them, adding the word "dependent," but do not leave this column unfilled for any one, even an infant. If a person have two or more occupations, enter only the chief one, except when a person owns or cultivates land in addition to another occupation, when both should be entered.

No vague terms should be used, such as "*service*," "*Government service*," "*shop-keeping*," "*writing*," or "*labour*," &c.; but the *exact service*, the *goods sold*, the *class of writing* or *labour* must be stated. When a person's occupation is connected with agriculture, it should be stated whether the land is cultivated in person or all let to tenants; if he be an agricultural labourer, it should be stated whether he be engaged by the month or year, or is a daily field-labourer. Women who earn money by occupations independent of their husbands, such as *selling firewood, cooking-cakes, grass*, or by *rice-pounding, weaving* or *doing house-work* for wages, should be shown under those occupations. If a person makes the articles he sells, he should be entered as "maker and seller" of them. If a person lives on alms, it should be stated whether he is a religious mendicant or an ordinary beggar. When a person is in Government, Railway, or Municipal service, the special service should be entered first, and the word Government or Municipal, &c., after, as clerk—*Government*, sweeper—*Municipal*, labourer—*Railway*.

If a person be temporarily out of employ, enter the last or ordinary occupation.

RULE 12.—Column 12 (*Instructions*).—Enter as literate persons who can read and write and are not still under instructions. Enter as learning persons who are learning to read and write at home or at school, or who have learned to read and write, but are still at school or college or learning at home. Enter all others as illiterate.

RULE 13.—Column 13 (*Language known by literate*).—Fill up this only for persons entered in Column 12 as literate. If a person can read and write English besides his own language, both should be entered. But for a person who cannot read and write English, or whose own language is English, only one language should be entered.

RULE 14.—Column 14 (*Infirmities*).—If any person be blind of both eyes, or deaf and dumb from birth, or insane, or suffering from corrosive leprosy, enter the name of the infirmity in this column.

Do not enter those blind of one eye only, or who have become deaf and dumb after birth, or who are suffering from white leprosy only.

N.B.—For all columns—No column except Nos. 13 and 14 may be left blank for any person of whatever age. You are to make all the entries as the person himself or his guardian states, and not to dispute his statement.

The following were the points which were noticed by the Provincial Superintendent and brought to the notice of Collectors, at the beginning and during the progress of the preliminary enumeration. The first were embodied in a circular issued on 4th January, after an inspection of some books filled in as a test, and the second on 24th January after the inspection of the preliminary record in a number of districts.

I. (1.) Many men leave the first space on each page blank, thus reducing the number of entries that a page will hold from 7 to 8.

(2) They confuse the entries for religion (2), sect (3) and caste or race (4), especially in the case of Mussalmáns. Sunni and Shiah are the only sects likely to be found among Mussalmáns; but entries like Sayad, Shaikh, which ought to be in column 4, are often erroneously entered in column 3.

(3) They enter widowers and widows as married. In all cases where the answer "I have been married" or "He (or she) has been married" is received, a further question should be asked —"Is your (or his or her) husband (or wife) alive?"

(4) For persons possessing land, and having another occupation, the first is likely to be left out. In all cases persons should be asked if they possess land.

II. (1) "Jain" entered in column 3 instead of column 2. Jainism must be treated as a distinct religion from Hinduism.

(2). Surnames entered in column 5. Where there is no sub-division of the caste, it is much better that "not told" should be entered than a surname, which will give great trouble in the abstraction.

(3). A very small proportion of young children, especially infants, which shows that the enumerator has not taken sufficient trouble in asking about the children.

(4). A very small proportion of widowers, which shows that the enumerator has too readily accepted the answer of "has been married" without asking if the wife is alive. The same is not the case so much with widows, who are known by their dress.

(5). Insufficient detail in column 11. This is especially the case with the junior members of a family, more especially when the occupation is one connected with land. It will often be found possible by adding the word "owner" or "tenant" to the entry to make it clear enough without any erasures.

The other points, on which the instructions seemed likely to be misunderstood, or which since appear to have been so, have been noticed under their several heads.

Preliminary Enumeration.

The instructions were that the preliminary enumeration should not be commenced later than January 15th in villages, or February 10th in towns. Unfortunately no date was fixed before which it was not to be commenced, and in some cases it was begun very much too soon, especially in towns, where the population changes so much more quickly than in the country.

Table No. 5 gives the earliest date of commencement and last date of completion in each district, and it will be seen that in some towns even it was begun as early as the 15th December.

TABLE No. 5.

Preliminary Enumeration.

District.	Rural.		Municipal.	
	Earliest date of commencement.	Latest date of completion.	Earliest date of commencement	Latest date of completion.
Ahmedabad	22nd June .	January ..	15th September...	1st January.
Kaira	15th November...	10th February ...	15th December ...	15th February.
Panch Mahals... .	24th December ...	22nd ,, ...	1st February .	20th ,,
Broach...	15th November ...	15th ,, ...	... .	10th ,,
Surat	1st January ...	25th ,, ...	20th December ...	25th ,,
Thána	1st December ..	22nd ,, ...	5th January .	24th ,,
Kolába	20th November ...	18th ,, .	1st ,, ...	20th ,,
Ratnágiri	1st September ..	20th ,, ...	11th ,, ..	16th ,,
Khándesh	1st January .	,, ,, ...	1st ,, ...	25th ,,
Násik	15th November...	,, ,, ...	2nd November ...	14th ,,
Ahmednagar .. .	15th December ...	21st ,, ...	21st December ...	20th ,,
Poona	January ...	,, ,, ...	15th January ...	,, ,,
Sholápur .. .	10th ,, ..	15th ,, ...	1st ,, ...	20th ,,
Sátára	1st December ...	20th ,, ...	10th ,, ...	25th ,,
Belgaum	25th ,, ..	12th ,, ...	13th ,, ...	15th ,,
Dhárwár .. .	15th January ...	20th ,, ...	10th ,, ...	20th ,,
Hálpur	15th December ..	,, ,, ...	15th December ...	,, ,,
Kánara... .	1st January ...	,, ,, ...	31st January ...	,, ,,
Karáchi .	9th ,, ...	15th ,, ...	9th ,, ...	28th January.
Hyderabad	1st ,, ...	24th ,, ...	4th ,, ...	31st February.
Shikárpur	15th ,, ...	22nd ,, ...	24th ,, ...	22nd ,,
Thar and Párkar .	15th January ...	20th ,, ...	15th January ...	22nd February.
Upper Sind Frontier .	1st August ...	15th ,, ...	16th September...	15th November.

In many, perhaps the majority of, villages in the presidency division, the preliminary record was made first roughly on paper ruled for the purpose by the village officers. This gave them a great deal of extra work and caused them some expense, as they paid for the paper out of their allowance for stationery, but it conduced to neatness in the schedules, and was a help in the abstraction, and is on this account to be encouraged. At the next census it might be advisable to recognise this copying out, and allow each

village officer enough blank forms for it. If the order of one house one page be not repeated then, the same number of schedules would be enough to allow a double supply to each.

The cost of the enumeration in each district was as shown in Table No. 6. Cost of Enumeration.

TABLE No. 6.

Cost of Enumeration.

District.	Numbering houses and preparing block list Paint and Stationery, &c	Preparation and distribution of Enumerator's form and books. (Conveyance and Carriage).	Allowances to Enumerators and Supervisors.	Stationery.	Red ink and Inkstands, &c.	Lights.	Total.	Municipal Expenditure.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad ...	5 0 0	2 13 9	101 4 0	57 7 0	4 0 0	11 7 6	182 0 3	2,254 13 10
Kaira ...	0 12 6	5 6 0	66 10 0	17 2 6			89 15 0	463 4 4
Panch Mahals	10 8 0	1 13 6	11 4 0	8 3 0	8 11 6	30 5 0	70 13 0	204 15 1
Broach ...	40 3 3	7 10 0	16 10 0	6 14 9		10 2 10	87 8 10	213 7 6
Surat ...		16 15 6	10 8 0	...		98 13 3	126 4 9	665 4 2
Thana ...	161 5 11	5 4 0	703 12 0	0 8 2		219 13 3	1,096 11 4	760 0 6
Kolába	58 0 6	2 1 0	249 10 0	2 6 3		188 12 0	500 13 9	227 14 7
Ratnágiri .	95 0 6	3 3 0	388 5 0	56 15 9	40 12 0	129 3 6	693 7 9	281 13 8
Kánara ..	5 10 9	11 0 9	23 5 3	28 5 3		237 9 9	305 15 9	102 3 2
Khándesh .	...	135 1 9	385 10 11	41 1 6	11 2 0	2 14 0	575 14 2	1,158 3 8
Násik	...	61 8 0	420 12 6	59 15 0	38 7 6	265 3 9	845 14 9	594 4 7
Ahmednagar ..	...	44 13 0	124 12 0	109 2 6	58 2 0	..	336 13 6	136 5 7
Poona ...	...	20 4 6	108 7 6	63 13 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	195 9 0	826 11 11
Sholápur ...	...		4 0 0				4 0 0	424 13 0
Sátára ...	...	40 13 9		30 14 11	20 14 8	5 11 6	107 6 5	596 5 2
Belgaum ...	...	23 2 0	138 14 0	23 0 9	5 9 0	15 2 9	205 12 6	326 5 0
Dhárwár ...	...	1 15 0	..			7 10 8	9 9 8	60 0 0
Bijápur .	...	12 11 4		28 1 4	15 1 1	21 15 0	77 12 9	37 14 6
Karáchi .	10 3 6	126 13 9	1,072 4 6	81 3 5	35 9 2	398 2 0	1,724 4 4	4,486 13 5
Hyderabad ..	60 8 9	465 5 8	1,498 8 0	109 6 8	...	164 7 5	2,298 4 6	1,003 12 8
Shikárpur ...	...	72 2 3	266 5 6	457 12 2			796 3 11	655 5 0
Thar and Párkar	12 4 0	90 15 1	1,042 12 0	33 12 6		24 11 9	2,104 7 4	16 0 0
Upper S. Frontier.	10 9 6	42 15 3	191 0 9	216 0 0	7 10 0	164 7 3	633 4 3	14 7 0

Railways.

The instructions for the enumeration of persons residing within railway limits, and passengers by rail are given below. They were drafted by the Census Commissioner, and recommended to the Railway Companies by the Government of India, but were not legally binding on them. The Census Act rendered them responsible for the enumeration, but did not provide for the issue of rules on the subject. The Agent of each company issued his own instructions, which were drawn up in consultation with the Provincial Superintendent, but the system was not in all the cases that desired by him, and on the two principal lines, there was a difficulty in getting the division of the line into charges, circles and blocks done in the way desired.

The Southern Maratha Railway carried out the wishes of the Provincial Superintendent in their entirety, and divided the charges purely by locality, whereas the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India were all for dividing them departmentally. Another point, on which the Great Indian Peninsula demurred to the wishes of Government was on the stopping of train at 6 A.M. of the 27th February, in order to count the passengers, who were in the train, but still unenumerated. On this point a compromise was made, whereby the final enumeration on the through trains was postponed till the next morning.

Cantonments.

The instructions for the enumeration of cantonments were issued through the Adjutant General. They are given below. The parts beyond regimental lines were enumerated by the Cantonment Magistrate, under the superintendence of the Collector in the same way as the rest of the district.

Ports.

For ports instructions were drafted by the Provincial Superintendent, and modified in accordance with the suggestions of the Customs authorities and issued by him. They are given below. They allowed for the enumeration of the whole floating population by the Customs Collectors helped in Bombay and Aden by the Port Officer, and by Naval officers for boats belonging to the Navy wherever they might be. They provided for the enumeration of persons on any boat on its first entry to any port after the census night up to the 15th March. The instructions provided for all ports being enumerated by the Customs Department, but subsequently, at the request of the Collector of Salt Revenue, some of the smaller ports were entrusted to the Land Revenue officials.

Public Buildings. Jails and other large public buildings were enumerated by the officers in charge of them.

Preliminary totals. Before the schedules were handed over to the abstracting officials for the tabulation of the results, arrangements were made for the immediate preparation of rough totals by sex only. In each enumeration book there was an abstract in the accompanying form :—

ENUMERATOR'S ABSTRACT.

[Not to be filled up till after the Census on the 26th February 1891.]

Village.	Block No.	Houses.			Persons.		
		Occupied	Empty.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.

(*Signed*)

Re-added by (*a*) *Enumerator of Block No.* *Enumerator*

(*b*) *Enumerator of Block No.*

Certified to have been tested, and the total found correct

(*Signed*)

Compiled into Charge Summary on the of 1891. *Supervisor.*

(*Signed*)

Charge Superintendent.

Each enumerator was required, before he gave up his books, to make out the total in this form, and pass it on to the supervisor. The supervisor united the totals of all the blocks of his circle, and passed them on to the Charge Superintendent, who in his turn forwarded an abstract of the whole charge to the Collector. The abstracts received from railways, ports and cantonments were embodied with the others, and the whole were then forwarded to the Provincial Superintendent, and Census Commissioner and the results as far as British Territory was concerned were in the hands of these officers by the 9th March, or 11 days after the taking of the census.

Bombay City A few words are necessary on the enumeration of the Bombay Municipality which includes the whole island. It was arranged in accordance with the precedent of 1881 that the Municipality and Government should each pay half the cost. The arrangements were entrusted to Mr. H. Brewin, Superintendent of Police. Each of the 33 sections of the city was divided by him into circles and blocks, and every house and every tenement in it separately numbered, and entered in a house list, which resembled the block list in a slightly amplified form. The enumeration had always before been conducted by household schedules on the European method. This is rendered compulsory by the Municipal Act, but in order to enable the mofussil system to be applied to it, a special clause was introduced into the Census Bill and passed. It was, however, determined after consultation between the Municipal authorities and the Census officers of Government, to adhere to the time-honoured custom, and the householders were allowed the privilege, if it be one, of filling in their own schedules. The enumerators, however, who were employed to deliver and collect the schedules, were enjoined to fill them in themselves for any persons who either could not fill them in themselves, or by the help of their friends, or who delayed to do so. The Police Inspectors acted as Charge Superintendents, Municipal officers were Supervisors. There were 206 circles and 1,181 blocks, and for 9 days previous to the Census night 1,113 paid enumerators were employed, to distribute the schedules, and to fill them in. On the 25th, 26th and 27th February, 718 Government servants were enlisted, and were distributed among the different blocks to help the paid enumerators in collecting the schedules, and in filling them up.

CIRCULAR.

No. 2018.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (CENSUS).

Bombay Castle, 21st May 1890.

A general census of the Indian Empire will be taken on the night of 26th February 1891.

2. The superintendence and control of the arrangements for enumeration and compilation of the results in this Presidency have been entrusted to a special officer who has been instructed to organize, in concert with the District and Municipal authorities, the necessary measures for taking the census in a complete and accurate manner. All communications on the subject should be made to him as Superintendent of Census Operations.

3. Except in such localities as may be specially exempted by Government, all persons will be enumerated on the night of the census. In such excepted places it will be taken as rapidly as possible immediately after that night.

4. The census will be conducted on the same lines as in 1881, *i. e.*, schedules to be filled in by the house-holders for themselves and families will be supplied, except in the Municipality of Bombay, only to Europeans of education and natives of rank. The rest of the population, including the servants of excepted house-holders, will be enumerated on schedules filled in by *enumerators* appointed for the purpose. These schedules will be supplied bound in a book, to be called an enumeration book.

5. To each enumerator will be assigned a block. He will be subordinate to a *supervisor* of a *circle*, who again will be subordinate to the *superintendent* of a *charge*, which in ordinary cases will be a táluka, mahál or municipality.

6. As it would be impossible to provide sufficient enumerators to ascertain and record all the particulars required in the schedule in one night, and in order to afford opportunities for a test of their entries by the supervisors, superintendents and superior Revenue officers, the enumeration will be done in two rounds. At *the first round* the enumerator will visit each house in his block and make a preliminary record in his enumeration book as shortly before the census night as will admit of its being thoroughly tested. On that night the enumerator will, for *the second round*, take the book so filled in round his block, and bring the schedules into conformity with the actual state of things then existing, by striking out the names of persons who have died or left, and adding those who have been born, or arrived since, or been erroneously omitted. The accuracy of the census will depend mainly on the way in which the framing of this preliminary record is supervised by all officers from the Collector down to the supervisor of the circle.

Division of Areas.

7. The first thing to be done is to divide each charge into blocks and circles. The block should be of such size and density that it can be compassed without difficulty by the enumerator in a few hours after nightfall. The supervisor's circle should be small enough to enable him to scrutinize thoroughly all the entries in the preliminary record and personally check a large percentage of them by house-to-house visits in each of his blocks and to satisfy himself that the enumerators properly perform their duties on the census night. Ordinarily 60 houses, or about 300 people, should be the maximum for a block, but in compact villages without distant hamlets where the enumerator is a resident official the size may be increased up to 100 houses. The number of blocks in a circle should average about ten.

8. To regulate the division into blocks and circles, the Collector should have prepared as soon as possible, for each charge a register in one of the following forms:—

CENSUS REGISTER A.

(a) For rural charges.

DISTRICT TÁLUKA

Revenue No. of Village	Name of Village.	At 1890 Enumeration.		Main Site, Hamlet, Detached House or Place.	Blocks.			Circle letter and name, &c., of Supervisor.	Remarks.
		Number of Houses.	Number of Persons.		Serial No.	Number of Houses.	Name and designation of Enumerator.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

(b) For urban charges.

Districy — Town

Ward	At 1890 Enumeration		Quarter, Street, Detached House or Place	Blocks.			Circle letter and name, &c., of Supervisor.	Remarks.
	Number of Houses.	Number of Persons.		Serial No.	Number of Houses.	Name and designation of Enumerator		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

In villages where there are more than one inhabited site, the main village and each separate hamlet and house should be entered in column 5. Also all outlying landing-places or camping grounds. The villages should be ranged territorially, so that they may be grouped into convenient circles independently of the revenue numbers. The blocks should be numbered serially for each circle, and the circles lettered for each charge. The list should be carefully scrutinized by the Collector or his Assistant and compared with the topographical or revenue survey map, a tracing from which should be made for each circle for the guidance of the supervisor, to whom also an extract from the register of the part pertaining to his circle should be given. The division into blocks and circles and the preparation of this register, with the exception of the enumerator's name, should be completed by the beginning of August

9. A summary showing the total number of villages, houses, persons, detached hamlets and blocks should be sent to the Provincial Superintendent for each charge as it is completed

Preparation.

10. A *block list* in the following form should be prepared, showing the serial number and description of each house :—

Census Register B (Block List).

Village. — Block. — Circle

Serial No.	Description of Building or Place.	Principal Occupant.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4

It should contain all buildings intended for or used as human dwellings, whether actually occupied at the time or not, and at the end, unnumbered, camping grounds, mooring places and other public places where persons are likely to be found at night. A note should be made in column 4 against any house to which a private schedule is to be supplied.

11. Simultaneously with the preparation of this list the houses in each town and village should be numbered consecutively, to correspond with the house list, with some cheap material, such as that used for painting boundary marks. The numbering should be continuous for the whole village or town, unless it is so large as to contain more than one circle in which case the house in each circle should be numbered consecutively with the circle letter prefixed, as B 25, C. 20.

12. The main object of numbering houses is to guide the enumerator round his block, and to ensure no house being omitted, but, in order to secure a certain amount of uniformity throughout the Presidency, the following definition of a house should be ap-

plied :—"The dwelling place of one or more families, with their dependents and servants, having a separate principal entrance from the public road, street, lane or other thoroughfare." Where there is difficulty in the application of the definition, special instructions should be issued; but it should be generally understood that buildings, like the *pol* of North Gujarát and like the walled or fenced quarters of the Deccan menials, should not be numbered as one house only, as was not infrequently done at the last census. Doubtful cases may be referred to the Provincial Superintendent.

13. The block lists and house-numbering should be completed and tested before the end of December at the latest. Newly built houses must be added by the enumerator as they are built.

Agency.

14. The preparation of the lists, numbering of houses and making the preliminary record should be done by the ordinary revenue and municipal establishments. For the final enumeration the services of all Government officials serving in the district will be available.

15. As soon as Register A is ready the Collector should prepare an abstract of the agency required for the final enumeration and that at his disposal, and forward it to the Provincial Superintendent. As far as possible the employment of persons who are neither Government, Municipal, Railway nor Local Fund servants should be avoided in the interests of efficiency as well as economy. The rank and file of the Police should not be employed as enumerators, but the services of the superior grades may be used, and should be specially utilized in securing the registration of wandering and houseless tribes. In towns where there is a municipality it should be asked to assist under the provisions of Section 24 (18) of Bombay Act II of 1884. The Collector should ascertain from all the heads of departments the number and grade of their subordinates that will be available in the district. It is hoped that in most districts the number of officials will be sufficient. Where it is not, the Collector should endeavour to enlist the gratuitous services of educated men, especially of watandárs who may not be now officiating, or of school-boys who can enumerate from the dictation of a village officer who cannot write. Complimentary certificates will be given to all voluntary agents who have performed their work efficiently, and presents to those who may be reported to have specially distinguished themselves.

16. Government officials will receive travelling allowance according to the rules of their department. All persons not in the regular táluka or district travelling establishments should be employed as near their home or usual residence as possible. Any allowances that may be specially made will depend upon the efficiency of the work done in the case of officials as well as non-officials.

17. In case official and voluntary agency proves insufficient, the Collector should report to the Superintendent the number of paid enumerators required and the rate at which he can engage them.

18. In rural tracts the Kulkarni will usually be the enumerator of his village or one of its blocks. During the preliminary record an enumerator may have to enumerate several blocks, and a supervisor to supervise more than one circle. An enumerator at the preliminary record may be a supervisor on the census night. But endeavour should be made as far as possible to retain men at the same posts during the whole process. Where possible only permanent revenue officials or superior officials of other departments should be appointed as supervisors, and only men who are well acquainted with the locality.

19. Every person employed must be provided with a certificate of appointment.

Preliminary Record (or first round).

20. Each enumerator will be provided for each block with a bound book of schedules, which besides detailed instructions and a short abstract contains blank pages into which he must copy the block list.

21. The date for commencing the preliminary enumeration must depend upon the number of supervisors permanently available. The less interval between it and the actual census compatible with effective supervision, the better; but it should not be commenced later than January 15th in villages or February 10th in towns.

22. Each supervisor will be supplied with detailed instructions and specimen schedules for his guidance, and it will be his business to see that the enumerators understand their instructions and carry them out.

23. The schedules will be supplied from the Government Central Press bound up in books of uniform shape, but with varying numbers of pages, in the vernacular of the district. As it is important that the printing should be completed early, *the Collector should inform the Provincial Superintendent as soon as possible* of the number of schedule books required of 24, 40, 60 and 80 pages respectively (exclusive of the 8 pages devoted to instructions, house list, &c.), and also the number of loose sheets (English and vernacular) for persons who fill in their own schedules. Each page has room for 8 entries, and a separate page or pages

must be used for each house. In reporting the number of these required, the number of houses to be enumerated in the book and separately should be reported. Care should be taken not to confuse the leaf which contains 16 entries (8 on each side), and is that supplied to private persons, with the page of only 8 entries. Each enumerator should be furnished with the book of most suitable size for his block and with such loose sheets (if any) as are required for private schedules. If his book prove insufficient, a supplementary book of 10 pages should be supplied him. A certain number of these will be supplied to each Collector. An account should be kept by the Charge Superintendent of all books and sheets supplied to each enumerator, and an extract given to the supervisor before the census night. A receipt should always be taken when they pass even temporarily from one hand to another.

24. The supervisor should cause all errors or omissions, which he may discover, to be rectified, and attest his examination on the back of the schedule book. He should also report their nature to the Charge Superintendent.

The final enumeration (or second round).

25. If the enumerator on the census night is not the person by whom the preliminary enumeration has been taken, he should be at his post at least two days before the census, and the supervisor must see that he makes himself thoroughly acquainted with the whole of his block, and goes round it all in the day time, identifying each house with that shown on the list.

26. Before the evening of the 26th he must have delivered all the private schedules (if any) at the houses noted in the list.

27. He should begin the enumeration, at latest, as soon as the moon has risen, and go round the block in the order of the list. He should himself be enumerated at the house where he is then residing. He should read out the entries for each house to its head, and then and there record any necessary correction. All corrections made on the final night must be made in red ink, with which all enumerators should be supplied.

28. The supervisors should during the night visit as many of their blocks as possible and satisfy themselves that the enumerators are properly performing their duty by testing as many of the new entries as possible.

29. The next morning the enumerator will collect the private schedules (if any) that have been given in his block. He will then go to the head-quarters of the circle and in the presence of the supervisor fill up the abstract in the schedule enumeration book, and give up his book or books and loose sheets (if any) to the supervisor. When the supervisor has accepted it as correct, he will sign the abstract and give the enumerator a receipt, and let him go. When he has collected all the enumeration books and sheets, he will compile his circle total of the abstract and take them all to the Charge Superintendent, who, after satisfying himself as to the correctness of their number, will give a receipt to the supervisor, will compile for his charge the total of the circle abstracts and send it to the Collector without delay, and will forward the schedules and abstracts to the abstraction office according to the directions of the Provincial Superintendent. A certificate showing the days during which he was employed will be given to each supervisor and enumerator by the Charge Superintendent.

Special Areas and Buildings.

30. *Public buildings*, such as jails, hospitals, &c., will form each a separate block and be enumerated by the officer in charge.

31. In *cantonments* the Collector should act in concert with the Military authorities. The latter will be responsible for the enumeration of all persons actually living in regimental lines. The Civil authorities will enumerate all living beyond these limits, including the residents in the Sadar Bazár and all officers not living in regimental lines. The Cantonment Magistrate should work under the direction of the Collector.

32. Special measures will be necessary for the *railways*, and the Railway authorities will be asked to enumerate their own employés who reside within station limits and the passengers on the census night. Employés living beyond railway limits will be enumerated in the ordinary way by the Collector, who should act in concert with the Railway authorities in order to prevent people being enumerated both at home and abroad, or escaping altogether.

33. For enumerating the *maritime population* the Collector should co-operate with the Customs authorities, who will be responsible for the enumeration within port limits.

34. Special instructions for all the above will be issued hereafter.

35. Detailed instructions for enumerators, supervisors and Superintendents respectively, in English and vernacular, will be supplied by the Provincial Superintendent.

36. Government would impress upon the heads of all departments which are called on to assist, that while it is in progress the census work must, from its nature, be considered paramount to all other. Revenue officers should consider the supervision of the arrange-

ments as a most important part of their duties while on tour, and should satisfy themselves as to their efficiency. All officers whose work takes them into rural tracts should take every opportunity of explaining the object and nature of a census to the masses; and Collectors and their Assistants should make a point of enlisting, by complimentary letters or other means, the co-operation of persons of rank and influence whose active sympathy will be of use in dissuading people from giving false entries or evading enumeration for themselves and the females of their household.

37. The Collector should send a progress report, showing what has been done in his district towards carrying out these orders, on the 25th of each month, commencing from June 25th, to the Provincial Superintendent.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SUPERINTENDENTS.

1. The census will be taken on the night of 26th February 1891, except in such places as may be specially exempted by Government. The arrangements have been entrusted to a Provincial Superintendent.

2. The information to be asked is given in the appended schedule. To educated Europeans and Natives of rank separate schedules will be supplied which they will be required to fill up for themselves and their families and servants residing in the same house, but not in outhouses.

3. The mass of the population will be enumerated in bound books of schedules called enumeration-books, by persons appointed for that purpose and called *Enumerators*, to each of whom a certain number of houses called a block will be assigned.

4. As it would be impossible to provide sufficient *Enumerators* to ascertain and record all the information required by the schedule in one night, it will be necessary for each to take his book round his block some days previously to the census night and fill it up in accordance with the answers received from the heads of houses. This process is called the *preliminary record* or *first round*. On the night of the census he will again take the book round to all the houses in the block and bring it into conformity with the actual state of things then existing by striking out the names of persons who have died or left the house, and adding those of persons who have arrived or been born since or were accidentally omitted.

5. The Collector will divide the whole district into census *charges*, at the head of each of which there will be a *Superintendent*. Usually a táluka or mahál will be a charge, with the larger municipalities, which will each be a separate charge, excluded. The Mámlatdár or Mahálkari will be the Superintendent of the táluka or mahál, and the Collector will arrange with the Municipal Commissioners for the appointment of Superintendents of town charges.

6. The first thing for the Superintendent to do is to divide the whole area of his charge into *circles* and *blocks*. The block must be small enough to allow of the enumerator going round to all the houses in it in a few hours on the census night. Ordinarily it should not contain more than 60 houses or about 300 persons, but when the houses are close together, and the Enumerator is well acquainted with them, it may be increased up to 100 houses. A circle should contain about 10 blocks, and will be under the control of a *Supervisor*. The circles should be so arranged that all the blocks in the same circle should be near one another. The blocks should be numbered serially for each circle; and the circles lettered for each charge.

7. In rural charges the Superintendent should take the revenue survey or topographical map and open a register in the appended Form A*a*. He should enter the villages in this register according to their situation and after questioning the village officers he should enter opposite to each village in column 5 after the words "main site" any detached hamlets, houses or camping or mooring places that these may be separated from the main site. If a village contains about 60 houses it should form one block. Two or more small villages near together may be made into one block. The main object to be kept in view in arranging the blocks is to give the enumerators as little walking as possible. He should enter the names of all the available revenue and village officers against the block or circle of which they are to be in charge.

8. In urban charges the Superintendent should enter the wards or other municipal administrative divisions in column 1 of Register A*b*, and with the help of the city plan, if there is one, divide each of these divisions into blocks of about 60 houses each and circles. It will be convenient to mark off these blocks by letters painted on the houses along the boundary. The Superintendent should enter the names of such municipal servants or volunteers whom he wishes to appoint as Enumerators or Supervisors against the block or circle of which they are to be in charge. It may be that owing to the municipal organization some modification of this register may be found suitable for particular towns. If so, the Superintendent should obtain the Collector's sanction to such modification.

9. When the division into blocks and circles is completed, and the register completed, as far as it then can be, the Superintendent should forward it to the Collector through the usual channel together with a statement of the number of men who are required for Enumerators and Supervisors respectively in addition to the members of the revenue, village and municipal establishments.

10. As soon as the Supervisors are appointed, an extract from the Register A of his circle should be given to each, and also a tracing of his circle from the revenue survey or topographical map, and a copy of the Instructions for Supervisors. He should be held responsible for the work of all the Enumerators in his circle.

11. As soon as Register A is completed, a register in the Form B for each block must be prepared by the village or municipal officers. It should show every building which is intended for or used as a human dwelling, whether then actually occupied or not, and also at the end, without separate numbers, all camping grounds, mooring places and other public places where persons are likely to be found at night.

12. At the same time as this list is made, each house should be clearly marked with the number on the list with the material ordinarily used for painting boundary marks. The houses should be numbered according to their situation, and in a town or village which contains more than one block, the whole of one block should be numbered first, before the next is commenced. To prevent confusion the numbers should be consecutive for the whole village or town unless it is a town so large as to contain more than one circle. In that case the houses in each circle should be numbered consecutively with the circle letter prefixed as B 25, C 20. In the case of municipalities, when the houses have been numbered for assessment purposes, it will not be necessary to number them afresh, but the assessment numbering may be adopted, care being taken to renew any illegible or effaced number.

13. On this list the Superintendent will make a note against any house to the occupant of which a separate schedule is to be supplied. But these will be supplied only in very exceptional cases, to Natives of high rank, or educated Europeans.

14. All the work to the end of the preliminary record must be done by the ordinary revenue, village and municipal establishments with such extra gratuitous or paid assistance as may be volunteered or found necessary. For the actual census the services of Government officials of every department serving in the district will be lent for the 25th, 26th and 27th February.

They will be employed as enumerators and supervisors, but chiefly as enumerators. It follows that many members of the revenue, village and municipal establishments will have to do the preliminary work of two or more blocks or circles. It will be an advantage, specially in rural circles, if members of the ordinary revenue line alone are employed as supervisors and if they are kept unchanged in one circle during the whole of the procedure.

15. In Register A*a* and A*b* those only are to be entered as enumerators and supervisors who are appointed for the final census. Where a kulkarni or other person does the preliminary work of more than one block, his name should be entered in the register against that block only, of which he is to do the work on the final night.

16. The date for commencing the preliminary record must depend upon local circumstances, but it should not be later than January 15th in villages or February 10th in towns.

17. Each enumerator will be provided for each block with an enumeration book. These will be supplied to the Charge Superintendent from the Government Central Press in several different sizes, with the number of schedule pages contained printed on the cover. For each block a book should be supplied containing a few more pages than the number of houses in it. Supplementary books of 10 pages each will be supplied, which should be given to the enumerator only in case his original book is full, or so nearly full that it is likely not to be sufficient for such additions as are probable on the census night.

18. These books contain detailed instructions for the enumerators, blank pages for the block list, and an abstract form. The enumerator must first copy the block list into the book. He must carry out the preliminary record (or first round) according to the Instructions to Enumerators. The test of this preliminary record will be the most important of the supervisor's duties, and one of the most important for all revenue and municipal officers employed on the census.

19. On the receipt of Register A and the statement of persons required for the duties of enumerator and Supervisor, the Collector will arrange for the employment of the number of extra hands required for each charge. It will be the duty of the Superintendent to assign them their respective blocks or circles and to complete Register A by entering their names in it.

20 When such a person is appointed enumerator, it will be the duty of the Supervisor to see that he receives the enumeration-book from the person who did the preliminary record of his block, with such record properly filled in, and that he goes round his block and compares the block list with the houses in the day-time so as to be properly acquainted with the position of each house before the census night.

21. When such a person is appointed supervisor for the final night, it will be the duty of the Charge Superintendent to see that he receives all the papers connected with his circle from the person who has been performing the duties for that circle, and makes himself acquainted with his duties, and the details of his circle.

22. Before the final night the enumerator must leave the private schedules (if any) at the houses for which they have been sanctioned. On that night at latest immediately after moon-rise he must take his enumeration-book round every house in his block and bring it into conformity with the actual state of things then existent according to the instructions.

23. On the morning of the 27th February he must collect all such private schedules (if any), and take them with his book or books to the supervisor He must fill up the short extract in the book and give it to the supervisor who, when he has had it re-added by two other enumerators and himself, and has found it correct, will take the books and schedules, and give the enumerator a receipt.

24. When the supervisor has received all the books and schedules with the abstracts filled in, he will take them to the Charge Superintendent, who, on satisfying himself of their correctness, will forward them to the abstraction centre according to the directions of the Provincial Superintendent, after he has compiled for his charge the total of the circular abstracts and sent it to the Collector.

25. Public buildings, such as jails, hospitals, &c., will form each a separate block and be enumerated by the officer in charge.

26. For cantonments, ports and railways special instructions will be issued. Residents and travellers within their limits will be enumerated by the Military, Customs and Railway authorities respectively. Care must be taken that there is no doubt as to these limits.

27. The following points should be carefully noted :—

That every person employed on census duty must be supplied with a certificate of employment.

That accounts must be kept of all books and forms issued.

That a receipt must be given whenever an enumeration-book or schedule passes even temporarily from one hand to another.

28. The Collector should be referred to on all points of difficulty.

29. The Charge Superintendents and revenue, municipal and village officers of all grades must consider the census work as from its nature paramount to all others, while it lasts. They must use their utmost exertions to see that all orders are carried out accurately and punctually. They should explain the object and nature of a census to the masses and enlist by all means in their power the sympathy of persons of rank and influence.

Census Register A.

a.—For Rural Charges.

District. Taluka.

Revenue Number of Village?	Name of Village	At 1880 Enumeration		Main Site, Hamlet, Detached House or Place.	Blocks.			Circle Letter and Name, &c., of Supervisor	Remarks.
		Number of Houses.	Number of Persons.		Serial Number	Number of Houses.	Name and Designation of Enumerator		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		9	10
17	Palgaon	117	610	Main site	1	60	Ramakrishna	A. Narayan Rama, General Duty Karkun.	
21	Manur	80	165	Main site	2	57	Govind Kulkarni.		
27	Algaon ..	25	150	Main site, Bandar.	3	55	Anandrao Kulkarni.		
19	Kanaur	63	320	Main site, Nágpáda	4	63	Govind Bapu Kulkarni		

b.—For Urban Charges.

DISTRICT. TOWN.

Ward or other Division.	At 1930 Enumeration.		Quarter, Street, Detached House or Place.	Blocks.			Circle Letter and Name, &c., of Supervisor.	Remarks.
	Number of Houses	Number of Persons.		Serial Number.	Number of Houses.	Name and Designation of Enumerator		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chembre .	700	3,752	Station Road	1	60	Narayan Das, Municipal Inspector.	A. Rajaram Bapu, Municipal Secretary.	
			"	2	65			
			"	3	70			
			Karwachi Gully, Devidas Street.	4	63			

CENSUS REGISTER B *(Block List).*

VILLAGE. BLOCK. CIRCLE.

Serial Number.	Description of Building or Place.	Principal Occupant.	Remarks
1	2	3	4
	BALEGAON.		
1	House	Narayan Bapu.	
20	House ...	Shiddhu Rama.	
	KULGAON.		
1	House Camping ground. ...	Bapu Govind.	

INSTRUCTIONS TO SUPERVISORS.

1. When you are appointed, you will receive from the Superintendent an extract from Census Register A for your circle, called the Circle List, and in most cases a map or plan of it. You will also receive a block list for each block and Enumeration-books and Instructions to Enumerators.

2. You must make yourself thoroughly acquainted with all these instructions. You must call all your enumerators together, and explain to them their duties, and question them to see whether they understand them properly.

3. You will give to each an enumeration-book or books according to the following scale:—

For a block of from 1 to 20 houses one 20-page book,
21 to 40 „ one 40-page „
41 to 60 „ one 64-page „
61 to 80 „ one 64-page and one 20-page book,
81 to 100 „ one 64-page and one 40-page book,
Over 100 „ two 64-page books,

and take a receipt for them.

Before giving them you should fill in all the entries in the docket above the first ruled line except the name of the Enumerator, which should not be entered until the man who is appointed for the work of the final night takes over the book.

Where a block contains more than one village, the names of them all should be entered, as—

Villages *Balegaon and Kulgaon*.
From House No. *1, Balegaon*,
To House No. *37, Kulgaon*.

Supplementary books should be given as required on receipt, and a tick ✓ made after "No. of supplementary books given" for each one given.

4. You will see that the block list is copied out properly in the pages intended for it in the enumeration-book.

For blocks where two books have been given the list will be divided proportionally between the two. The occupants of a house entered in the block list of one book must not be entered in the schedule pages of the other book; but a supplementary book may be used if necessary.

5. Until the day appointed for the commencement of the preliminary record (or first round) you will occupy yourself in scrutinizing the circle register and block lists, and ascertaining whether any streets, hamlets, detached houses or camping or mooring grounds have been omitted from the former, or any buildings or camping grounds or mooring places from the latter, and whether there are any newly built houses to be added.

6. It will be as well for each enumerator before beginning to make entries in his book to make some trial entries on blank paper and submit them for your inspection.

7. When they commence the first round, you must go round the blocks as quickly as possible and take frequent tests to satisfy yourself that they are doing their work correctly.

8. When the first round is completed, you must test them all thoroughly on the spot.

9. In testing you must first read the whole record through, and wherever there is an omission you must have it filled in by enquiry at the house. You must remember that in all the columns, except Nos. 13 and 14, there must be an entry against every person, so that if you find a blank space in any of these columns, you will know that it requires filling up.

10. While reading the book through, if you come to any entries that are clearly or probably wrong, as if the word 'male' is written against a woman's name, or an infant is shown as literate, or a Mussalmán by religion as a Bráhmin by caste, you must make enquiries, and alter an entry which is found to be incorrectly recorded.

11. You must also test a considerable number of the entries which do not appear on their face to be wrong.

12. All mistakes found are to be corrected and reported in writing to the Charge Superintendent.

13. You must bear in mind that you are not to make alterations because your opinion may differ from the house-holder as to any information given. For instance, if persons say that they are married, you must so enter them, even though you may consider that their marriage is not valid. It is only when the enumerator has omitted an entry or made one contrary to the information given, or when the information has been given under a misunderstanding, that you are to make alterations. You should accept the house-holder's statement, but if you think he has made any wilful mis-statement you should make a report to the Charge Superintendent.

14. Whenever you test an enumerator's book you must sign and date it on the blank portion of the cover.

15. If any of the enumerators for the final enumeration (or 2nd round) on the 26th February is a person specially appointed and therefore not the person by whom the first round was completed, you must see that he receives the enumeration-book from his predecessor. You must also see that he understands the limits of his block, and goes round it with the block list, and identifies each house by its number before the evening of the 26th.

15A. Whenever any enumerator's book is full or so nearly full as not to leave room for as many additional entries as are likely to be required at the 2nd round, you must supply him with a supplementary book.

16. For any block in which there are houses to be supplied with loose schedules (called householder's schedules) to be filled up by the householder himself, you must deliver such schedules to the enumerator on his receipt, entering their number on the docket of his book, and take care that he delivers them at the houses before the evening of the 26th.

17. You must take care that all the enumerators are supplied with red ink before the evening of the 26th.

18. On the night of the 26th you must go round as many of the blocks in your circle as you can, and satisfy yourself that the enumerators are properly performing the 2nd round.

19. On the morning of the 27th February the enumerators must bring their books and loose schedules (if any) to a place previously fixed upon within the circle. You must look through the red ink entries, and if any appear to be wrong, you must satisfy yourself by enquiries at the house, and have them corrected if necessary.

20. When you have accepted the schedules as correct, you will require the enumerator to make the short abstract in the form contained in the enumeration-book. You will have it re-added by two other enumerators and yourself, and if found correct, you will take the book and schedules from the enumerator and give him a receipt and let him go.

21 When all the books and schedules have been received, you will compile an abstract for the whole circle in a form to be supplied to you for the purpose, and take it with the books and schedules to the Charge Superintendent. When he is satisfied as to their correctness, he will give you a receipt and certificate and let you go

22. As the preliminary record is only a means towards making the final record as perfect as possible, it is not considered necessary to enter at the first round persons' names at a house where they are only staying temporarily and where it is known they will not be staying on the census night, but permanent residents away temporarily and expected back before the census night should be entered.

23. On the census night each person must be enumerated at the house where he is then actually residing, *i. e.*, the house at which or from which he takes his meals. Cases of difficulty with respect to persons not actually present in the house when the enumerator comes round will occur. The great test is whether a person will be enumerated elsewhere. If so he should be omitted. The following, though not actually present, should be held to be residing in the house and therefore enumerated, *viz.* :—

persons who have left the house for a short time and will be back before morning to sleep ;

persons who will be out of doors all night, watching crops, shooting, fishing, patrolling, &c., but will return the next day to the house or have their meals sent out to them from it ,

persons who are absent on work even at another house, if they do not take their meals there, as watchmen and sepoys.

But a person who has gone to pass even only one night as a guest at a friend's house, or has gone on a journey by land or water must be omitted from his usual residence.

It follows that persons present for the night on business or duty at a house where they take no meals should not be enumerated in it, but that persons staying as guests on the census night should be enumerated even if present for only the one night.

24. Travellers are enumerated at the place where they put up for the night of the 26th February or on the railway , boat, &c., where they may be on that night.

25. There may be some difficulty about—

persons who are actually travelling by road during the night-time of the 26th ,
persons who leave their residences to commence a journey during that night ;
persons who arrive at their residences from a journey during that night.

Endeavour should be made to count such persons where they take their evening meal, and an enumeration-ticket should be given to every person who means to commence or continue a journey that night, when he is enumerated, to prevent his being counted again. He should be instructed to show this ticket to any enumerator or railway or steam-boat official, who asks him whether he has been counted already

26. An enumerator whose usual residence is not in the same town or village as his block should be counted in the house where he is temporarily residing. Similarly with you, if your usual residence is not within your circle, or in the same town as your circle, you should be enumerated in the house where you take your evening meal on the census night.

27. The following form of questions is recommended to be used as occasion requires by the enumerators, for ascertaining the particulars required by column 11 of the schedule —

How do you get your living ?
Are you owner or tenant of the land ?
Do you cultivate any of the land you own, or do you let it all out ?
Have you any other occupation besides agriculture ?
What is that other occupation ?
Of your several occupations unconnected with land, which is your principal one ?

28. Only those persons are to be entered as lepers who are afflicted with the corrosive disease or black leprosy. Those suffering from discoloration of the skin only are not to be entered. You should specially test column 14 whenever there is any entry in it.

29. No woman's name is to be entered in column 1 if she or her husband or father objects , but the word " female " should be entered. When a male is out of the house at the time of your enquiries, and his wife demurs to mentioning his name, you should ask a neighbour, and then record it.

SUPPLEMENTARY INSTRUCTIONS TO SUPERVISORS FOR THE FINAL THREE DAYS.

30. If you have not already done so, you must make yourself thoroughly acquainted with the first instructions to supervisors, and the instructions to enumerators. The 2nd paragraph of Rule 4 has been generally disregarded and is now cancelled.

31. There are cases chiefly in large towns, where the first sentence of Rule 23 will not apply. Persons who sleep and keep their personal property at one house, but take their meals at an eating-house, should be enumerated where they sleep.

32. Up to the final night, any alterations that may be necessary, *e. g.*, in column 8, should be made in black ink. But persons should never be struck out until the final night.

33. On the final night, at the door of each house, the head of each family should be summoned and the names read out. As each name is read out and it is ascertained that he (or she) is actually present, or to be reckoned as present according to the rules, a serial number should be put against the name in column 1. The name of any person, who is not to be counted as present, should be struck out, by a line drawn right through all the entries, including the name. After the names have all been read out, the head of each family should be asked what other persons are present, and their names should be entered, with the serial number continued. The numbering is to be serial for each house, and to include the names of all persons reckoned as present, whether in black or red ink, but not those struck out.

34. The new entries should be made in the page belonging to the house, as far as there is room. Those, for which there is no room on it, should be entered on the first vacant page either of the same or a later book belonging to your block. For these entries there is no reason to keep a separate page for each house, but the numbers of every house, for which an entry is written, should be entered at the top of the page. The serial number will show where the entries for each house begins. Thus :—

House Nos 10, 12, 30, 35.

Serial Number and Name	1
17	Rama Govind
18	Vithu Narayan
9	Sakharam Vishnu
10	Lakshman Hari
7	Bapu Krishna.
7	Mahomed Khan.
8	Jap Mahomed
9	Fatima Bibi

Where, however, two villages are included in the same block, houses belonging to one should not be entered on the same page as those of another.

35. In making up the abstract the following points should be borne in mind

The total number of houses should be entered from the block list, care being taken that the same house is not counted twice, where there are more than one book in the block. Every house, where there was any person counted as present on the final night is to be considered as "occupied." The rest as "empty" Pot-numbers are to be counted as separate houses. For persons, those entered in a supplementary book are to be included in the abstract of the last principal book of the block.

36. You should explain Rules 33 and 34 thoroughly to all your enumerators before the final night. You should fix some place where they are to bring their books, and fill up the abstracts under your guidance.

CIRCULAR 24-R.

FROM

W. W. DREW, ESQUIRE, C. S.,
Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations:

TO

THE COLLECTOR AND POLITICAL AGENT OF

Bombay Castle, 5th February 1891.

SIR,

I have the honour to make the following suggestions for the enumeration of travellers. In all villages, where there is a large through traffic, large dharmshálas and open spaces, where travellers ordinarily halt and carts stand, should be made into separate blocks. Endeavour should be made to induce all travellers (not stopping in houses, tents, huts or temporary erections,) to halt here for their evening meal, and to remain until the enumeration is complete. In smaller villages, such travellers should be enumerated, at the dharmshála or chávdi by the block enumerators It is expected that the enumeration will last from about 8 to 12, and if travellers do not start until after 12, there should not be much chance of their being enumerated over again. Tickets should be supplied to the enumerators of all villages on a road, near a railway station or near a fair, and should be given to all persons, who say that they mean to continue travelling after they have been enumerated and before daybreak. One ticket only need be given to a family travelling together. In order that persons, who do not halt at all in the evening, or who halt at a distance from any occupied site, should not escape, special enumerators should be stationed at a few places along the main roads, with orders to enumerate travellers passing after dark, and the village servants should be sent round to all road-side wells and other likely places to bring travellers, who may be found there, to the village for enumeration.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ENUMERATION OF RAILWAY PREMISES AND TRAVELLERS BY RAIL. *

1. The classes of the population to be enumerated by the Railway authorities are—

A.—Persons residing or working within railway premises.

B.—Persons travelling by rail on the night of the 26th February 1891.

2. Under A are included permanent employés of the railway, with their families and servants residing on the railway premises, together with visitors stopping temporarily in their houses; also labourers or others employed on railway work by contractors or railway officers, if sleeping within the railway premises. This proviso, however, is not to be applicable to gangs of railway coolies who may have pitched their huts, &c., just beyond railway limits, as these should be enumerated by the agency which collected or is employing them. On the other hand, when convenient, detached houses, &c., of signallers or gatemen may be included in the block of the nearest village or town, and thus be enumerated with the ordinary population of that block. In all such cases the railway and the district authorities should act in concert with each other, so that there may be neither omission nor re-enumeration of any person. It should be noted that persons who work on railway premises either by day or night, but habitually return to their homes outside railway premises when off work, are not to be enumerated in Class A.

3. The first step to be taken is to parcel out the railway premises into charges for superintendents, circles for supervisors and blocks for enumerators. The tabulation of the returns will be by villages or towns for each district or State separately, as the case may be, so the mileage included in every district through which the line passes, with the stations, &c., therein, may be constituted a *charge* and registered in a list to be sent to the Superintendent of the Census Operations for the Province or Agency. It is obvious, therefore, that the partition into the above census areas should be territorial and not departmental, and that in each charge a single officer of the railway should be made responsible for all the census arrangements therein. So, too, not more than one station should be included in one block, as the returns may have to be afterwards distributed between two districts or even two provinces. As a rule, a station will be a convenient block, but when the premises contain many inhabitants, it may be advisable to form it into a circle contain-

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* Revised October, 1890.

ing not more than ten blocks of from 200 to 300 persons or 40 to 60 houses apiece. Where there are a good many houses belonging to the railway, but detached and at a distance from the station, it will be necessary to provide special supervisors and enumerators working, if necessary, in concert with the supervisors of the municipal or village census.

4. A list for each station or railway settlement should be prepared, showing the number and description of buildings included in each block; and where there are many such buildings, it will be safer to number them with paint or some other material, for the guidance of the enumerator.

5. Superintendents, supervisors and enumerators should be appointed in writing by the chief Railway authorities, and, as far as possible, should be their employés, either European or knowing English well, especially in circles where there is a considerable European of Eurasian colony. At small stations it will be convenient to have the same person to enumerate both residents and travellers, so as to save training two different men (see below para. 14.)

6. The enumeration will be effected through schedules, of which two kinds will be issued—(*a*) householders-schedules, to be filled in by the head of each family, and returned, to the enumerator on the morning of the 27th February; and (*b*) enumeration-books, in which the enumerator fills in the entries for each person at the dictation of the head of the family. The use of the former is restricted to Europeans, Eurasians and English-speaking employés of the superior grades; and the supervisor of the circle should be distinctly made responsible for seeing that such forms are correctly filled up. Both kinds of form contain room for eight persons per page, or schedule, and in the case of Europeans and Eurasians the return for native servants and their families on the premises is to be made by the enumerator of the block on a separate schedule. One page is reserved for each house, so that in forwarding indents as below prescribed, allowance to the extent of perhaps 10 per cent. should be made for emergencies. The indents should be sent by the Agent or Manager to the Superintendent of Census Operations for the Province, or in Feudatory territory to the chief Political authority, unless it be otherwise arranged with the Railway management. They should specify—

(*a*) The number of families—European, Eurasian and Native—for whom householders-forms are required;
(*b*) The number of houses, servants-quarters, police, porters, and coolie lines, to be enumerated in the book-forms;
(*c*) The number of blocks in each circle, and the number of enumerators to be employed;
(*d*) The number of schedules to be bound up into each book, varying from 12 to 50;
(*e*) The language in which the said books should be supplied.

Each book contains detailed instructions, a sample schedule, an abstract to be filled up by the enumerator after the census, and a list of the houses he has to enumerate, under their serial numbers as mentioned in paragraph 4 above. The full supply of schedules and books for this class of the population, together with a supply of enumeration passes for passengers, should be indented for in September at the latest, and should be prepared for household distribution and use by enumerators respectively by the middle of January 1891. In writing up the block-list of houses in the book, special note should be made in the last column of the houses where schedules have been left, so that the enumerator may know how many forms, and from whom, he has to collect on the morning after the census.

7. Early in February every enumerator should fill in the schedule for each house in the manner prescribed in the instructions printed in his book. This task should be completed by the 20th February, and during its progress the supervisor should test the greater part of the entries by house-to-house visits. This preliminary record may be foregone as in 1881, in the case of native employés of superior grade in order to diminish the work thrown on the staff engaged as enumerators; but the concession is made on the distinct understanding that it does not interfere with the accuracy of the census, for which the Railway authorities are responsible.

8. The householders-schedules-should be left with the head of each family about the 24th of February. On the morning of the 27th idem, they will be collected, examined on the spot by the enumerator, and corrected, where necessary, on his suggestion.

9. On the night of the 26th of February, beginning from about 8 or 9 o'clock, the enumerator will again visit every house in his block, and see that the entries are brought up to date, in accordance with his instructions regarding visitors, births, and deaths not previously recorded. It may be noted that, according to those instructions, employés who are on duty on the night of the 26th February, but are not travelling with any train, should be recorded as present in the houses where they are entered in the book, or where a householders-schedule has been left.

10. On issuing the books and householders-schedules, the supervisor should keep a register of every form thus made over to the enumerator, and on the 27th of February he should recover the same from the latter and see that each one issued i duly accounted for. He should then compile the totals from the enumerator's abstract into a return for the

district or State, certify the list, pack the books and schedules in serial order with it and despatch the whole without delay to the Superintendent of the charge in which he is employed if any, who will at once send the parcels for his charge on to the Collector or Deputy Commissioner of the district or to the abstracting centre designated by the Provincial Census Superintendent, if in British territory, or to such office as may have been previously arranged, if in a Feudatory State, certifying at the same time to the Agent or Manager of the line that he has done so.

11. On all main points, and in all matters affecting general arrangements connected with the census, the Agent or Manager should consult with the Superintendent of Census for the Province or Agency concerned, and in Rajputana, Central India, Quetta, Hyderabad, and Mysore, with the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General and the Resident respectively.* All points which cannot be settled by these officials should be referred to the Census Commissioner for India. On minor local details the Agent or Manager should consult the Collector, Deputy Commissioner, or Political Officer concerned. In order that the arrangements may be carried out successfully, it is important that a list of the railway charges, circles and blocks in each district or State should be sent as soon as they are settled, or before the end of November 1890, to the Provincial Census Superintendent, and also that the instructions above given regarding local and not departmental responsibility should be strictly followed.

CLASS B.—*Travellers by Rail.*

12. A special official should be told off at each station to enumerate all persons alighting from a train or, in the case mentioned below, taking tickets at that station during the night of the 26th of February 1891.

13. In the case of 1st and 2nd class passengers and of Europeans and Eurasians travelling intermediate or 3rd class, or on duty with the train, separate schedules should be distributed by the guard in charge of the train on the evening of the 26th February. The rest of the persons in the train will be enumerated in the schedule-books described above. Persons who arrive at a station some time before their train is due should be enumerated by the station enumerator before they enter the train, and each should be duly provided with an enumeration pass. Indents for these forms should be sent in with those for the resident population under class A, but under a separate heading. The requirements of each station in this respect should be based on the average number of passengers alighting there on the above date for the last three years, with special extra provision for the station where the final enumeration under paragraph 15 is to take place.

14. Between 8 P. M. on the 26th February and 6 A. M. on the 27th idem, the station-enumerator should enumerate every traveller—man, woman, and child—who alights at the station in question. He should first ask if the person has been enumerated already, and, if the latter produces an enumeration pass or asserts that he has been so counted, the enumerator should accept the answer, and let him go by. If he says he has not, the enumerator should fill up the schedule entries for him in full and give him an enumeration-pass, telling him to show the same if any enumerator offers to count him again. Travelling enumerators, too, may be nominated to enumerate some of the passengers in each carriage at every halt until all are returned, when the next carriage will be taken up. This will materially lighten the task mentioned in the next paragraph.

15. All passengers found in the train at 6 A. M. on the 27th February who cannot produce enumeration-passes, or who otherwise do not appear to have been enumerated anywhere else, and all employés on duty with the train, shall be counted at the first large station at which the train stops at or about that hour. A place should be chosen where the train is timed to stop for a sufficient period, which may, if necessary, be slightly prolonged.† Enumeration-passes need not be given on this occasion. The household-schedules given the evening before to 1st and 2nd class passengers, &c., who have not alighted during the night should be collected and examined by an employé, who should, if possible, be a European or Eurasian. The same official should also fill up the form for those who have omitted to do so for themselves. He should finally see that schedules thus collected are securely gummed or stitched into the enumeration-books used for the other passengers.

16. Troops travelling by rail on the night in question will be enumerated by their officers, and the return separately sent in. But the native servants travelling with them, and those travelling with 1st and 2nd class passengers (not being in the same carriage with their employers), should be enumerated with the rest of the persons in the train.

17. The above books and schedules should be separately indexed, and then put up with the returns for class A for transmission to the authorities specified in paragraph 10 above. The enumerator's abstract should be filled in for each book, &c., and compiled as prescribed in the same paragraph.

* For the railways intersecting the numerous states of Central India, special arrangements through the Census Superintendents of Ajmir and the North-West and Central Provinces respectively will probably be more convenient than the procedure above prescribed.

† Where the local staff is insufficient for the speedy enumeration of passengers at this halt, a few clerks should be sent temporarily from another station. A plan of enumeration found efficient in 1881 was for two enumerators to enter a carriage as the train drew up, accompanied, if at night, by porters with lamps. Starting from opposite ends of the carriage, each enumerated all the persons on one side of the carriage. They then moved on to the next carriage, which had been locked, till their arrival, and repeated the process, the carriage they had left being then unlocked, and the passengers allowed to alight.

18. *Expenses.*—The schedules, passes and books will be supplied by Government. The agency employed will be chiefly officially attached to the railway. Unavoidable extra expenditure, such as payment for overtime on the night of the 26th, remuneration of outsiders where no officials are available as enumerators, charges for oil, and petty stationery, may be entered in a bill under the above heads, and sent through the Provincial Census Superintendent to the Census Commissioner for submission to the Government of India for sanction.

19. In pursuance of the above instructions, the Provincial Census Superintendent of the Panjab should make arrangements as regards the census of the *North-Western* Railway, communicating his proposals to the Superintendents of the Bombay and North-Western Provinces as far as the portion of the line lying within their charges is concerned. He should also arrange about the new Delhi-Kalka line. The Superintendent of the Bengal operations should consult with the *East-Indian* and *Bengal State* Railway authorities without delay and communicate his proposals about the former to the North-West and Central Provinces. The *Indian Midland* and the *Bengal-Nagpur* can best be dealt with by the North-West and the Central Province Superintendents respectively. Bombay will, no doubt, be able to arrange for the whole length of the *Great Indian Peninsula* Railway, in consultation with Berar, Hyderabad and the Central Provinces, with Madras and Mysore as regards the *South Maratha* system, and with the Káthiáwár authorities for the lines in that Agency. Separate proposals have been made in the Census Commissioner's letter No. 168 in connection with Central Indian lines, and the other railways seem to present no special difficulty.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SUPERINTENDENTS AND SUPERVISORS (RAILWAY).

1. The enumeration-books will be distributed by each Superintendent to the Enumerators, through the Supervisor, where there is one, and receipts taken. The outside docket should be filled in as far as the first ruled line at the time of distribution. Also if there are loose schedules to be given, they should be given at the same time, and the number entered on the docket. Supplementary books should be given later on, and only when the original book becomes full or so nearly full as not to leave room for as many additional entries as are likely to be required on the final night, and a tick ✓ entered on the docket for each one given.

2. The following instructions are intended chiefly for Supervisors, but Superintendents should also follow them, especially where the same person is Enumerator and Supervisor:—

(1) You should take care that the block list is copied out in the pages intended for it in the enumeration-book, and that no buildings within the limits of the block are omitted.

(2) It will be as well for each Enumerator before beginning to make entries in his book to make some trial entries on blank paper and submit them for your inspection.

(3) When they commence the first round, you should test their work on the spot as much as possible.

(4) In testing you must first read the whole record through, and wherever there is an omission you must have it filled in by enquiry at the house. You must remember that in all the columns, except Nos. 13 and 14, there must be an entry against every person, so that if you find a blank space in any of these columns, you will know that it requires filling up.

(5) You must take care that all the Enumerators are supplied with red ink before the evening of the 26th.

(6) On the night of the 26th you must go round as many of the blocks in your circle as you can, and satisfy yourself that the Enumerators are properly performing the second round.

3. On the morning of the 27th February the enumeration-books and schedules must be collected by each supervisor for his circle. Before accepting the book and schedules from each Enumerator, the Supervisor will see that they are properly filled in and have the abstract tested, and when he has accepted it as correct, will take them and pass a receipt.

4. Similarly the Superintendent before receiving the books for his charge from the Supervisors and granting them receipts will see that they are properly filled in and the abstracts are correct. He will then sign the outside dockets and deliver them to the person to whom it has been arranged beforehand with the Civil authorities of each district and State that he is to deliver them.

5. The following extract from the general instruction to Supervisors is reprinted for guidance:—

"13. You must bear in mind that you are not to make alterations because your opinion may differ from the house-holder as to any information given. For instance, if persons say that they are married, you must so enter them, even though you may consider that their marriage is not valid. It is only when the Enumerator has omitted an entry or made one contrary to the information given, or when the infor-

mation has been given under a misunderstanding, that you are to make alterations. You should accept the house-holder's statement, but if you think he has made any wilful mis-statement you should make a report to the Charge Superintendent.

* * * * *

22. As the preliminary record is only a means towards making the final record as perfect as possible, it is not considered necessary to enter at the first round persons' names at a house where they are only staying temporarily and where it is known they will not be staying on the Census night, but permanent residents away temporarily and expected back before the Census night should be entered.

23. On the Census night each person must be enumerated at the house where he is then actually residing, *i. e.*, the house at which or from which he takes his meals. Cases of difficulty with respect to persons not actually present in the house when the Enumerator comes round occur. The great test is whether a person will be enumerated elsewhere. If so he should be omitted. The following, though not actually present, should be held to be residing in the house and therefore enumerated, *viz.* :—

persons who have left the house for a short time and will be back before morning to sleep;

persons who will be out of doors all night, watching crops, shooting, fishing, patrolling, &c., but will return the next day to the house or have their meals sent out to them from it;

persons who are absent on work even at another house, if they do not take their meals there, as watchmen and sepoys

But a person who has gone to pass even only one night as a guest at a friend's house, or has gone on a journey by land or water, must be omitted from his usual residence.

It follows that persons present for the night on business or duty at a house where they take no meals should not be enumerated in it; but that persons staying as guests on the Census night should be enumerated even if present for only the one night.

24. Travellers are enumerated at the place where they put up for the night of the 26th February or on the railway, boat, &c., where they may be on that night.

25. There may be some difficulty about—

persons who are actually travelling by road during the night-time of the 26th;

persons who leave their residences to commence a journey during that night;

persons who arrive at their residences from a journey during that night.

Endeavour should be made to count such persons where they take their evening meal, and an enumeration-ticket should be given to every person who means to commence or continue a journey that night, when he is enumerated, to prevent his being counted again. He should be instructed to show this ticket to any Enumerator or railway or steam-boat official, who asks him whether he has been counted already.

26. An enumerator whose usual residence is not in the same town or village as his block should be counted in the house where he is temporarily residing. Similarly with you, if your usual residence is not within your circle, or in the same town as your circle, you should be enumerated in the house where you take your evening meal on the Census night.

27. The following form of questions is recommended to be used as occasion requires by the Enumerators, for ascertaining the particulars required by column 11 of the schedule:—

How do you get your living?

Are you owner or tenant of the land?

Do you cultivate any of the land you own, or do you let it all out?

Have you any other occupation besides agriculture?

What is that other occupation?

Of your several occupations unconnected with land, which is your principal one?

28. Only those persons are to be entered as lepers who are afflicted with the corrosive disease or black leprosy. Those suffering from discoloration of the skin only are not to be entered. You should specially test column 14 whenever there is any entry in it.

29. No woman's name is to be entered in column 1 if she or her husband or father objects; but the word 'female' should be entered. When a male is out of the house at the time of your enquiries, and his wife demurs to mentioning his name, you should ask a neighbour, and then record it."

W. W. DREW,

Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations.

CIRCULAR No. 14 R.

FROM

W. W. DREW, ESQ., C. S.,

Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations;

To

THE COLLECTOR AND POLITICAL AGENT OF

Bombay Castle, 20th November 1890.

SIR,

I have the honour to state that I have received amended copies of the rules for the enumeration of railway premises and Travellers, forwarded to you with my Circular. 7 R. They may now be considered as authoritative, but, as the alterations are trifling and do not affect the relations of the Companies with you, I shall not send any fresh copies unless specially asked for them.

2. The Railway authorities on all the lines in the Presidency, except the Morvi and the North-Western, have agreed to enumerate all persons residing on railway limits, including outlying huts occupied by their employés and their families along the line, whether actually inside the fence or just outside it.

3. The Agents of all these Companies have been requested to send copies of all Circulars, issued by them direct to you, and if these have not already been sent, they should be expedited from your office.

4. Until the census night you will have nothing to do with the Railway preparations except to direct the officials of tálukas, towns and villages on the line to make sure as to the boundaries between their respective jurisdictions, so that no house should be included in both or omitted altogether. Houses belonging to the Company and used as official residences of its officers should be considered to be "Railway Premises" even though separated from the rest of the station.

5. The Village and Municipal officers and enumerators of all places near stations, especially those where night trains stop, should be warned to be careful to give enumeration tickets to persons intending to start on a journey that night, at the time of enumerating them in the first round. You should inform me before December 15th of the appoximate numbers of the enumeration tickets you will require.

6. Immediately after the census night the forms for the whole of the district and for each of the States to be tabulated separately are to be delivered over to you by the Railway Charge Superintendents at such station or stations as you may determine in consultation with them. These stations should be settled upon early.

7. Collectors and Political Agents concerned with the Morvi and North-Western lines, as already requested, should settle the places to be enumerated by themselves and the Railway authorities respectively.

— — ———

ENUMERATION OF CANTONMENTS AND OF TROOPS ON THE MARCH.*

A.—MILITARY LIMITS.

1. Within regimental lines, or other purely military limits, the census will be taken, by the Military authorities

2. The determination of these limits should be undertaken as soon as possible after the receipt of these instructions by the Military and Civil authorities in consultation with each other, so that both may know clearly the areas for the enumeration of which they are respectively responsible

3. To prevent mistakes or double enumeration, it is advisable for the Military authorities to have their limits cleared between sunset on the 26th of February 1891 and sunrise on the 27th idem of all persons who are not residing temporarily or permanently within those limits as officers of any grade, fighting-men, non-combatants attached to the

* Revised October 1890 variations from the original are shown in italics.

regiments, the servants of the above, regimental followers, or members of the families of any of these.

4. The census to be taken by the Military authorities under the above orders will thus include all persons of whatever age, sex, race or profession, who on the night of the 26th February are temporarily or permanently residing within military limits. Thus it will include all persons who, though ordinarily residing elsewhere, may on that night be stopping temporarily within those limits; and also those who, while actually living at the time and taking their meals within the same, may be absent for a few hours on night duty, &c.

5. Some weeks before the census, a list should be prepared showing every house or other building in the area in question which is inhabited, or is likely to be inhabited, on the 26th February. A convenient form for this list is the following :—

*Cantonment*_____

House Register of Military Lines, &c.

Serial No. of house.	Description of house (*i. e.*, barracks, guard-room, &c.).	Families. Serial No. of each resident family.	Families. Name and occupation of head member of each family.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5

If the lines be divided into blocks, a separate list should be prepared for each block. If any large building has been divided into separate dwellings or tenements, occupied by distinct groups of persons, each of these dwellings should be given a separate number in column 1 of the register. In columns 3 and 4 only those groups should be entered who reside as families in the buildings. Single individuals living alone and without servants, such as unmarried privates, should not be shown as separate families.

6. The number entered against each house in the above list should be then painted conspicuously upon the building, so that it may be easily noted on the night of the census.

7. The census will be taken, except in the case of European officers *and their families* who will be provided with separate household-schedules, by means of books of schedules bound up with the detailed instructions and other forms required. As soon as the officer responsible for the enumeration has ascertained the approximate number of houses and persons within military limits, he should forward to the Collector or Deputy Commissioner of the District an indent for the requisite number of schedules on the basis of one book for every 300 persons or 60 houses, and one household-schedule per officer concerned, a margin of about 10 per cent. being allowed for waste or emergency. He should also specify the language or character in which the former are to be printed. When the cantonment is beyond British territory, this indent should be sent to the Chief Political Officer of the Agency in which it is situated. The books and schedules should be asked for not later than September, and should be ready in the cantonment for use as below specified by December.

8. About a week or ten days before the 26th of February, each enumerator should go round his block and enter in the book of schedules full particulars regarding every person, — man, woman or child, — whom he finds residing therein *including the servants of European householders who have been furnished with separate schedules.* This record should be carefully examined and initialled by the officer responsible for the census, and all errors rectified. The houses should be taken in the order in which they are entered in the register, and exact observance of the instructions must be rigidly enforced. Black ink only must be provided for this preliminary record.

9. After gunfire on the night of the 26th February, the enumerator should again go over his block, check and bring up to date the entries previously made as above prescribed, and thus complete the census. The next morning he should go to the households which have been furnished with separate schedules* and collect the schedules of the householder. On this occasion he must be provided with red or magenta ink only, so that the entries of new-born children, of visitors who have arrived since the preliminary record and the erasure of those who have died or left the lines, may be easily distinguished.

10. A register should be kept of the number and description of schedules issued, and each enumerator should account for every one he has received. When the account has been found correct in each case, the officer presiding over the census work should make an

* Here have been omitted the words " enumerate the native servants, &c., of each in his block-book."

index, pack up the books and household-schedules, and, after filling up the short summary of the abstracts which form part of every enumerator's book, should then forward the whole to the Collector, Deputy Commissioner, or Political officer, as the case may be. *In some cases, where the cantonment is not at the head-quarters of the district, the books should be sent to the tahsildár or corresponding official, and in Presidency towns to Municipal Commissioner, Chairman of the Committee, &c.* The books and schedules for each regiment or detachment should be packed and registered separately.

11. As it is necessary that the scheme laid down for the census of the whole country should be strictly followed, arrangements will be made by Local Governments and Administrations to place a European district official in direct communication with the Military authorities in each cantonment, so that he may give advice to the latter, and otherwise ensure uniformity and punctuality in the arrangements.

B.—*Troops on the March.*

12. The census of regiments on the march and of detachments of troops on duty within the limits of the province concerned will be taken by the officer in command. This census will include all persons, of whatever sex, age or profession, who are marching with the troops. It will probably be known beforehand that troops will be on the march on the night of the 28th of February, so that the Officer in Command should be provided with enumeration books and schedules at the cantonment from which the troops start. There will be no preliminary record taken in this case, unless one has been completed before the troops left their last cantonment.

13. If the regiment or detachment be travelling by rail on the night of the census, the enumeration should be effected at the first place at which the men alight. Such troops will not be enumerated by the Railway authorities.

14. The books and schedules for detachments on the march should be sent to the head-quarters of their regiments if it be within the province where they are enumerated *or to the cantonment from which they started in other cases.* For regiments on the march, the books, &c., should be despatched to the Military authorities of the cantonment at which they were last stationed, and will be then dealt with as prescribed in paragraph 10 above.

C.—Cantonment Bazars and Civil limits.

15. The census of so much of each cantonment as lies beyond regimental or other purely military limits will be taken by the Cantonment Magistrate acting under the direct orders of the Civil authorities of the District or State. Exceptional cases will probably be found, such as Mhow, in which the whole arrangements will have to be controlled by the Officer Commanding, who will thus be responsible for their efficiency and punctuality.

16. The rules under which the above limits are to be enumerated will be those prescribed for the country at large, and will be found accordingly in the general and provincial circulars. Indents for schedules, based on the circle register of houses and persons, must be submitted as soon as possible after the preparation of the above register. Meanwhile the block-lists can be prepared, the houses numbered as above prescribed, and enumerators nominated and duly appointed.

17. The time allowed for the preliminary record will be slightly longer than in the military limits; but this task should be completely finished by the 15th of February, so as to allow full time for scrutiny and correction.

18. The actual census and the subsequent procedure will be conducted as in the military limits, save that supervision must be closer and more active, owing to the greater variety in the population dealt with.

D.—*Legislation.*

19. The following provisions of the Census Act are extracted for the information and guidance of those concerned :—

"*Section* 5—Every Military or Naval officer in command of any body of men belonging to Her Majesty's military or Naval forces, or of any vessel of war *or troopship* * * * * * * , shall, if so required by the District Magistrate, or, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, by such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, perform such of the duties of a Census officer* in relation to the persons who, at the time of the taking of the census are under his command or charge,

* * * as such Magistrate or officer may, by written order, direct.

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* "*Section* 3 (1).—The Local Government may appoint any person by name or by office to take, or aid in, or supervise the taking of, the census within any specified local area.

"(2) Persons so appointed shall be called Census officers.

"(3) The Local Government may delegate to such authority as it thinks fit the power of appointing Census officers which is conferred by this section."

"*Section* 4 (1).—A declaration in writing signed by any officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf that any person has been duly appointed a Census officer for any local area shall be conclusive *proof* of such appointment.

"(2) All Census officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code XLV of 1860.)"

"(2) All the provisions of this Act relating to Census officers shall apply, so far as they can be made applicable, to all such persons while performing such duties, and any person refusing or neglecting to perform any duty which he is directed under this section to perform shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 187 of the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860)."

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR PORTS.

1. Each port* will form a separate charge under a Customs Officer as Superintendent, who will be responsible for the enumeration of the whole population afloat within its limits. If necessary the area will be divided into blocks (or anchorages) and the enumerators and supervisors appointed by him

2. If there are any buildings within the port limits, they will be entered in Census Register B, and their inhabitants enumerated according to the ordinary rules by the Revenue or Municipal authorities.

3 The enumeration of the floating population will be made on loose schedules, with the following special heading :—

Boat Register No. of . Census Register C No. of

The schedules are to contain the names of all persons on board on the night of February 26th. They will be provisionally filled up before that night, but will be brought up to date, by any necessary additions or excisions, and collected from the masters on that night, or in the case of vessels at sea on that night, immediately on their arrival at the first port touched at after it.

4. A register in the following form of all vessels laying in the harbour should be prepared on or before February 23rd, and corrected up to that date, to show all such vessels actually in the port at sunset of the 23rd which have not obtained port clearance :—

Census Register C (Port Block List).

Port.			Block.		
Serial No.	Registration No	Port.	Name of Vessel or Master.	Description of Vessel.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6

Vessels such as fishing and other small boats, which ply in one harbour only, may be omitted from this list unless they are habitually used by the owner or any other person for sleeping and taking his meals.

5 The preliminary record of the floating population will be commenced on February 24th. The enumerators will go round all the vessels entered in Register C and fill up a schedule for each, according to the Instructions to Enumerators, paras 1 to 8, and the rules for filling up the schedule, entering the names of all the crew and passengers. When filled in, the schedule is to be left in the charge of the master of the vessel.

6 The master of a vessel applying for port clearance on the 24th, 25th or 26th February, *i. e.*, between the commencement of the preliminary record and the final census night, will be required to show his schedule. He should be instructed to take it with him and show it on arrival at the next port. A note should be made of this in his port clearance and in column 6 of Register C.

7. Any vessel entering the port between sunset of the 23rd and of the 26th February will be added to the Register C, and, if her port clearance is dated later than the 23rd, will be required to show the schedule filled in at the port of departure. If she has no schedule one must be filled up by the enumerator and given to the master

8 On the night of the 26th February each enumerator will go round all the vessels in his block, and bring the schedules up to date by correcting them according to paras. 9 to 21 of the Instructions to Enumerators, and collect them and give the master of each vessel a receipt in a form printed in counterfoil and numbered serially and showing (1) the name of the vessel and her number and port of registration, (2) the port where the preliminary record was made and the number of the vessel's schedule in the Register C of that port, (3) the name of the port where the schedule is given up and the signature and designation of the officer giving the receipt; as—

* The port of Bombay is to be considered to include the ordinary limits for Customs purposes, not those under the Port Trust Act.

No. *25*.

Parbati.

No. *171* of *Alibág*

Khandu Jhalia Master.

Schedule No. *15* of *Uran* has been given up at *Ratnágiri*.

Ratnágiri, *Govind Bapu*,

6th March 1891. *Supervisor*.

9. The schedules should be thus corrected and collected for vessels leaving during the census night even though they may have already obtained port clearance. In the case of these last the note on the port clearance and in Register C should be altered and the receipt given to the master.

10. Any vessel arriving during the census night should be added to the Register* C, and her schedule corrected and collected, or if she has not got one, a new one at once filled in and kept by the enumerator, and the receipt given.

11. Any vessel arriving from an Indian* port between the morning of February 27th and March 15th should be required to produce either the receipt or the filled-in schedule (otherwise a fresh one must be at once filled in, and the receipt given. But none is required for a vessel that was on the night of February 26th sailing to or from an extra-Indian port, as such vessels are not considered to be within British India, nor for a vessel under foreign colours sailing between two Indian ports.

12 Coasting passenger steamers will be supplied with schedules at the port where their head office is; and the preliminary record of the crew should be filled up there at once. No preliminary record of passengers will be made. Those embarking between 8 P.M and 6 A.M will be asked at the ticket office or on embarkation whether they have been enumerated already, and if so will be given an enumeration-receipt. Those landing between 8 P.M of 26th February and 6 A.M. of February the 27th will be enumerated in the enumeration-book of the port where they land, unless they produce this receipt. Those on board at 6 A M on the 27th will be enumerated at the first port where the vessel touches after that hour, unless they show the receipt. In order not to detain the vessel, enumerators should be sent on board at a previous port in order to fill in the schedules on board. Passengers enumerated on landing between 8 P.M and 6 A M. must be given an enumeration-receipt, to prevent their being enumerated again at their own houses, dharmshálás, &c.

13. The crews of vessels plying only within the limits of the one port, who sleep and take their meals from a house on shore, should be enumerated at their houses, even though they may be out all the night fishing or watching the boat. But all such boats, whether laying in the harbour or drawn up on shore, should be visited by some enumerator during the census night, to see whether they are occupied by persons not enumerated elsewhere. Special attention should be paid to para (B) 11 of the Instructions to Enumerators and para 23 of the Instructions to Supervisors with respect to such vessels.

14. Landing places on the coast, creeks or rivers, which are not ports under the Customs Act, should be included in the táluka or municipal blocks, and mariners or passengers passing the night there enumerated by the enumerator of such blocks.

15. Special arrangements will be made for—

(*a*) Her Majesty's ships, by His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief.

(*b*) Indian Government vessels, by the Superintendent of Marine.

(*c*) Steamers (other than coasting passenger) and square-rigged vessels, yachts, dubash and passenger boats, steam-launches, light-ships and light-houses, by the Port Officer.†

16. These officers will act in concert with the Collector of Customs so as to prevent any vessels being enumerated more than once or escaping altogether.

17. No preliminary record, as described in paragraph 5, will be made for any of the above vessels, but on February 24th schedules will be delivered to the master of every such vessel then laying in harbour with instructions to fill them in by the night of the 26th. Similarly, schedules will be delivered to every such vessel entering the port between February 24th and the morning of February 27th.

18. A note of the number of such schedules given to each vessel should be entered in column 6 of Register C.

* An Indian port means a port in British India, Burmah or a Native State and includes Aden, Perim and Port Blair, but not ports in Portuguese or French territory. An extra Indian port means any port not an Indian port.

† Where there is no Port Officer the work will be done by the Customs Department.

19. These schedules will be collected in the early morning of February 27th.

20. It will be advisable that enumerators should, from February 24th to 26th, go round these vessels, especially such as have native crews, to help the masters to fill in the schedules properly.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ENUMERATION OF THE BOAT POPULATION ON THE INDUS AND ITS BRANCHES.

General.

1. The enumeration, of people on board sea-going boats, which will be found at the mouth of the Indus, will be carried out by the Customs authorities at Keti Bandar, under the direction of the Collector of Customs, in accordance with the instructions already issued for taking the census in Ports.

2. In the case of fishing boats, the people usually pass the nights in their huts on shore, and will be enumerated there by the ordinary local agency. People living on boats plying on canals and dhands will also be accounted for by the ordinary agency. It must be distinctly understood that these rules only apply to river boats plying on the Indus.

Rules for River Boats.

1. The enumeration will be carried out by the Conservancy Department under the control and direction of the District Officers. The river will be divided into two portions, under the supervision of the officers mentioned below :—

Boundary of Sind to Sehwan... Mr. E. S. H. Neale, Assistant Conservator.

Sehwan to Keti Bandar..... Mr. A. Harrison, Conservator.

On the night of the census these officers will be at Sukkur and Kotri where the greatest number of boats will be found.

2. On the evening of the 26th February two enumerators will be stationed at each ghát or mooring place on the river. At 9 P. M. they will take the census of the people on board the boats, and of all people encamped at the ghát, using a separate schedule for each boat

3. A ticket will be given to the Tindal of each boat stating that the boat has been enumerated, and showing the number of people on board. He will be instructed to show this ticket to any enumerator who may demand it at another station.

4 The enumerators will remain at their posts until 9 o'clock on the morning of the 28th February ; one or the other will board every boat that may pass up to that time, and will enumerate the people on board, unless the Tindal produces a ticket to show that the enumeration has taken place at a previous station. But if any of the people give the enumerators distinctly to understand that they have been enumerated the night before, they should not be enumerated again.

5. The enumeration will be taken in the ordinary enumeration book, a separate page being used for each boat. The name of the station will be entered on the outside docket, and the registered number of the boat substituted for the house No. at the top of the schedules. These books will be supplied by the Mukhtyarkar of the Táluka.

6. After 9 o'clock on the morning of the 28th February, the enumerators should immediately take the schedules to the Mukhtyarkar of the Táluka in which the station is situated, who will at once examine them, and as far as possible correct any obvious mistakes or omissions.

Commissioner's Office,
Karáchi,
8th October 1890.

A. C. TREVOR,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.

SUPERVISOR'S INSTRUCTIONS (BOMBAY CITY).

1. You must first thoroughly acquaint yourself with the boundaries of the circle to which you have been appointed, and of the various blocks included in it, and read and thoroughly master these instructions, and the instructions to enumerators. The Inspector of Police of the section, in which your circle is situated, will show you the boundaries of your circle and block, and you should refer to him in any difficulty.

You will receive from the Police Inspector the house list for your circle, the numbers of schedules, supplementary schedules and Hindustáni instructions which appear to be required, and will give a receipt for them Any further quantity required will also be given on receipt

3 On the morning of February 18th you will show the enumerators appointed under you the boundaries of their blocks, give them each a copy of the Instructions to Enumerators, the house lists relating to his block, and the numbers of schedules supplementary schedules, and Hindustáni instructions required for his block, taking a receipt for them

4 From this time, it will be your duty to go round each block, morning and evening to see that the enumerators are carrying out their instructions, and to help them when they are in difficulties. Any enumerator absent from his block or neglecting his duty, or performing them carelessly, is to be reported at once to the Police Inspector

5. The working hours should be considered to be from 6 A M to 10-30 A M and from 3-30 P M to 7-30 P M, but when necessary on account of the absence of the residents from their houses in the day time, they must continue later in the evening.

6 You must take tests of the work of each enumerator daily, and must satisfy yourself—

(1) That they have made the proper entries in column 6 of the house list.

(2) That the proper number of schedules and supplementary schedules has been left with each head of a family and that the number left has been entered in column 7

(3) That the schedule headings have been properly filled in

(4) That all schedules entered in column 8 have been actually filled up.

(5) That schedules reported as lost or destroyed have been really lost or destroyed by the persons reported to have lost or destroyed them

(6) That the schedules filled in have been filled in, both according to the rules, and according to the facts as stated by the heads of families

You should have all mistakes and omissions rectified and should date and initial each house list and schedule tested

7 On the 25th February you will see that the Government servants, appointed as special enumerators attend at the blocks assigned them and that the paid enumerators make over to them the portions of the house list relating to their part of the block On the 25th and 26th you will pay special attention to the instruction of these men, and report every case of neglect or disobedience on their part

8 On the evening of the 26th you must be in your circle by 8 o clock and must satisfy yourself that all the enumerators are ready to commence work at 9 From 9 you will go round your circle continually until all the enumerators have finished, seeing that they all are actually engaged in collecting the schedules and filling them up where they have not already been filled up Any schedules, which it is impossible to collect during the night, must be collected in the early morning of the 27th

9 At noon on the 27th each enumerator, including the Government servants will bring to you, at the Police Inspector's office his portion of the block list, and the schedules When you have satisfied yourself that all the schedules have been collected, and the abstract has been filled in correctly, you will give him a receipt and let him go

10 You will then make an abstract of the enumerators' abstracts for your circle and give it up with the block lists and schedules to the Police Supervisor who will give you a receipt

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INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS (BOMBAY CITY).

1 You will first make yourself acquainted with the boundaries of the block to which you have been appointed, after which you must visit every house with your block list, in the order in which it is entered

2 In each house, at each tenement separately numbered, you must enquire the name of the head occupant and enter it in column 6 of the house list Should you find that there are more families than one in any tenement, you must enter the name of the head of each in column 6 People are not to be considered as forming separate families merely because they are not relations Persons renting a tenement jointly are to be considered as one family along with their children and servants

3 Should any changes have taken place in the tenements of a house since the numbering, and you find any tenements not entered in the list, you must number them consecutively with the numbers following the last entered in your list for that house, and enter the names of the heads of the families opposite such new numbers in column 6 In such cases and also when the number has been obliterated you must chalk it up over the door

4. To each person entered in column 6, you must give one schedule, or if he is out, and there is any adult person willing to receive it, give it to such person to be delivered to the head occupant. At the time of delivering it, you must fill up the heading in your own writing.

5. If any house or tenement is closed, or there is no adult person to receive the schedule, you must visit it again, if necessary after dark, until you are able to deliver it.

6. When there are more than eight members of a family, one or more supplementary schedules must also be given.

7. You must make a note in column 7 of the numbers of schedules and supplementary schedules left with each head of a family, *e.g.*, 1 Sch. 2 Sup.

8. At the time of leaving the schedules you must give a copy of the Hindustani instructions to every Mussalman head occupant, and to any other head occupant who wants one. No note of this need be made in the house list. Any head occupant afterwards asking for a copy should be supplied with one.

9. As soon as you have left the schedules, you must go round to each tenement, except those which you know to be occupied by persons who do not require such assistance, to see that the schedules are properly filled in. You will give any necessary explanations to persons able and willing to fill them in themselves. For persons who cannot write and have not already got them filled in by other persons, you will fill them in yourself, and for that purpose may ask any necessary questions of the head or any other occupant. You will also fill them in for persons who can write but desire that you should do so for them. For the above purpose you must visit tenements occupied by persons who are out all day, in the evening.

10. For each schedule that you fill in, or which is shown to you filled in, you must make a note in column 8 of the list. You must take care that all, except those belonging to well-educated persons, about whom there will be no difficulty, are filled in before February 25th. When filled in, they will be left in the care of the head occupant until the night of February 26th.

11. If at any time during your rounds you find that a schedule has been destroyed or lost so that a new one has to be supplied, you should supply it. No note of this need be made in the house list, but you should keep a separate memorandum of the number thus given, and the persons by whom they have been destroyed or lost, for the information of the Supervisor. Where extra supplementary schedules are required because those originally delivered are insufficient, they must be given and noted in column 7, in the same way as those first given.

12. For the final night, part of your block will be made over to Government and Municipal servants. These will be appointed from the morning of February 25th, and the parts of the house lists, relating to the houses to be enumerated by them, must be made over to them on that day. You must render them such assistance in showing them the different tenements and in instructing them in their work during the 25th and day time of the 26th, as the Supervisor shall order

13. On the night of the 26th, beginning at 9 P.M., you will go round your block, and collect the schedules You must fill in those not already filled in, and correct those already filled in, by entering newly born children and newly arrived persons, and striking out persons who have died or gone away.

14. The object is to enumerate every person in the house where he or she passes the night of February 26th. All those persons (and they only) who are in the house when the enumerator visits it, should be entered in that house in the final record, with the following exceptions:—

Persons present only for a short time, on a visit or on duty or business, who do not sleep in the house, are to be omitted;

On the other hand, persons who have left their houses for the whole or part of the night, but without the intention of sleeping anywhere else, and meaning to return in the morning, are to be entered as if present.

15. Persons on a journey extending over the whole night, will be enumerated in the boat, train or on the road where they actually are, and given tickets to prevent their being enumerated again. But persons who have gone out for the day only (whether by boat, train or road) and are returning the same night, are to be enumerated as if present in their houses.

16. As each householder's schedules are collected, the number collected is to be noted in column 9 of the house list. When you have collected all the schedules noted in column 7, you must pin them together in serial order, and, at noon on February 27th, go to the Supervisor of your circle, at the place designated beforehand, and under his direction fill up the abstract, and when it has been tested, and the number of house-schedules certified to be correct, he will give you a receipt and let you go.

N.B.—The above instructions apply to the Government and Municipal servants employed from the 25th, as well as to those employed before; only as by the 25th most of the preliminary work will have been finished, Rules 13 to 16 concern them chiefly. All Enumerators must make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the rules on the reverse.

Abstraction, Tabulation and Compilation.

As soon as the census was over, and the preliminary totals of a charge had been made out, the schedules were despatched to the abstraction offices. It had been arranged to have an office in each district for the Presidency proper, one in Hyderabad for Sind, one in Bombay for the Municipality, and one in Aden for that Settlement. The district offices were under the Huzúr Deputy Collectors, but as they were not relieved of their ordinary work, an officer entitled Deputy Superintendent was placed in immediate charge of them. The work to be done at these offices consisted of abstraction and tabulation. Abstraction offices.

Abstraction is the first process in extracting the information recorded in the schedules, so as to make it available for statistical purposes. Abstraction sheets are divided and sub-divided into spaces according to the number of items of information in the schedule, which have to be combined for each final table. The abstractor enters for each person in the schedules a tick ✓ in the particular space which is appropriate to it according to all the columns in the schedules in which these items are found, and then totalling up the ticks in each space. For instance, in Table VIII the population is shown according to religion, civil condition, sex and age, and therefore for it the sheet had to be divided first into two divisions for males and females, each of these into three, for unmarried, married and widowed, each of these into seventeen, for the number of age-periods, and each of these into an indefinite number, for religions. On one abstraction sheet the entries from one enumeration book, or a fixed portion only of a book, are entered. Meaning of abstraction.

The next process, tabulation, consists in taking the totals of the different spaces of the abstraction sheets on to registers, and adding them together, so as to get the grand totals of a whole charge. Tabulation.

The next process, compilation, is the taking the totals of the different tabulation registers on to another register, and adding them up for larger units than the charge. Compilation.

The items in the schedule are of two sorts, those of which the variations are limited, as sex (2), age (17), civil condition (3), education (3), and infirmities (4), and those of which they are unlimited, as religion, sect, caste, sub-division of caste, language, birth-place and occupation. Fixed and varying headings.

For the former class the compilation is merely a continuation of the tabulation. For the second class, as it would be useless to show each petty distinction separately in the tables, classification had to be done at some stage of the work.

Abstraction and tabulation were done at the district offices, but by the Commissioner's orders no classification at all was allowed to be done except by the Provincial Superintendent himself. The means adopted to carry out these orders varied according to the subject. Classification.

As the abstraction sheets for each charge were completed, a list of all the places entered was forwarded to the Provincial Superintendent's office, and there the name, under which each place was to be compiled, was entered in it, and the list returned. These names were entered in the tabulation register, and so classification here preceded tabulation. Birth-place.

The number of different entries was small, and most of them were well known and recognised religions, and only in very few cases was any classification required and was then done by the Provincial Superintendent, or on report to him. Religion.

The names were taken on to the tabulation registers, just as they were found in the schedules, and entered in abstraction sheets. The classification here was done wholly by the Provincial Superintendent under the guidance of the Commissioner, after compilation. Languages.

Caste and sub-division were done in the same way. Caste.

The great difficulty in the abstraction of occupations was to prevent the unnecessary multiplication of them by showing separately the same occupations described in slightly different terms. In order to prevent this, and also the waste of time involved in the continual copying out of the full description, in every page of the tabulation register, a complete list of all the occupations was Occupation.

required from each district to be made out from the abstraction sheets and sent up for each charge, as it was completed. Each occupation in these lists was given a number in the Provincial Superintendent's office, and the list was returned, and these numbers were entered in the register instead of the verbal description.

Abstraction sheets

There were altogether 11 abstraction sheets and 23 tabulation registers, of which Nos. 5 and 7 had one part and No. 6 three separate parts, for every religion.

Their relation to one another and the final tables are as under:—

Abstraction Sheet	Register	Final Table.	
I	4	6	Religion
I	5	7	Religion and Age.
I	6	8	Religion, Civil Condition and Age.
II	7	9	Religion, Education and Age.
V	8	10	Parent-tongue.
VI	9	11	Birth-place
VII	10—13	12—15	Infirmities and Age
VII	10*a*—13*a*	12*a*—15*a*	Infirmities and Caste.
IV	14	16	Caste and its Sub-division.
III	15*a* and *b*	17	Occupations.
VIII	16	A.	Christian Sects and Races.
IX	17	B	
X	19	C, D and E.	Caste, Education with English, Civil Condition with Age.
XI	20		

Methods of abstraction.

There are two main systems of abstraction possible, with numerous combinations or modifications, the independent and silent, and the dictating. The dictating method in its most complete form consists in one man reading out all the entries in the schedule, consecutively for each person, and others, who have the abstraction sheets divided among them, entering the ticks. When the book is completed, the totals of the different sheets are added up, and compared, and where they do not agree, made to do so. A number of different gangs are so formed, and it is obvious that the whole success of this method depends upon the integrity of the head of each gang. For it is his business to make the totals for the different sheets agree, and as he may do this either conscientiously by tracing out any mistakes, or by simply altering the figures of some one item, checks are impossible, except by entire re-abstraction of selected books.

Method adopted.

By the silent and independent method which was adopted with the modification that a dictator was appointed for Sheets Nos. I, XI and VII himself filling in No VII, the abstractors were divided into seven gangs, and the men in each gang employed upon one sheet only. Sheets VIII and IX, of which only a few were required, were filled in afterwards. The enumeration books, with their loose schedules, either formed one abstraction book, or if too large, or containing more than one village, were divided into one or more abstraction books. These abstraction books were passed through each gang in turn, and abstracted by it on to the one sheet only, or on the three sheets in the case of Nos. I, XI and VII.

V.	3,000
VI.	3,000
IV.	2,500
II.	2,000
X.	2,000
I, VII, XI.	1,500
III.	1,500

When a book had passed through all the gangs, the main totals from all the sheets were taken on to a test slip, and if they all agreed, the sheets were passed for tabulation. If they did not agree, the mistake had to be found out, and rectified. The number of entries to be done by one abstractor daily varied with the difficulty of the sheets, and after the first month was as shown in the margin. Tabulation was begun, when the sheets for a whole charge had been checked by the test slip and passed.

Registers

The registers all contained room on a page for the entry of 10 abstraction books. The total of each page of every register had to agree with the total of each page of every other, and a progressive total of pages was kept. Registers 19 and 20 were, however, kept on a different system, there being a separate register for each caste. In all the registers, except these two, and No. 14 Caste and No. 15 Occupation, the total of each item was carried forward page by page to the end of the register. In Nos. 14 and 15 the entries for each page were so numerous, extending over several leaves of the register form, and being different on different pages, that separate compilation registers had to be used for them,

in which the page totals of the tabulation registers took the place of the abstraction sheet entries in the tabulation registers. These compilation registers had to be totalled up for each charge, and their totals taken on to district compilation registers. As nearly 500 occupations have been separately classified, with 8 divisions of each, the number of totals for each page of a register was something very considerable. And for caste, the number of separate castes returned was over 1,500 and of sub-divisions over 10,000. The work of compilation of these two registers was very heavy, far heavier than all the rest of the compilation put together, and whether the results are in any way commensurate with this is, I think, very doubtful.

District offices.

The above description shows the division of labour between the abstraction offices at the districts, and the compilation office of the Provincial Superintendent at Poona. For Sind the compilation up to district totals was done by the Deputy Superintendent at Hyderabad. The entries there, however, were much less varied than in the other parts of the Presidency, not only in respect of caste and occupations, but also of languages. Table 7 shows the cost of the different abstraction offices, the population abstracted, and the amount chargeable to Municipalities, to Government and to the Native States respectively :—

TABLE 7.

District	Population.			Expenditure.						Native States contribution.	Municipal contribution.	Balance payable by Government.
	Total.	Districts.	States.	Furniture.	Carriage of books.	Contingencies	Rent.	Government Establishment	Native State Establishment.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad	1,656,218	921,718	735,506	176 2 10	15 7 0	103 13 0	...	7,872 4 6	1,380 0 0	9,434 12 4	4,240 0 0	1,000	4,266 12 4
Kaira ...	961,911	871,649	90,722	70 11 3	10 13 6	78 14 1	...	6,112 2 8	.....	6,272 9 6	688 6 6	982	5,102 2 0
Panch Mahals.	313,417	313,417	...	110 4 3	5 12 6	63 3 3	70 5 2	2,209 6 7	... .	2,456 15 6		142	2,314 15 6
Broach ...	341,490	341,490	...	45 10 6	...	84 2 6		2,076 3 0	.....	2,206 1 0	... .	296	1,910 1 0
Surat ...	831,197	649,989	181,208	225 12 0	...	29 10 2	230 0 0	4,424 10 0	. ....	4,910 0 2	998 2 9	611	3,300 13 5
Thána ...	957,699	904,803	52,831	355 0 0	22 11 0	108 5 0	..	5,712 10 0	232 1 5	6,416 11 5	331 8 1	398	5,681 2 4
Kolába ...	391,364	309,364	82,780	180 0 0	12 3 6	90 5 6	40 0 6	3,408 1 11	.....	3,838 11 5	447 10 0	201	1,190 1 5
Ratnágiri ...	1,105,926	1,104,926	...	184 15 0	...	189 0 10	328 5 4	6,584 3 10	.....	7,246 9 0	.....	163	7,081 9 0
Kánara	446,351	446,351	...	10 6 1	...	42 8 1	...	2,509 1 1	.....	2,561 15 3	.. ...	170	2,481 15 3
Khándesh	1,462,771	1,409,851	52,920	201 4 8	75 11 9	290 13 7	...	10,899 2 7	.....	10,967 0 7	179 0 1	904	9,884 7 6
Násik ...	855,940	843,583	12,806	136 11 0	...	136 11 0	...	5,368 13 6	... ..	5,632 3 6	78 9 3	250	5,194 10 3
Ahmednagar .	868,755	868,755	...	139 11 0		116 12 9	.	5,565 13 6	.	5,822 5 3	... .	289	5,533 . 3
Poona .	1,223,409	1,067,800	155,609	304 2 6	.	98 5 6	...	7,402 8 7	450 0 6	8,309 15 9	1 030 0 0	761	6,518 15 9
Sholapur ...	826,463	750,689	75,774	138 14 3	...	140 3 0	79 9 7	5,487 9 2	....	5,791 4 7	514 14 11	548	4,728 5 8
Sátára . .	1,637,304	1,225,989	211,315	150 15 0	.	87 6 0	. .	7,144 4 2	893 8 5	8,277 1 7	1,210 15 8	478	6,587 2 2
Belgaum ...	1,013,261	1,014,281	...	186 7 4	0 8 0	189 3 0	. .	6,501 12 11	. ...	6,877 15 3	... ..	846	6,531 15 3
Dhárwár ...	1,065,290	1,051,314	13,976	340 5 3	...	90 5 5	...	5,909 8 2	.....	6,260 3 3	94 11 0	722	5,443 7 6
Bijápur ...	796,339	796,339	...	48 4 9	24 8 6	71 1 6	...	3,930 11 0	.....	4,074 10 3	.....	273	3,801 10 3
Total ...	16,807,605	15,163,506	1,644,099	3,989 10 7	167 11 9	1,954 13 3	767 4 7	94,631 15 5	2,955 9 10	1,07,506 1 10	9,784 7 9	8,189	89,' 10 1

Deputy Superintendents.

Table No. 8 gives for each district the name of the Deputy Superintendents, the date of the completion of the work and the cost per head of population. It also shows the serial order of the districts in accordance with the rapidity, cheapness and accuracy of the work. Mr. Deodat Dhaneswar, Deputy Superintendent of Broach, who had finished his work very nearly by the 15th June 1891, was then sent to Ahmedabad to help Mr. Shivlal Jethabhai, who was not strong enough to control so large an office as the Ahmedabad one and who received very little help from the City Magistrate. Mr. Maráthe was transferred from Poona on 11th August to Bombay to take charge of the office there in place of Mr. Narayan Bhikaji Joglekar, who had proved himself unequal to the work, and when it came to tabulation, which he apparently could not understand, suddenly resigned.

In Sholápur, the Deputy Superintendent originally appointed was Mr. Rangnáth Náráyan Abhyankar, who was next on the list for appointment to a

mámlat. He served only up to 19th March 1891, and was then transferred. Mr. Krishnáji Wáman Nátu, who was appointed to succeed him by the Collector, was not equal to the post, and resigned it owing to ill-health on the 5th June 1891, after which Mr. Gajánan Waman Gadre carried it on, till the work was finished. In Sind, Mr. Barrow, C. S., was first nominated, but Mr. Berrie, of the Revenue Survey, was appointed in his place on the 4th March. He also found the work beyond him, and on 5th April 1891 sent in a medical certificate and was succeeded by Mr. Navalrái Showkirám Adváni, who brought the work to a conclusion on the 16th October. Part of the Khándesh tabulation work was sent down to be done at Poona on account of the difficulty in getting sufficient men there. In Kolába Mr. Bálkrishna B. Sáne worked till 12th March 1891 and was then succeeded by Mr. Krishnarão Shriniwás Masur who finished the work. Except for the changes recorded above, the men, entered in Table No. 8, were in charge of the offices during the whole time they were working. There was considerable difference both in the speed and the cost of the work. Table No. 8 shows the date of closing the offices and the cost per 1,000 of the population abstracted. As regards accuracy I have divided the districts into three classes, and this classification is based upon the mistakes detected in the compilation office. Ratnágiri and Kánara are both placed in the first class, but the accuracy of their work was to a great extent discounted by the amount of labour that they threw on to the compilation office by the quantity of cases in which they failed to classify the occupation under the number assigned to it by the Provincial Superintendent.

TABLE No. 8.

District Abstraction Offices.

District.	Name of District Superintendent.	Date of completion of Tabulation.	Cost per 1,000 of population.	SERIAL ORDER IN RESPECT OF		Class as regards accuracy.
				Rapidity.	Economy.	
			Rs.			
Ahmedabad	Sivlal Jethibhai	22nd Sept. 1891	5·7	17	3	III
Kaira ...	Bhukhandas Jakhabhai.	23rd Aug. 1891	6·5	9	9	II
Panch Mahals	B. F. Patil ...	10th Sept. 1891	7·7	13	18	I
Broach ...	Dhondat Dhaneswar ...	25th July 1891	6·4	1	7	I
Surat	Mr. Jamshetram H. ...	8th Aug. 1891	5·9	4	6	III
Thána ...	Vaman Appáji Gupte	31st Aug. 1891	6·6	10	12	III
Kolába ...	Krishnarão Shrinivás Masur.	28th July 1891	6·4	2	7	II
Ratnágiri ...	H. B. Dátár ...	22nd Sept. 1891	6·5	17	9	I
Kánara	Raghunáth Vithal Gángulik.	31st July 1891	5·8	3	4	I
Khándesh ...	Ganesh Vyankatesh Joglekar.	25th Aug. 1891	7·3	9	17	III
Násik ...	Moro Govind ...	20th Aug. 1891	6·5	6	9	I
Ahmednagar ...	Narayan Govind Chándorkar	31st Aug. 1891	6·5	10	9	I
Poona	Vishnu N. Marathe	10th Sept. 1891	6·7	14	14	II
Sholapur ...	Krishnaji Váman Nátu.	Do. ...	7·0	14	16	III
Satára	Purushottam Dámodar Kirtne	Do. ...	5·7	14	2	II
Belgaum ...	Subrão Mangesh ...	11th Sept. 1891	6·7	13	14	III
Dhárwár ...	Krishnáji O.	20th Aug. 1891	5·8	6	4	I
Bijápur	Rámchandra Annáji ...	17th Aug. 1891	5·2	5	1	III

Sind. As in 1881, the abstraction and tabulation in Sind were done much more cheaply than in the Presidency proper, proportionately to the population; the total cost, exclusive of the Deputy Superintendent's pay and allowances being Rs. 10,678-9-6, or Rs. 3-11-6 per 1,000. This is partly owing to the large number of officials employed without any substitutes, whereas in the Presidency proper Rs. 12 per mensem was charged for a substitute for every official employed in the offices, in addition to his extra allowance, and partly to the greater uniformity in the information to be tabulated. But in despite of these advantages Mr. Navalrái is entitled to the greatest credit for the way in which he carried out the work of the largest abstraction office in the Presidency.

Compilation Office. Under the Provincial Superintendent the compilation work was carried out by Mr. Trimbak Náráyan Pátankar with indefatigable perseverance and industry.

Native States. For the Native States, which are not attached to any District, the whole of the abstraction, tabulation and compilation, as far as the totals of the Agencies or, in Káthiáwár, of the Pránts, was done in the States themselves. The marginal Table No. 9 shows the dates on which the last tables were received from each. From Kolhápur and the Southern Maratha Country, however, corrected copies of Tables Nos. XII—XV and XII-A—XV-A were received after the last of the other tables and after these tables had been put up in type, necessitating considerable alterations in the Tables both for British Territory and Native States.

Table No. 9.

Office.	Date.
Cutch	2nd March 1892.
Mahi Kántha	2nd January ,,
Pálanpur	4th December 1891.
Sawantwadi	15th January 1892.
Soráth Pránt	23rd February ,,
Hálár Pránt	4th ,, ,,
Gohelwád Pránt	2nd January ,,
Jhaláwad Pránt	18th ,, ,,
Kolhápur	2nd February ,,
Southern Maratha Jághirs ..	4th March ,,

Expenditure.

The total cost of the census, as far as the charges have been brought to account, amounts to Rs. 1,94,916-10-6, of which Rs. 66,508-15-9 were brought to account in 1890-91, and Rs. 1,28,407-10-9 in 1891-92. This is exclusive of amounts paid by municipalities, which come to Rs. 43,000 including Bombay and Aden; but it includes Rs. 3,885 paid on behalf of the poorer Native States. Details of the expenditure are given in Table No. 10.

TABLE No. 10.

Detail of Expenditure.

		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
A.—Enumeration.	1. District Office establishment	.....	
	2. Contingent charges of establishment ...	1,033 13 10	
	3. House numbering	464 11 11	
	4. Lights, ink, &c.	2,690 10 9	
	5. Remuneration of Census Officers ...	7,745 11 11	
	6. Special travelling allowances	173 3 0	
	7. Freight of schedules	1,086 5 8	
	7a. Contribution to Bombay Municipality ...	10,928 6 3	
	7b. Contribution to Aden	428 2 4	
	I.—Total, District charges		24,551 3 8
	8. Paper for schedules	9,234 13 10	
	9. Printing and binding	5,428 0 10	
	10. Despatching from press	968 11 10	
	II.—Total, Paper and printing, A		15,631 10 6
	A.—Total, Enumeration ...		40,182 14 2
B.—Abstraction and Compilation.	11. Office rent	767 4 7	
	12. Office furniture and repairs, &c. ...	4,185 6 3	
	13. Record establishment	3,029 0 6	
	14. Correspondence and accounts establishment.	1,215 4 8	
	15. Menial establishment	3,549 8 11	
	16. Working staff, officials-	21,049 9 4	
	17. Working staff, specially entertained ...	87,247 2 0	
	18. Travelling allowances	89 11 10	
	19. Freight of schedules, &c., to office ...	310 3 9	
	20. Petty stationery and contingencies ...	3,376 10 5	
	III.—Total, Tabulation offices		1,24,819 14 3
	21. Paper for forms	4,683 7 3	
	22. Printing of forms	4,315 0 4	
	23. Freight of forms to offices	484 5 10	
	IV.—Total, Paper and printing, B.		9,482 13 5
	B.—Total, Compilation ...		1,34,302 11 8
C.—Superintendence.	24. Provincial Superintendent's deputation allowance	9,216 0 0	
	25. Pay of substitute of Superintendent ...	5,654 7 11	
	26. Travelling allowance of Superintendent ...	2,431 1 0	
	V.—Total, Superintendent's personal charges		17,301 8 11
	27. Superintendent's office establishment ...	2,121 6 0	
	28. Travelling allowances for do. ...	167 7 0	
	29. Office contingencies for do. ...	840 10 9	
	30. Rent of Superintendent's office ...	.....	
	VI.—Total		3,129 7 9
	C.—Total, Superintendence ...		20,431 0 8
	Grand Total ...		1,94,916 10 6

The expense of printing the Report and Tables has to be added in 1892-93; and taking this at Rs. 10,000, the total expenditure on the Census debitable to Government amounts in round numbers to Rs. 2,05,000, or Rs. 10-13-6 per 1,000 of the population enumerated.

APPENDIX A.

Table No. 1.—Shewing distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex in each age-period by civil condition, for the main castes, according to Table E.

Table No 2.—Shewing similar distribution for each religion.

Table No. 3.—Shewing the percentage of infirm persons of each sex to the total number for the main castes, according to Tables XII A.—XV A.

Table No 4.—Shewing the percentages of literate, learning and illiterate, with English knowers, according to Tables C and D.

TABLE

Showing for certain Castes the distribution of 10,000 persons

Comp.	Caste, &c.	Religion.	Males											
			All ages.			0—9.			10—14.			15—39.		
			Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.
1	Military	...	4,859	4,593	548	9,822	171	7	8,559	1,379	62	2,814	6,760	426
,,	Kshatriya . ... ,,	H.	4,541	5,102	407	9,740	253	7	8,445	1,455	100	2,308	7,389	303
,,	Rajput	H.	4,999	4,618	543	9,866	129	5	8,560	1,394	47	2,320	6,740	440
2a	Land-holders	...	4,408	5,157	435	9,595	394	11	7,650	2,318	32	1,961	7,731	306
,,	Chaturth	Jain.	3,774	5,646	580	9,623	389	18	7,146	2,684	170	1,046	8,539	395
,,	Koli, Gujarathi	H.	5,095	4,597	308	9,866	127	7	8,475	1,502	23	1,949	7,788	263
,,	,, Konkani	H.	5,159	4,424	417	9,929	71	...	9,375	610	15	2,546	6,918	536
,,	,, Talaida	H.	4,614	4,972	414	9,641	352	7	6,068	1,915	17	3,200	6,309	491
,,	Kunbi, Deccani	H.	4,897	5,205	898	9,831	165	4	7,633	2,371	6	1,467	6,386	347
,,	,, Kadwa	H.	1,717	7,580	703	4,189	5,673	145	1,708	7,930	277	737	8,671	592
,,	,, Lewa	H.	3,930	5,562	518	8,919	1,071	10	5,868	4,013	29	1,615	7,940	445
,,	Mali	H.	3,493	5,479	1,028	9,733	263	4	8,264	1,680	56	1,228	8,349	423
,,	Maratha	H.	4,668	5,025	307	9,866	99	5	8,404	1,589	7	1,933	7,851	216
,,	Panchamsali ...	H.	5,080	5,590	430	9,738	261	1	6,878	3,116	6	1,451	8,443	106
2b	Graziers	...	4,273	5,179	548	9,379	614	7	6,978	2,991	26	1,893	7,736	371
2c	Agricultural Labourers ...	...	4,788	4,891	321	9,738	249	13	7,981	1,857	162	2,378	7,235	387
,,	Lâman	H.	4,981	4,505	514	9,903	102	6	8,981	979	80	2,076	6,696	228
4	Forest tribes		5,141	4,510	349	9,874	123	3	8,730	1,253	27	2,269	7,514	217
5	Brâhmin	...	4,602	4,869	529	9,478	459	63	7,921	1,939	140	3,155	6,401	444
,,	Other Priestly Castes	...	4,875	5,143	482	9,710	284	6	7,937	2,036	47	1,937	7,910	153
,,	Jangam	...	4,810	5,191	499	9,733	272	5	7,985	2,041	24	1,929	7,939	132
6	Devotees	...	5,299	4,012	689	9,715	241	44	8,449	1,382	169	3,376	5,623	501
7	Temple-servants	...	4,968	5,127	505	9,841	154	5	8,231	1,670	49	1,906	7,755	339
8	Genealogists	...	4,801	4,421	678	9,656	292	53	8,596	1,296	110	3,690	5,802	508
9	Writers	...	4,708	4,462	830	9,389	402	209	8,190	1,500	310	2,772	6,498	730
10	Astrologers	...	4,091	5,122	787	9,439	477	84	5,859	2,793	1,348	1,249	8,162	589
11	Musicians	...	4,810	4,884	306	9,749	601	60	7,290	2,360	350	1,802	7,730	468
12	Dancers	...	5,401	4,194	405	9,856	125	19	7,387	2,504	109	2,413	6,989	598
13	Actors	...	5,984	3,144	872	9,838	540	122	6,718	3,006	281	1,956	7,305	739
14	Traders	...	4,625	4,673	703	9,657	320	23	8,243	1,636	122	2,779	6,747	474
15	Carriers	...	4,496	4,874	631	9,715	272	13	8,165	1,743	92	1,899	7,537	564
17	Goldsmiths	...	4,530	4,910	570	9,861	134	5	8,431	1,548	21	2,261	7,397	342
18	Barbers	...	4,492	4,901	607	8,707	1,276	17	6,695	3,282	53	2,640	6,857	503
19	Blacksmiths	...	4,812	5,248	440	9,847	132	21	7,328	2,631	36	1,840	7,810	350
20	Carpenters	...	4,173	5,348	479	9,574	396	30	7,420	2,530	50	1,637	7,958	385
21	Brass-smiths	...	4,283	5,039	678	9,636	298	66	8,144	1,637	219	2,346	7,312	442
21a	Castes employed on any one or more of 3 above occupations.	...	4,450	4,730	820	9,561	396	43	8,066	1,758	176	2,415	6,969	616
22	Tailors	...	3,988	5,484	528	9,542	434	24	7,421	2,528	51	1,718	7,930	352
22a	Grain Parchers	...	3,638	5,502	860	9,575	400	25	6,415	3,349	236	1,979	7,505	516
22b	Perfumers...	...	4,373	5,163	465	9,873	128	...	7,640	2,222	137	1,502	7,944	554
23	Weavers	...	4,310	5,083	607	9,596	376	29	7,623	2,235	133	1,979	7,478	543
,,	Kuruwia ...	H.	4,568	4,748	686	9,736	228	40	8,333	1,515	152	2,165	7,491	344
,,	Momin	Mus.	4,179	5,283	538	9,288	696	16	6,951	2,977	72	1,696	7,934	371
24	Salt	H.	4,196	5,360	444	9,609	387	20	8,204	1,726	70	2,040	7,556	404
24	Washermen	...	4,383	5,101	506	9,197	784	19	7,540	2,365	96	3,527	7,110	363
25	Cotton-cleaners	...	4,469	4,950	581	9,570	353	77	8,128	1,812	60	2,083	7,439	478
26	Shepherds	...	4,211	5,372	417	9,562	435	3	8,428	1,561	11	1,157	8,537	306
27	Oil-pressers	...	4,112	5,346	542	9,560	427	13	7,239	2,650	91	1,590	7,984	426
28	Potters	.	4,300	5,281	419	9,479	515	6	7,290	2,596	84	1,534	8,348	118

No. 1.

of each sex in each age-period by Civil Condition.

			Females.														
40 and over.			All ages.			0—3.			10—14.			15—20.			40 and over.		
Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.
199	7,909	1,803	2,957	5,032	2,011	2,105	881	14	4,883	5,089	60	467	3,274	1,159	23	3,111	2,806
361	7,963	1,669	2,099	5,300	1,613	2,048	943	15	4,345	5,539	116	519	3,478	1,003	123	4,992	2,486
133	7,979	1,934	2,999	5,007	2,064	2,089	899	13	4,651	5,289	61	463	3,344	1,203	10	2,980	7,130
197	8,389	1,804	2,981	5,463	1,899	2,672	1,313	15	3,589	6,280	161	307	3,791	903	20	4,133	5,809
60	8,347	1,692	2,110	5,973	1,917	7,333	2,686	39	986	8,734	280	37	3,091	943	18	3,959	6,025
270	8,196	1,534	4,427	4,807	766	2,789	222	9	7,035	3,963	83	371	2,013	417	166	5,343	4,491
239	9,202	1,460	4,019	4,556	1,425	2,739	236	5	7,039	3,927	44	903	3,703	694	71	4,194	5,795
69	8,138	1,202	3,881	5,071	1,346	2,953	819	20	6,107	3,673	221	549	3,631	820	109	4,654	5,243
87	8,451	1,433	2,855	5,480	1,676	2,676	1,121	3	3,533	6,555	113	417	3,913	670	41	4,493	5,464
246	7,531	2,232	680	7,739	1,622	1,903	7,997	101	546	9,044	410	113	3,930	965	84	6,197	5,739
125	7,960	1,925	3,020	5,830	1,160	2,189	1,903	9	3,536	6,456	38	510	3,631	859	189	5,134	4,697
81	6,461	3,488	2,714	5,671	1,715	2,800	1,193	7	3,389	7,330	161	83	6,095	1,333	10	4,295	5,895
75	8,107	1,818	2,595	5,887	1,918	7,795	2,304	11	2,461	7,309	230	170	9,134	706	15	3,701	6,284
315	7,807	2,078	3,234	5,471	1,305	2,721	1,358	21	4,611	5,194	195	371	3,984	946	148	4,767	5,095
444	7,705	1,851	3,070	4,931	1,499	2,174	790	27	5,299	4,460	242	905	3,087	1,008	589	4,130	5,283
331	7,883	1,837	2,991	4,980	1,449	2,534	170	6	6,880	3,087	37	253	3,970	777	39	4,533	5,429
189	8,189	1,022	4,216	4,026	868	2,758	235	7	6,908	2,945	56	581	2,010	409	89	3,363	4,548
5,859	4,614	727	3,371	5,576	1,153	2,686	1,053	311	2,731	7,007	272	201	3,963	847	280	5,606	4,118
409	7,629	1 963	3,553	5,346	2,099	5,106	1,850	43	2,714	7,139	147	93	3,628	1,279	53	3,257	6,091
439	7,544	2,027	3,446	5,376	2,178	7,965	1,975	40	2,458	7,490	63	66	3,463	1,453	44	3,184	6,903
3 859	5,408	1,754	3,416	4,998	1,586	2,389	558	54	5,595	4,109	296	288	3,543	860	238	4,469	5,193
178	8,238	1,589	3,513	5,633	1,864	2,504	1,408	28	1,639	8,304	57	53	3,919	1,028	80	3,834	6,184
798	7,188	2,014	3,343	4,836	1,921	2,231	746	33	6,004	3,670	326	706	3,097	1,197	303	2,760	5,988
800	7,056	2,144	3,426	4,561	2,013	2, 134	630	236	4,771	4,454	775	677	7,814	1,509	629	3,598	5,776
963	6,210	2,808	3,644	5,136	1,330	2,079	548	374	4,983	3,714	1,304	1,025	3,366	609	777	4,339	4,894
2,110	6,574	1,316	3,717	4,802	1,491	2,158	749	96	5,815	3,734	951	1,336	7,750	1,034	671	4,411	4,918
1,831	6,930	1,239	4,310	4,121	1,559	2,017	964	19	6,739	4,019	343	2,053	6,567	911	2,167	2,906	4,937
539	7,116	2,345	3,205	5,379	2,016	2,260	1,600	220	3,603	5,719	588	369	6,462	1,149	183	3,935	5,938
666	7,167	2,174	3,234	4,954	1,823	2,231	747	22	5,734	4,103	173	235	3,862	1,303	143	4,136	5,723
267	7,775	1,958	3,074	5,453	1,473	2,906	1,068	34	3,646	5,995	159	211	3,950	939	85	4,462	5,463
343	7,714	1,941	2,834	5,217	1,959	2,073	895	32	3,094	6,726	180	89	3,568	1,343	28	3,772	6,200
433	8,739	2,353	3,291	5,749	1,960	2,151	1,833	27	2,635	7,374	103	366	3,226	1,506	109	4,546	5,348
171	8,307	1,463	2,981	5,550	1,469	2,764	1,206	23	2,583	6,279	136	183	2,071	747	43	4,307	5,681
164	8,236	1,599	2,883	5,534	1,884	2,663	1,295	34	2,116	6,691	193	127	3,960	903	67	4,056	5,977
351	7,610	2,089	2,773	5,295	1,932	2,229	995	106	2,435	6,175	390	201	3,606	1,103	164	3,771	6,065
440	7,193	2,206	2,910	5,034	2,156	2,433	1,515	63	3,066	6,803	131	319	3,027	1,654	366	3,110	6,534
238	7,953	1,723	2,465	5,946	1,589	2,601	1,965	34	3,079	6,730	201	123	2,161	716	166	4,237	5,926
406	6,886	2,766	2,894	4,991	2,115	2,254	463	283	5,345	4,126	639	319	3,280	1,401	88	3,589	6,353
305	7,973	1,783	2,998	5,483	1,570	2,134	956	10	2,908	7,011	81	144	3,943	914	34	4,338	5,228
377	7,748	1,975	3,177	5,331	1,492	2,235	1,104	61	4,230	5,610	270	336	3,739	993	136	4,018	5,231
131	7,885	2,464	3,239	5,446	1,331	2,289	1,131	..	3,788	6,061	181	204	3,913	894	...	4,599	5,619
198	7,963	1,939	3,203	5,633	1,175	2,701	1,276	23	4,596	5,338	76	332	3,122	546	65	5,187	4,756
109	8,777	1,114	3,238	5,284	1,668	2,231	1,462	17	2,263	7,583	186	115	3,893	1,262	29	4,610	5,301
473	7,790	1,737	2,937	5,181	1,933	2,411	1,527	63	3,091	6,794	215	493	3,891	6,126	183	3,414	6,454
357	7,993	1,760	3,288	5,306	1,496	2,106	855	37	5,645	4,229	126	276	3,869	725	104	4,771	5,125
34	8,297	1,669	3,104	5,483	1,463	2,296	1,526	6	3,670	6,294	36	245	3,773	963	33	3,899	6,078
190	8,106	1,704	3,233	5,533	1,555	2,243	1,230	28	3,068	6,749	183	249	3,893	859	66	4,255	5,690
171	7,977	1,963	3,069	5,671	1,460	2,765	1,230	8	2,264	7,368	73	94	3,094	832	130	4,411	5,406

TABLE

Showing for certain Castes the distribution of 10,000 persons

Group.	Caste, &c.	Religion.	Males. All ages. Single.	Married.	Widowed.	0—9. Single.	Married.	Widowed.	10—14. Single.	Married.	Widowed.	15—39. Single.	Married.	Widowed.
29	Glass-workers	..	4,995	4,456	549	9,785	195	20	9,310	690	...	2,914	6,727	359
30	Salt, &c., Workers	..	4,773	4,739	488	9,878	120	2	8,596	1,388	16	2,194	7,514	292
31	Lime-burners	..	4,434	5,133	353	9,759	203	8	8,556	1,421	23	1,586	8,146	268
32	Goldsmiths' Refuse Collectors	..	5,424	3,813	763	10,000	...	...	10,000	...	...	2,523	6,977	455
34	Iron-smelters	..	2,921	4,500	2,579	8,462	1,282	256	4,596	5,248	2,162	2,837	5,769	1,384
35	Fishermen	..	4,577	4,945	478	9,480	409	11	7,840	2,088	72	2,228	7,291	381
36	Distillers	..	5,047	4,550	393	9,877	110	13	9,221	695	84	2,992	6,823	285
37	Butchers	..	6,238	4,353	410	9,865	135	...	8,963	996	23	2,554	7,123	324
38	Leather-workers	..	4,291	5,343	466	9,627	351	23	7,096	2,751	153	1,515	8,071	414
38a	Village Watchmen	..	5,219	4,339	442	9,606	1,383	9	8,001	1,949	50	2,495	6,313	192
39	Scavengers	..	4,555	5,059	386	9,636	356	8	8,227	1,669	34	1,980	7,740	280
,,	Malair	..	4,491	5,121	388	9,803	194	3	8,921	1,064	15	1,763	7,891	346
40	Grind-stone Makers	..	4,460	4,954	586	9,641	298	66	8,167	1,617	216	1,739	7,750	521
41	Earth-workers	..	4,964	4,711	425	9,737	220	43	8,554	1,178	268	1,709	7,997	294
42	Knife-grinders	..	5,047	4,466	487	9,790	187	23	8,802	1,108	...	2,163	6,486	343
43	Mat-makers	..	4,344	5,105	551	9,670	317	13	7,871	1,742	387	1,731	7,809	460
44	Hunters	..	5,287	4,309	384	9,665	328	7	8,221	1,743	36	2,343	6,873	784
45	Miscellaneous livers	..	4,368	4,724	908	9,044	874	82	6,663	2,961	256	2,239	6,628	1,133
46	Tumblers	..	5,467	3,998	535	9,680	269	51	8,871	1,271	358	3,918	5,098	984
47	Jugglers	..	5,184	4,236	610	9,828	172	..	8,214	1,428	358	2,468	7,013	519
48	Non-Indian Asiatic races	..	4,923	4,618	459	9,860	134	6	9,184	792	24	3,109	6,600	291
,,	Parsis	..	5,455	4,186	359	9,945	48	7	9,778	216	6	6,678	5,183	139
,,	Sayad	..	4,978	4,531	491	9,863	131	6	9,160	799	41	2,971	6,661	368
49	Mixed Asiatic races	..	5,579	4,156	265	9,978	22	...	9,774	226	...	3,991	5,855	154
50	Non-Asiatic races	..	6,765	2,997	238	9,891	109	...	9,592	391	17	7,303	2,611	86
51	Eurasians	..	6,779	2,985	236	9,991	9	...	10,000	...	...	6,018	3,782	200
52	Christian Converts	..	5,323	4,236	351	9,949	50	1	9,795	200	6	4,364	5,442	194

TABLE

Showing for each Religion the distribution of 10,000

Religion.	Males. All ages. Single.	Married.	Widowed.	0—9. Single.	Married.	Widowed.	10—14. Single.	Married.	Widowed.	15—39. Single.	Married.	Widowed.	40 and over. Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Total Population	4,712	4,813	476	9,730	259	11	8,328	1,620	52	2,410	7,261	329	344	7,989	1,667
Hindu	4,543	4,985	472	9,672	315	13	8,089	1,853	59	2,106	7,565	327	297	8,064	1,639
Musalmán	3,391	6,106	501	9,900	96	4	9,301	679	20	3,662	6,078	260	562	7,731	1,707
Christian	5,814	3,872	314	9,943	56	1	9,780	205	5	5,390	4,259	152	577	8,201	1,222
Buddhist	3,894	5,730	376	10,000	..	...	9,118	882	..	3,188	6,594	218	1,522	7,609	869
Jain	4,715	4,678	607	9,821	171	8	8,809	1,143	48	3,037	6,630	343	639	7,963	1,398
Sikh	3,927	5,693	380	10,000	...	...	10,000	...	...	3,540	6,141	319	1,143	7,571	1,286
Pársi	5,486	4,175	339	9,945	48	7	9,775	219	6	4,091	5,149	170	292	8,539	1,219
Jew	5,514	4,305	281	9,933	67	...	9,698	302	...	3,616	6,023	161	220	8,701	1,079
Animistic	5,662	4,051	287	9,945	54	1	9,614	372	14	2,712	7,040	248	160	8,606	1,234

No. 1.

of each sex in each age-period by Civil Condition.

			Females.													
40 and over.			Total.			0—9.			10—14.			15—39.			40 and over.		
Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.
535	7,465	2,000	3,298	4,836	1,766	9,246	713	21	5,633	4,114	233	381	8,613	1,006	57	3,704	6,239
94	8,123	1,783	3,440	5,135	1,425	9,400	593	7	5,414	4,498	88	85	9,041	874	36	4,848	5,116
122	8,069	1,200	3,122	5,363	1,515	9,098	878	24	2,696	7,154	150	161	8,897	942	18	4,446	5,536
873	6,250	2,917	2,284	4,672	2,044	9,677	323	...	8,667	1,333	...	330	8,305	1,356	...	3,750	6,250
208	3,542	6,250	2,916	4,194	2,890	8,043	1,522	435	4,118	4,118	1,764	2,817	5,446	1,737	306	2,755	6,939
415	7,083	1,502	3,230	5,296	1,474	9,195	760	45	4,456	5,365	179	404	8,688	908	271	4,519	5,210
153	8,602	1,245	3,066	4,765	2,169	9,518	462	20	4,295	5,449	256	229	8,082	1,689	171	3,400	6,429
278	8,133	1,589	3,751	4,717	1,532	9,629	367	4	6,244	3,696	60	615	8,522	863	90	4,200	5,701
295	8,236	1,469	3,301	5,500	1,199	8,875	1,088	37	4,371	5,412	217	260	9,067	673	152	5,062	4,786
218	7,690	2,092	3,748	4,837	1,415	8,377	1,585	38	4,583	5,179	238	422	8,884	1,194	301	4,121	5,578
510	8,154	1,336	3,437	5,059	1,504	8,917	1,061	22	4,139	5,668	193	656	8,676	768	329	3,993	5,676
689	8,228	1,133	3,178	5,094	1,728	9,062	921	17	3,109	6,570	321	200	9,008	792	60	3,868	6,073
638	7,809	1,653	3,671	5,338	991	9,290	677	24	5,436	4,090	474	465	8,693	842	168	6,359	3,473
466	8,098	1,436	4,004	4,646	1,350	9,501	476	23	6,470	3,319	211	492	8,378	1,130	297	5,914	4,789
384	7,930	1,677	3,768	4,796	1,446	9,384	562	54	6,644	3,220	136	684	8,599	717	94	4,443	5,463
293	8,197	1,540	3,141	5,462	1,397	9,069	917	14	5,368	4,470	162	182	8,982	836	87	4,750	5,163
385	7,997	1,618	4,373	4,681	946	9,341	628	31	6,638	3,204	158	872	8,467	661	601	5,191	4,118
1,185	6,930	1,885	3,450	4,696	1,854	8,349	1,518	133	4,302	4,904	794	1,086	7,080	1,234	1,021	3,296	5,713
1,094	7,344	1,562	5,595	3,327	1,078	9,492	460	48	7,400	2,533	67	4,441	5,036	523	3,058	2,312	3,630
2,200	6,200	1,600	3,659	5,154	1,187	8,696	1,087	217	5,052	3,913	435	1,325	8,313	362	1,667	4,047	4,286
335	8,105	1,560	3,506	4,808	1,686	9,556	438	6	6,553	3,396	51	506	8,606	888	103	3,990	5,907
252	8,532	1,216	4,262	4,264	1,474	9,917	80	3	9,138	854	8	2,470	7,007	523	80	5,170	4,784
409	8,037	1,554	3,497	4,756	1,747	9,479	509	12	6,425	3,473	102	479	8,515	1,006	142	3,800	6,058
244	8,729	1,027	4,319	4,209	1,472	9,903	92	5	8,308	1,692	...	1,322	7,812	866	69	4,250	5,681
816	7,905	1,279	3,660	4,789	1,551	9,904	96	...	8,711	1,279	10	1,131	7,832	1,037	359	4,238	5,403
645	8,287	1,118	5,857	3,455	688	9,990	10	...	9,671	329	...	3,684	5,883	433	548	3,839	5,613
543	8,218	1,239	4,184	4,329	1,487	9,885	112	3	8,491	1,483	26	1,232	7,896	872	299	4,110	5,691

No. 2.

persons of each sex in each period by Civil Condition.

			Females.											
All ages.			0—9.			10—14.			15—39.			40 and over.		
Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.
3,238	5,152	1,610	9,017	965	18	4,423	5,450	127	337	8,731	932	95	4,079	5,826
3,696	5,202	1,642	8,849	1,130	21	3,792	6,064	144	281	8,757	962	92	3,984	5,924
3,835	4,708	1,457	9,712	283	5	7,223	2,720	57	547	8,683	770	116	4,496	5,388
4,287	4,296	1,417	9,898	99	3	8,649	1,328	22	1,443	7,698	859	257	4,150	5,593
3,874	4,665	1,461	8,889	926	185	6,154	3,846	...	2,178	7,930	792	...	4,390	5,610
3,025	4,972	2,003	9,149	837	14	5,718	4,177	105	168	8,555	1,276	24	3,787	6,179
2,500	7,159	341	10,000	...	...	3,333	6,667	...	248	9,752	...	...	4,000	6,000
4,209	4,265	1,486	9,916	81	3	9,142	850	8	2,466	7,016	518	48	5,173	4,779
4,164	4,407	1,429	9,868	125	7	8,101	1,883	16	1,009	8,161	831	93	4,468	5,439
4,715	4,432	853	9,892	107	1	8,186	1,789	25	735	8,798	467	81	5,514	4,405

TABLE No. 3.

Showing for Groups and certain Castes the percentage of afflicted of each sex on their total strength.

	Caste, Tribe or Race,	Males.				Females.			
		Insane	Deaf-Mute.	Blind.	Leper	Insane	Deaf-Mute	Blind.	Leper.
1	Káthi	·019	·043	·149	·025	·014	·014	·224	·014
	Rajput	·033	·068	·148	·033	·015	·041	·201	·011
	Ját...	·084	·191	·329	·017	·078	·115	·297	·008
	Other Military	...	·006	·017	·003	...	·002	·032	...
2a	Koli	·027	·073	·146	·028	·023	·054	·184	·22
	Kunbi	·038	·065	·226	·190	·021	·038	·222	·061
	Mali	·008	·017	·035	·027	·001	·008	·035	·006
	Pak	·079	·833	·317	·090	·125	·624	·333	·062
	Lingáyat	·041	·134	·206	·083	·023	·095	·164	·020
	Baddi	·035	·106	·145	·058	·022	·127	·082	·013
	Sáthwára...	·017	·078	·117	·013	·030	·061	·204	·004
	Other landholders	·004	·012	·026	·013	·003	·019	·029	·005
2b	Ahir, &c.	·022	·056	·113	·040	·018	·040	·208	·007
2c	Kámáthi, &c.	·047	·043	·084	·032	·018	·032	·090	·011
4	Bhil	·022	·056	·095	·081	·017	·034	·124	·082
	Chodra	...	·123	·094	·090	·040	·115	·099	·045
	Dhodia	·025	·056	·092	·010	014	·033	·070	·006
	Dubla	·008	·078	·165	·060	·022	·053	·255	083
	Kátkari	·018	·091	·045	·080	·019	·060	·062	·051
	Náik	·024	·082	·051	·051	·024	·042	·100	·012
	Thákur	·020	·086	·064	·060	·038	·098	·058	·027
	Wárli	·030	·107	·092	·093	·020	·065	·127	·046
	Other Forests Tribes	·077	·120	·194	·157	·045	·105	·267	·074
5	Bráhmin	·055	·079	·161	·035	·018	·060	·156	·006
	Gúroda	·037	·075	·151	·012	·050	·038	·383	·013
	Jangam	·011	·041	·057	·030	·004	·018	057	·016
	Other Priestly castes .. .	·270	·359	1·611	·045	·093	·187	·934	·093
6	Gosávi, &c.	·041	·060	·308	·072	·020	·034	·214	·036
7	Gurav, &c.	·021	·058	·208	·198	·016	·069	·137	·064
8	Chárun, &c.	·035	·077	·184	·019	·016	·045	·222	·019
9	Káyasth, &c.	·062	·045	·178	·022	·037	·052	·137	·019
10	Joshi, &c.	...	...	·082	·041	·010	·037	·112	·056
11	Wajantri, &c.	·003	·015	·028	·001	·001	·007	·020	·001
12	Gondhali	·053	·036	·142	·080	·016	·016	·100	·025
13	Bahurupa, &c.	·072	·048	·242	·024	·028	·086	·202	...
14	Lohána	·106	·138	·284	·014	·056	·080	·295	·011
	Memon, &c., M.	·035	·074	·101	·008	·026	·050	·394	·005
	Bhátia, &c., H.	·051	·085	·210	·083	·020	·060	·14	·010
16	Wanjári, &c.	·036	·080	·183	·060	·015	·042	·180	·028
17	Sonár, &c.	·045	·067	·142	·070	·019	·045	·121	·019
18	Hajám, &c.	·020	·062	·134	·050	·012	·041	·147	·010
19	Lohár, &c.	·020	·067	·212	·038	·022	·067	177	·011
20	Sutár, &c....	·029	·068	·142	·117	·021	·038	·130	·027
21	Kumár, &c.	·037	·135	·131	·088	·022	·030	·134	·022
21a	Panchál	·025	·060	·136	·014	·014	·065	·070	·004
22	Dhumpi	·045	·038	·190	·080	·020	·046	·238	·028
22a	Halwai	...	·100	·150	·100	·063	·125	·125	·063
22b	Tamboli, &c.	·028	·014	·042	·098	·014	·043	·102	·043
23	Khatri, &c.	·020	·044	·092	·030	·014	·034	·090	·011
24	Dhobi, &c.	·018	·065	·083	·122	·014	·058	·156	·030
25	Punjári, &c.	·019	·064	·205	·056	·010	·020	·246	·038
26	Dhangar, &c.	·011	·051	·133	·043	·007	·048	·181	·013
27	Teli, &c	·060	·108	·212	·104	·027	·070	·220	·040
28	Kumbhár. &c.	·030	·079	·167	·080	·020	·[illegible]	·238	·028
29	Kachgar	·055	·185	·770	·165	·061	...	·122	...
30	Agri, &c.	·013	·058	·102	·160	·0..0	·030	·219	·003
31	Lonari, &c.	...	·061	·258	·037	·024	·061	·147	·012
35	Bhoi, &c.	·048	·090	·128	·033	·018	·046	·120	·008
36	Bhandári	·023	·055	·066	·040	·021	·047	·061	·012
37	Khátik, &c.	·054	·109	·273	·109	·027	·054	·151	·123
38	Chamblhár	·057	·096	·231	·102	·028	·081	·217	·035
	Mochi, &c.	·014	·045	·070	·021	·017	·038	·317	·015
38a	Rámoshi, &c.	·004	·024	·061	·058	·006	·021	·048	·026
39	Mahár, &c.	·023	·064	·186	·010	·020	·042	·193	·045
40	Baldár, &c.	·046	·175	·105	·151	...	·123	·086	·037
41	Waddár, &c.	·023	·062	·076	·038	·000	·058	·066	·018
42	Shikalgar, &c.	...	·130	·193	·238	·032	·092	·129	·032
43	Burud, &c.	·153	·208	·450	·127	·055	·110	·028	·018
44	Párdhi, &c.	·002	·065	·239	·072	·065	·040	·258	·024
45	Korvi, &c.	·036	·041	·090	·014	·005	·077	·156	...
46	Kolháti, &c.	...		·073	...	...	·030	·116	...
48	Baluchi, M.	·161	·159	·232	·004	·058	·090	·246	·004
	Sáno, M.	·100	·100	·145	·007	·065	·074	172	·006
	Sayad, M. ..	·050	·065	·099	·037	·006	·037	·085	·013
	Shaikh, M.	·043	·060	·115	·064	·020	·045	·103	·011
	Arab, M. . .	·010	·035	·030	·010		·011	·011	·011
	Moghal, M. . ..	·079	·017	·072	·035	·072	·072	·113	·010
	Pathán, M.	·045	·072	106	·057	·017	·045	·176	·017
	Turki, M	·039	·079	1.0	..	·043	·043	·255	
	Other Musalmáns	·116	·158	·74	·054	·081	·097	·.80	·017
	Pársi, P.	·117	·107	·127	·008	·084	·083	099	-

TABLE No 4.

Showing for each Group and certain Castes the percentage of Pupils, Literate and Illiterate and of persons knowing English by sex.

	Group.	Males				Females			
		Pupils.	Literate		Illiterate.	Pupils	Literate.		Illiterate.
			Total	Knowing English			Total	Knowing English	
1	Military	3·3	13·4	·5	81·4	·3	7	..	99·0
2a	Land-holders	1·9	4·2	·1	93·9	·1	..		99·9
2b	Graziers	3	1·9	·1	99 7		..		100
2c	Agricultural labourers	3·3	14 4	·2	82 3	·1	·3		99·6
4	Forest Tribes	3	5		99·3	1		·1	99·9
5	Brâhmins	16·9	47·6	2·5	35 5	1·1	2·4		96 5
5	Other Priests	3·9	16·3	1	77·8	·3	·3		99·6
6	Devotees	3·5	14 1	1	82 4	1	7		99 2
7	Temple Servants	2·7	5·0		92·3	1	.		99·9
8	Genealogists	3·9	14·3		82·6	1	·3		99·5
9	Writers	24·1	53·3	18·4	22 6	3·7	13 7	·5	82·6
10	Astrologers	·8	2 4		96·8		·1		99·9
11	Musicians	·3	·5		99·2				100
12	Dancers	3·7	6 7	1	89·6	·7	1·4		97·9
13	Actors	1·8	12·5		85 7		·1		99·9
14	Traders	10·4	41·2	7	48 4	·6	1 1		98 3
16	Carriers	1·5	4·3	.	94·2	·1	·1		99·8
17	Goldsmiths	9·8	30·8	2	59·4	·4	5	..	99 1
18	Barbers	2 5	6·5	1	91 0	·1	·1		99·8
19	Blacksmiths	2·9	7 3	1	89 8	·1	1		99 8
20	Carpenters	3 4	8·9	·1	87·7	·1	·1		99 8
21	Brass-smiths	9·6	31·9	·2	58·5	1·4	·6		97·8
21a	Castes employed on any one or more of the above five occupations	6 0	14 1	1	79·9	·3	3		99·5
22	Tailors	8·9	20 3	7	72·9	·3	·3		99 4
22a	Grain parchers	6 7	23·5	3	69 5	·2	·7		99·1
22b	Perfumers	2·9	8·3	·6	88 9	1	2		99·7
23	Weavers	4·0	13·3	·2	82 8	2	·2	..	99·6
24	Washermen	1 3	3 1	·1	95 6	1	·1	.	99 8
25	Cotton cleaners	3 1	7·8	1	89·1	1	·1	..	99 8
26	Shepherds	7	1 0		99·3				100
27	Oil pressers	4·6	11 1	1	84 3	·1	·1	..	99·8
28	Potters	1 8	2·8	.	95 9	..		.	100
29	Glass workers	4 3	10·9	..	84 8	2	2		96 5
30	Salt-workers	1 9	4 3		93 9	.			100
31	Lime-burners	·7	2·0		97·3	..			100
33	Goldsmiths refuse collectors	1·7	3 5		93 8	·7	..		99·3
34	Iron-smelters	3 1	8·9		88 0				100
35	Fishermen	2·3	7·4	3	90 3	·1	3		99·6
36	Distillers	6·3	18·3	4	81·5	·2	1·0		98·8
37	Butchers	2 7	5 6	·1	92·4	·3	·1		99 7
38	Leather workers	·9	3·3	·1	95·9	·1	1		99 8
38a	Village watchmen	·3	·3		99 4	.			100
39	Scavengers	4	1 3		94 4		..		100
40	Grind-stone makers	·9	1 6		97 5				100
41	Earth workers	·5	1 2		98·3				100
42	Knife-grinders	·4	2·0	1	97·6	·1	·1		99·8
43	Mat makers	1·0	1 7		97·3	..	.	..	100
44	Hunters	2	4		99·4		.		100
45	Miscellaneous	3·0	6 4	·2	91·8	·1	·1	.	99·8
46	Tumblers	7	1·5		97 8	·1	·2		99 7
47	Jugglers				100	.			100
48	Non Indian Asiatic Races	4 0	10 5	3	85 5	·5	·8		98 8
49	Mixed Asiatic Races	14 3	33·0	11·4	50·0	9·7	18·0	2·1	81·3
50	Non Asiatic Races	7·6	55 1	40 6	37 3	5·5	23 3	21·5	71 2
51	Eurasians	14 5	47 9	44·1	37·5	17·1	43 3	40 3	39·1
52	Christian converts	6·4	23 6	12·6	70·0	4 6	11·4	7 5	84·0
53	Unclassified	3 1	9·4	3 6	87·5	3	4 8	3·0	94·4
	Grand Total	3·81	9·81	·95	89·38	·24	14	·86	99·22

	Caste.	Males				Females			
		Pupils	Literate		Illiterate	Pupils.	Literate		Illiterate.
			Total.	Knowing English.			Total.	Knowing English	
1	Kshatriya ..	9 7	39·0	5·2	61 3	1 4	3·3		95 4
	Rajput	3·7	15·3	1	86 1	·3	·5	..	99·7
2a	Chaturth, J	5·6	13·2	..	81·2	1	..	..	99·0
..	Koli Gujarathi ..	1	1·0	.	99·6			..	100
..	Koli konkani	·8	2·3	·1	97·0	..	..	.	100
..	Koli Talabda ..	·8	2·1	..	97·1	..	.	..	100
..	Kunbi Deccani	1·3	3·2		95 5	..	..	.	100
.	Kadwa	3·4	9·9	·1	86 7	1	·1		98 8
..	.. Lewa	4 0	10 0	1	86·0	·3	·3	..	99 6
	Mali ..	1·8	5 0	·2	93 2		1	..	99 8
..	Maratha ..	2·3	5 6	1	92·0	·1	·1	.	99 8
..	Panchamsâli	3·2	6·5	.	90 3	3	1	.	99 7
Je	Lâmân	8 0	39·5	3	52·5	·3	3	..	96·9
6	Vidur	11·9	31·0	2·2	57·1	·3	..	..	99·4
..	Jangam	6·6	19·7	·1	74 7	3	·3		99·6
23	Kurwâr	5 1	14 5	..	80 4	·1	3	..	99·6
25	Momin M, ..	1 5	6 6	1	91 9	..	1	..	99·9
26	Bâri ..	4·6	10 8	1	84·6	·3	1	..	99 7
29	Mahâr	·9	6 0	3	93·2		3	..	99·8
48	Pârsi	18 6	56·8	27·3	22 4	9·9	40 8	3 2	49 2
	Sayad	4 9	13·5	4	82 6	3	1 1		99·2

APPENDIX B.

SUBDIVISIONAL TABLES

SHEWING DETAILS, BY TÁLUKAS AND MAHÁLS FOR BRITISH TERRITORY, AND BY STATES FOR FEUDATORIES.

SUB-DIVISIONAL TABLE.

POPULATION OF TÁLUKÁS AND PETHÁS, BY SEX AND RELIGION.

The areas are according to returns received from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, and do not in all cases agree with those shown in Table I.

opulation by Sex and Religion.

SUB-DIVISIONAL

Tálukás and Pethás.	Area in Acres	Number of			Total Population.			Hindu.			Mussalmán.		
		Towns.	Villages.	Occupied Houses.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
mbay City	14,080	1	...	56,959	821,764	518,093	303,671	543,276	345,815	197,461	155,247	96,065	60,182
rangám	431,852	3	154	36,376	153,022	78,066	75,956	121,596	67,734	53,861	12,961	6,654	6,307
skroi	221,574	5	130	72,539	295,987	53,605	142,382	240,756	125,135	115,621	36,440	18,943	17,497
handhuka	639,214	3	137	26,454	124,940	64,236	60,704	105,155	54,298	50,857	12,970	6,440	6,530
olka	441,956	2	116	29,388	118,237	60,725	57,512	105,577	54,367	51,210	10,956	5,524	5,432
nand	220,347	2	82	20,413	81,363	41,441	39,928	73,186	37,634	35,852	4,817	2,553	2,264
ántej	286,602	...	...	18,880	82,222	42,150	40,072	75,280	38,425	36,855	4,529	2,236	2,293
odása		2	157	7,561	33,318	16,992	16,326	29,487	15,253	14,234	2,644	1,700	1,944
gbo...	143,093	1	63	7,881	33,023	16,348	16,675	27,982	14,017	13,965	4,170	1,761	2,409
Total, Ahmedabad ...	2,444,038	18	839	219,492	921,712	473,563	448,149	788,718	406,563	382,155	90,487	45,811	44,676
hmadabad	109,231	2	58	23,460	92,367	47,665	44,702	81,974	42,269	39,705	7,755	4,132	3,623
sára	164,376	1	96	22,419	95,623	50,882	44,740	83,096	45,765	40,331	9,361	4,975	4,386
padvanj	178,581	1	87	23,697	101,527	52,341	49,186	89,879	46,659	43,220	10,460	5,095	5,365
nand	156,193	2	72	46,100	169,736	91,576	78,160	154,441	83,439	71,002	13,556	7,178	6,378
rsad	131,549	1	89	37,919	162,143	86,306	75,837	149,555	79,759	69,796	9,506	4,936	4,570
dlád	143,288	2	91	41,505	171,084	90,430	80,654	150,335	79,845	70,491	19,318	9,820	9,498
tar	138,455	1	80	20,367	79,080	41,410	37,670	70,167	36,760	33,407	7,547	3,917	3,630
Total, Kaira ...	1,021,723	10	573	200,458	871,589	460,610	410,979	782,448	414,496	367,952	77,443	40,053	37,390
dhra	374,324	1	222	24,272	107,567	57,015	50,552	95,791	51,094	44,697	10,908	4,981	5,927
had...	388,389	1	121	13,182	68,575	34,445	34,231	63,232	31,834	31,398	4,565	2,191	2,374
álod Petha		1	97	8,858	49,323	24,872	24,451	47,908	23,986	23,622	1,329	634	695
lol	265,265	1	64	10,408	47,710	24,300	23,720	44,961	23,254	21,647	1,848	964	884
dol Petha		...	148	8,457	43,741	21,379	19,362	39,238	15,978	14,250	1,991	582	419
Total, Panch Mahals ...	1,027,972	4	652	65,177	313,417	162,101	151,316	281,750	146,146	135,604	18,951	9,352	9,299
oach	193,686	1	105	23,691	112,903	57,884	55,019	73,684	38,185	35,539	30,783	15,398	15,385
nkleshwar...	187,542	1	54	9,829	44,234	22,302	21,932	24,307	12,369	11,938	8,717	4,327	4,390
ñsot Petha		1	46	5,797	23,419	13,024	10,395	21,621	10,985	10,636	3,216	1,553	1,663
ágra	197,295	...	65	8,007	35,939	19,095	17,844	33,118	15,447	14,671	2,736	3,659	2,707
nood...	112,694	1	49	9,089	38,543	19,928	18,618	28,601	14,806	13,795	8,135	4,240	3,895
mbusar	245,255	1	81	19,590	82,396	42,631	39,765	67,152	34,733	32,419	14,846	7,591	7,055
Total, Broach ...	936,472	5	400	76,003	341,490	174,864	166,526	245,422	126,225	119,197	71,203	36,378	35,085
pád	207,102	1	132	12,870	66,668	33,781	33,887	60,874	30,046	30,828	3,955	1,715	1,930
orsal	65,471	3	64	34,037	159,170	80,506	78,664	119,183	61,242	57,941	26,769	12,858	13,911
rdoli	142,030	1	85	11,329	57,214	29,148	28,066	53,360	27,212	26,148	2,557	1,217	1,340
álod Petha		...	40	4,663	31,937	16,824	15,073	25,501	13,087	12,414	855	447	408
dlpoor	120,031	...	91	16,394	78,619	37,313	41,306	73,855	34,261	38,624	4,039	2,078	1,962
ndvi	178,732	1	135	9,986	53,942	27,061	26,881	49,742	25,018	24,724	3,232	1,530	1,702
lsar	123,814	1	95	15,524	87,889	41,993	45,896	81,931	39,117	42,814	3,843	1,856	1,998
ikhall	106,750	1	65	11,587	61,515	30,619	30,696	54,568	27,235	27,333	5,833	2,831	3,067
rdi	104,249	1	81	10,866	53,245	28,380	24,865	54,873	26,736	28,136	1,453	725	728
Total, Surat ...	1,057,709	9	788	126,746	649,989	321,625	328,364	573,516	284,054	289,462	52,307	25,251	27,056
ida	198,690	...	154	6,624	30,334	20,264	19,070	37,993	19,539	18,454	1,247	644	603
hánu	411,891	...	123	12,044	69,034	35,944	33,140	67,189	34,909	32,280	1,989	589	480
mbargaon Petha		...	79	12,325	65,311	31,915	33,396	62,598	30,604	31,994	1,061	536	525
dhim	265,790	1	187	15,478	85,841	43,174	42,667	82,985	41,156	40,829	2,373	1,267	1,109
hápur	536,312	...	204	17,022	92,039	48,469	43,570	88,180	46,225	41,955	2,694	1,531	1,163
okhada Petha		...	64	5,903	33,051	16,584	16,467	29,639	15,279	14,360	330	198	132
rdád	224,789	...	170	11,568	65,641	33,290	32,351	63,993	32,433	31,560	1,613	865	753
lyán	177,955	1	124	14,614	80,171	41,781	38,390	72,502	37,485	35,017	5,548	3,147	2,401
hiwndi	159,480	1	194	15,187	87,410	46,197	41,213	76,393	40,038	36,355	9,967	5,517	4,450
assein	141,765	2	80	13,198	76,110	39,291	36,819	67,662	29,942	27,720	2,516	1,852	1,164
ábatte	153,994	2	120	21,672	126,618	70,831	55,787	89,037	50,965	38,072	8,196	4,750	3,446
Total, Thána ...	2,220,966	8	1,618	145,533	819,580	427,790	391,790	737,931	378,575	359,356	35,623	20,396	15,227

TABLE.

Population by Sex and Religion.

Christian.			Jain.			Pársi.			Jew.			Animistic.			Others.		
Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
45,310	30,437	14,873	25,225	19,317	5,908	47,458	24,705	22,753	5,021	2,690	2,331	...	...	...	227	164	63
39	26	13	7,355	3,614	3,741	55	31	24	...	...	...	17	7	10	...	...	...
1,436	950	486	16,211	7,980	8,231	756	395	361	194	94	100	157	72	85	37	36	1
19	12	7	6,783	3,475	3,308	12	10	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	1,699	830	869	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	3,356	1,550	1,806	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	4	...	3,096	1,478	1,618	1	1	...	12	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	3	...	93	35	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
88	43	45	1,078	522	556	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,592	1,043	549	39,661	19,484	20,177	835	445	390	207	101	106	175	80	95	37	36	1
31	25	6	2,577	1,222	1,355	30	17	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
104	71	33	94	53	41	27	18	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	5	1	1,158	569	589	15	8	7	9	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
976	527	449	769	420	349	24	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
499	312	187	2,482	1,298	1,184	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
180	100	80	1,194	633	561	56	32	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
386	216	170	980	517	463	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,382	1,256	1,126	9,254	4,712	4,542	153	88	65	9	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	44	15	549	289	260	89	62	27	...	...	...	1,071	545	526	...	...	...
12	12	...	521	246	275	8	8	...	...	...	...	348	154	194	...	...	...
...	...	...	310	159	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	176	93	83	...	...	...
7	5	2	235	102	134	1	...	1	...	...	...	117	65	52	...	...	...
6	6	...	122	59	63	10	7	3	...	...	...	9,374	4,747	4,627	...	...	...
84	67	17	1,738	855	883	103	77	31	...	...	...	11,086	5,604	5,482	...	...	...
95	63	30	1,399	759	640	2,334	1,091	1,243	1	1	...	4,670	2,395	2,275	...	...	...
16	16	...	418	212	206	360	170	190	...	...	...	10,466	5,288	5,178	...	...	...
...	...	...	107	72	35	508	222	286	14	8	6	954	484	470	...	...	...
2	2	...	220	138	82	13	12	1	...	...	...	820	437	383	...	...	...
12	4	8	915	435	480	24	13	11	4	...	4	859	430	429	...	...	...
3	3	...	517	262	255	34	18	16	4	4	...	36	20	16	...	...	...
128	990	38	3,576	1,878	1,698	3,273	1,526	1,747	23	13	10	17,805	9,054	8,751	...	...	...
11	8	3	795	452	343	1,293	560	733	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
391	181	210	5,381	2,822	2,559	7,409	3,379	4,030	36	23	13	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	...	...	987	558	429	330	161	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	478	255	223	63	35	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	3	1	1,420	793	627	310	178	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	12	...	576	315	261	380	186	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
108	60	48	689	365	324	1,313	601	712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	584	325	259	275	128	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	7	7	522	287	235	1,384	625	759	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
540	271	269	11,432	6,172	5,260	12,757	5,853	6,904	36	23	13	...	...	...	1	1	...
76	74	2	15	4	11	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	32	27	201	123	78	189	111	78	5	2	3	372	178	194	...	...	...
32	27	5	238	170	68	1,382	578	804	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
194	116	78	188	183	5	485	203	282	...	...	...	513	249	264	...	...	...
145	107	38	293	220	73	41	31	10	6	3	3	670	352	318	...	...	...
1	1	...	38	30	8	4	4	...	...	...	...	1,969	1,062	907	1	1	...
6	6	...	131	93	38	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
169	110	59	57	56	1	306	155	151	7	4	3	1,539	797	802	13	7	6
170	148	22	70	52	8	49	31	18	6	4	2	785	377	408	...	...	...
15,691	7,854	7,837	111	99	12	30	26	4	...	...	...	100	48	52	...	...	...
26,603	13,433	13,170	635	572	63	1,395	735	660	262	185	177	262	134	128	38	37	1
43,146	21,908	21,238	1,977	1,592	385	3,226	1,800	1,987	386	198	188	6,350	3,177	2,973	52	45	7

Talukas

Population by Sex and Religion.

SUB-DIVISIONAL

Tálukás and Pethás.	Area in Acres	Number of			Total Population.			Hindu.			Musalmán.		
		Towns.	Villages.	Occupied Houses	Total.	Males.	Females	Total	Males.	Females	Total	Males.	Females.
Alibág	125,800	5	179	14,410	76,129	38,686	37,443	74,223	36,546	37,677	2,003	1,106	977
Mángaon	235,370	...	225	16,726	89,227	46,731	42,496	78 753	38,814	40,138	4,973	2,569	2,035
Roha	122,066	1	120	8,895	46,084	22,915	23,169	43,153	21,403	21,750	2 215	1,139	1,076
Pen	190,558	1	128	9,692	51,825	26 246	25,579	49,589	25,131	24,758	1.186	619	547
Nágothna Petha		...	72	4,433	22,691	11,788	10,903	21,906	10,978	10,928	963	512	451
Panwel	175,510	1	202	17,561	90,812	44,205	46,607	80,488	40,097	39,472	5.217	3,036	2,379
Uran Petha		1	17	2,749	21,343	11,021	9,321	19.343	10,745	8,598	1 263	796	468
Mahád	295,902	1	246	23,775	119 189	58,467	60,722	111.295	54,975	56,320	7.319	3,496	3,823
Karjat	220,125		169	11,269	59.029	30,043	28,990	56.560	29,304	27,256	2.075	1,071	1,004
Khálápur Petha			98	5,065	26.255	13,256	13,019	24.456	12,893	13,563	1.535	788	777
Total, Kolába	1,367,336	5	1,468	115,526	594 573	293,948	300,999	560 610	280,676	279,934	33.963	13,731	14,187
Devgad	347,899		121	19,972	128.736	60,408	68,328	122.141	57,764	64,377	4.065	1,941	2,124
Ratnágiri	368,815	1	146	23,468	135.840	62,796	74,044	119.086	54,861	64,175	17,478	7,736	9,738
Gangameshwar	368,187		191	23,878	126 700	59 376	67,324	120,120	56,822	63,798	6.086	2,557	3,529
Sangmeshwar	41,446	1	10	3,582	39.415	18 823	20,592	37.264	17,743	19,521	935	375	560
Málvan	102,055	1	67	14,776	93.437	42,569	50,868	89.239	41,133	48,106	1.389	680	709
Rájápur	327,580	1	181	23,673	140.941	65,275	75,666	129.621	60,090	69,741	10.899	5,056	5,823
Chiplún	429,216	1	133	22,539	118.667	55,505	63,162	110 060	51,007	59,053	8.333	3,867	4,536
Gohágar Petha		...	77	12,589	66.654	29,463	37,206	61.064	27,560	33,504	4.043	1,863	2,200
Khed	251,076		146	19,236	100.550	47,889	52,661	93.453	44,084	49,369	5.055	3,455	4,570
Dápoli	320,091	2	169	21,145	108.203	49,947	58,256	95.235	44,550	50,970	12 003	4,921	7,081
Mandangad Petha		...	92	9,504	46 789	21,813	24,977	40 740	19,186	21,554	5.985	2,588	3,397
Total, Ratnágiri	2,808,365	7	1,333	197,007	1,106,932	513,616	593,316	1 019 943	476,649	544,294	79.673	36,974	44,699
Ankola	240,068	...	90	6,977	36 944	18,804	18 140	35.433	17,960	17,473	1.063	866	617
Kárwár	180,012	1	58	10,482	53 978	26,335	27,643	45.836	22,689	23,147	3 158	1,661	1,493
Supa	671,997	1	98	5,607	31 047	16,106	14,941	34.378	13,826	19,047	3.677	1,978	1,699
Supa Petha			132	4,036	23.901	12,668	13,233	20 756	11,811	13,115	510	320	190
Yellápur	261,842	...	78	3,162	18 238	10,655	7,583	16.274	9,270	7,004	930	560	370
Mundgod Petha		...	68	3,340	16,071	8,227	7,844	13.362	7,026	6,336	2.473	1,201	1 709
Honnia	142,087	2	106	20,741	62.802	30,418	32,385	58.670	28,266	30,404	3 805	1,825	1,978
Honávar	272,784	1	91	10,782	59 406	28,076	30,330	53 216	25,556	26,661	3.310	1,449	1,761
Bhatkal Petha		1	63	6 488	34.117	16,158	17,959	28.220	13,491	14,729	5.333	2,188	3,197
Sirsi	489,286	1	232	11,480	63 050	27,279	25 771	50.068	25,073	25,005	2.720	1,400	1,320
Siddhápur	101,864	...	167	6,700	39 996	22,695	16,461	37 916	21,923	15,993	993	695	297
Total, Kánara	2,819,930	7	1,178	79,875	443.351	234 756	211,995	423 644	211,905	190,739	26.463	12,830	13,980
Jalgaon	204,851	2	89	15,754	83 982	43,613	40,369	72.706	38,061	35,704	8.715	4,514	4,201
Yáwal	337,606	2	154	18,888	87.230	44,362	42,868	77 233	39,434	37,799	7 913	4,036	3,776
Bhusáwal	265,795	3	104	16,043	78.334	40,825	37,509	66 783	35,585	33,218	7.395	4,063	3,332
Nándkheda			78	7,686	35 637	18,201	17,436	32 662	16 624	16,038	2.501	1,317	1,184
Bindkheda	324,893	2	128	12,985	73.395	36,880	36,515	64.671	32,431	32,240	3.516	1,780	1,736
Taloda	220,520	1	203	15,437	83.910	43,756	40,154	81.336	41,942	39,404	1 260	908	854
Dhulia	468,980	2	153	16,037	98.142	50,872	47,270	78 637	40,534	38,103	8.433	4,379	3,854
Chopda	180,992	2	92	12,995	72.819	36,929	35,891	64 996	33,041	31,955	6 726	3,451	3,275
Shahada	304,102	2	153	13,029	64 728	32,837	31,891	56.195	28,196	27,999	8.161	1.667	1,514
Páchora	346,470	2	124	14,340	73.539	37,987	35,552	64.039	30,009	33,030	9.513	4,480	4,133
Bhadgaon Petha		1	65	7,842	41 751	21,451	20,310	33.439	19,667	13,772	2.783	1,449	1,333
Sáwda	467,148	2	80	16,060	80.336	40,188	40,148	73.849	36,344	37,505	5.858	2,811	2,818
Rávar Petha		1	46	6,108	31 977	15,900	15,717	26 993	13,534	13,459	4.349	2,156	2,193
Yáwal Petha		1	53	7,995	44 797	22,282	22,515	37 741	19,134	18,607	6.899	3,460	3,439
Nandurbár	684,618	2	197	13,937	75.336	37,968	37,368	63.101	29,101	33,000	3.591	1,728	1,863
Nawápur Petha			82	6,141	20.630	15,831	14,799	2.643	1,500	1,092	436	279	157
Shirpur	332,814	1	127	13,013	74.380	38,016	36,364	68.813	34,253	34,560	5.566	2,946	2,620
Erandol	295,842	3	121	15,078	105.838	54,748	51,090	93.238	47,537	44,700	11.177	5,552	5,625
Amalner	337,907	1	105	11,343	70.068	36,213	34,870	64.129	32,121	32,008	4.503	2,381	2,172
Párola Petha		1	61	6,781	39 753	20,327	19,526	34.345	17,753	17 592	4.379	2,043	2,336
Dharngaon	189,714	1	99	9,062	56 012	29,220	26,792	49.050	25,565	23,485	3.574	1,938	1,636
Pimpalner	194,186		153	10,104	59.189	29,983	29,206	43.439	21,448	21,991	1.442	773	670
Total, Khándesh	5,002,712	31	2,797	206,810	1,460.281	743,947	716,704	1,348.133	636,677	611,456	112.949	55,094	57,855

TABLE

Population by Sex and Religion.

Christian.			Jain.			Parsi.			Jew.			Animistic.			Others.		
Total.	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
940	531	409	345	338	7	26	12	14	799	347	452	430	216	214	...	...	...
...	...	...	37	30	7	...	...	...	95	39	56	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	13	0	144	132	12	1	1	...	412	238	174	90	66	24	...	...	...
31	14	17	260	241	19	3	3		681	325	356	26	13	13	...	...	...
8	4	4	278	231	47	...	...		76	36	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	26	5	85	74	11	25	12	13	681	333	348	76	36	40	...	...	...
194	233	213	126	69	57	109	68	41	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
11	10	1	17	5	12	1	1		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
144	98	46	86	75	11	33	24	9	17	14	3	113	57	61	...	...	...
5	3	2	201	154	47	1	1	...	57	28	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
972	579	393	1,560	1,239	320	201	122	79	2,423	1,137	1,286	730	359	371	1	1	...
911	417	494	503	294	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106	58	48	307	118	89	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	8	29
1	1	...	493	236	257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,488	690	798	33	17	16	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,307	703	606	113	54	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	34	10	177	95	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	5	...	317	96	121	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	9	12
	...	...	53	24	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1		41	19	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
220	99	140	139	74	65	7	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	47	16	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,308	2,044	2,264	3,054	1,919	1,095	15	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	21	24
427	277	150	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,273	2,074	2,199	11	6	5	1	1	...	1	1	.	...	...	...	8	8	..
1,769	983	886	734	366	368	1	1	...	3	2	1	.	...	...	...	...	...
1,020	605	397	15	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
992	711	281	36	20	14	...	...	...	8	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	38	15	155	81	74	1	1	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
1,561	791	770	65	42	23	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,855	1,894	1,961	126	76	49	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
473	228	245	102	53	50	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,011	606	405	230	125	105	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	13	6
196	103	93	103	80	23	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15,839	8,207	7,632	1,564	821	743	10	10	...	12	7	5	...	...	...	23	16	6
43	22	21	861	509	352	21	20	21	23	12	11	539	266	273	.	...	...
		..	1,393	788	595	10	6	4	...	...		193	99	94	...	.	...
934	529	395	1,011	564	447	206	121	85	63	32	30	93	44	49	11	8	3
1	1	...	307	173	134	...	...	...	..	...	..	156	86	70	...	...	
13	9	4	345	230	115	15	11	4	...	...	...	4,635	2,406	2,229	..	...	...
1	1	..	13	12	1	27	17	10	...	...	...	164	78	86	.	...	.
96	60	36	1,750	1,025	725	58	36	22	4	2	2	9,184	4,645	4,539	1	1	...
	...	...	360	204	156	5	5	..	...	...	...	672	367	305	...	...	...
	..	...	94	65	29	13	8	5	...	...	...	5,360	2,699	2,661	...	...	...
13	11	2	615	505	111	10	7	3	...	...	...	49	25	24	...	...	...
4	4	...	134	78	56	15	11	4	...	...	...	277	105	172	...	...	...
6	3	3	891	367	524	10	8	2	...	...	...	1,917	848	669	...	...	...
3	2	...	329	164	165	4	3	1	...	...	...	204	99	105	...	...	...
1	1	..	77	43	34	9	5	4	.	...	...	43	19	24	...	...	...
1	1	...	43	24	19	9	6	3	...	...		12,462	6,703	5,759	...	...	...
4	4	...	7	6	1	45	33	12	1	1	...	27,495	13,948	13,547	...	...	...
11	.	4	993	502	501	3	3	...	9	4	5	1,573	803	770	...	...	...
26	16	21	437	223	203	8	4	4		...	..	1,976	985	961	...	...	...
1	1		655	381	274	4	2	2	...	.	...	787	376	411	...	..	...
..	...	...	471	246	225	10	5	5	...	...	...	348	181	167	..	...	...
3	3	3	473	273	197	18	14	4	...	...		3,977	1,489	1,488	...	...	...
9	2	6	179	102	77	9	8	...	...			15,970	7,810	7,160	...	...	...
1,174	686	488	17,209	6,453	4,757	508	338	170	99	51	48	99,695	49,580	49,115	13	9	3

Talukas.

Population by Sex and Religion.

SUB-DIVISIONAL

Talukas and Pethás.	Area in Acres.	Number of			Total Population.			Hindu.			Mussalmán.		
		Towns.	Villages.	Occupied Houses.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Yeola	359,484	1	119	12,966	65,812	33,669	32,143	57,113	29,079	28,034	7,545	3,974	3,571
Chándwad	283,166	2	103	9,281	51,230	26,346	24,884	43,120	22,602	20,518	2,912	1,203	1,174
Sinnar	318,686	1	69	11,463	72,183	37,250	34,933	60 819	31,601	29,218	2 193	1,107	1,086
Nándgaon	279,000	1	87	6,277	33,553	17,406	16,147	30 974	16,819	14,155	2,021	1,118	903
Násik	300,997	3	128	16,740	103,036	53,613	49,423	94,243	48,244	45,999	5,573	2,932	2,641
Dindori	343,672	...	139	13,407	83,632	41,644	40,988	80,705	40,096	40,609	1,926	831	815
Igatpuri	361 706	1	127	13,064	89 543	45,823	43,720	85,913	43,994	41,919	2 630	1,121	976
Málegaon	405,899	2	144	14,020	96,313	44,274	41,999	89 013	35,071	33,971	13,343	7,050	6,013
Peint	266,166	...	230	11,876	61,054	32,193	28,861	60 439	31,793	28,646	571	331	240
Niphad	365,368	...	121	13,567	93.316	46,870	47,209	87.303	43,725	43,578	5.458	1,749	1,709
Kalvan	299,436	...	182	9,211	53,964	30,493	23,471	47,573	29,793	27,780	732	693	639
Satána	396,923	...	156	11,443	65 541	33,095	32,551	64,452	32 276	24,077	1,191	793	398
Total, Násik ...	3,730,218	11	1,430	151,785	843,583	451,376	411,844	776,634	396,102	380,732	42,040	22,280	19,760
Jámkhed	294,601	2	74	10,695	73,301	38,761	37,447	69,585	33,348	34,477	4,353	2,703	2,176
Newása	287,540	2	154	11,141	88,149	44,057	43,192	83 040	40,999	34,341	4,738	2,200	2,538
Shrigonda	365,448	1	94	7,580	36,656	33,084	33,674	63,535	31,799	30,749	2,786	1,445	1,341
Bhingaon	413,756	2	179	17,075	103,373	50,337	53,036	91,415	45,350	45,165	6 943	3,498	3,445
Sangamner	419,116	2	161	19,357	93,993	42,113	51,880	77,783	39 410	38,373	4 905	2,352	2,553
Nagar	389,731	4	114	26,267	134 300	61,902	72,398	103,713	53,316	50,397	10 143	5,518	4,625
Kopargaon	332,064	2	119	10,972	89 339	45,132	44 207	83 903	42,317	41,586	3.643	1,849	1,794
Akola	364,927	1	154	11,011	68,709	34 456	34,253	63,193	33,448	29,745	1.350	696	654
Karjat	363,477	1	79	6,786	48.333	24,951	23 377	45.716	23,328	22,387	2 613	1,044	969
Parner	467,185	1	116	10,576	79,093	39,738	39,355	74 172	37,114	37,058	2 914	1,479	1,435
Rahuri	330,991	3	111	9 358	64.892	33,945	31,947	58.516	29,570	28,937	3.613	1,995	1,618
Total, Ahmednagar ...	4 230,169	23	1,226	184,376	993 765	451,895	541,870	819,585	414,768	403,917	47.071	24,180	22,891
Máwal	236,857	2	103	11,906	66 876	34,356	32,520	63 955	31,799	30,959	2.203	1,206	1,001
Shirur	384,134	1	79	15,999	95.223	48,119	48 104	77.983	39,554	38,729	8,208	8,735	8,451
Khed	537,606	...	178	21,513	118 903	59,707	59,096	114,495	57,779	57,756	2.903	1,462	1,441
Ámbegaon Petha		...	66	6,233	43.589	21,753	21,836	41.964	20,751	20,213	1.401	692	709
Bhimthadi	663,080	...	74	8,781	73,354	37,618	35,801	70.235	35,749	34,486	3 491	1,868	1,623
Hárisnal Petha		1	55	11,751	66,437	33 467	32,970	63 777	32,084	31,693	3 023	1,940	983
Indápur	361,123	1	86	12,812	70 985	36,235	34,751	67,590	34,430	33,160	3.395	1,805	1,590
Purandar	367,138	1	93	17,032	90.100	44 034	45,066	86.079	43,752	42, 27	1.869	953	916
Junnar	377,396	1	153	19,806	115.703	57,350	58,353	108.737	53,866	54,871	6.961	3,484	3,477
Haveli	516,987	4	156	67,458	307.525	163,657	143,868	236.923	120,670	116.253	34 608	13,978	20,630
Mulsi Petha		...	79	8,783	39.656	18,184	21,472	39.334	18 991	20,343	320	193	127
Total, Poona ...	3,783,460	11	1,180	206,067	1,067,850	548,404	519,446	989,790	501,983	487,807	61,960	34,966	26,994
Pandharpur	406,968	2	84	12,068	91.211	46,027	45,184	86.190	43,307	42,883	3.933	1,918	1,769
Sángola	412,000	1	75	14,361	78.430	39,388	39,042	76.580	37,931	37,649	1.950	1,125	1,125
Mohol	391,385	2	121	17,232	140.233	71,267	69,066	128 933	65,363	63,570	9.989	5,134	4,855
Mádha	395,180	...	89	15,765	93 604	47,088	46,516	89.650	43,973	45,677	4 998	2,270	2,728
Karmála	464,124	1	123	17,460	93.353	47,719	45,634	87 498	44,639	42,859	4.773	2,218	2,555
Sholapur	543,753	1	140	24 604	130,530	62,544	68,186	151 355	77,419	73,937	23 474	13,514	9,960
Málshiras	387,580	...	69	10,548	74.589	37 407	36 548	70.731	35,836	34,895	2 803	1,228	1,575
Total, Sholapur ...	2,907,005	7	709	107,910	750 689	361 400	389,239	696,945	349,467	339,478	53 971	27,590	26,761
Khatáv	330,161	1	84	14,240	95,223	47,784	47,439	91.981	46,239	45,742	3.990	1,360	1,330
Javali	299,445	...	197	10,904	59.375	28 639	30,736	53.776	28,718	25,058	585	321	264
Malcolmpeth Petha ...		1	65	2,178	11.339	5,912	5,427	9.953	5,042	4,911	1.519	760	759
Karhád	254,028	1	103	21,332	160 972	80,857	80,115	153.966	77,186	76,780	6.983	3,671	3,312
Wáiva	348,761	2	93	24,047	125 193	60,267	64,911	121.395	62,346	59,049	7.510	3,921	3,589
Shirála Petha		...	62	9,235	57 057	29,115	27,942	55 294	28,166	27,128	1 165	628	537
Sátára	304,390	3	146	23,239	133 403	66 225	67,178	125.414	62,311	63, 03	5.778	2,954	2,824
Wai	249,938	1	90	10,758	71.333	34,739	36,594	69.137	33,614	35,523	2 193	1,082	1,111
Khandála Petha		...	33	3,394	20.399	12,861	12,118	21.976	12 415	10,561	1.019	511	508
Khánapur	383,696	1	90	18,066	95 931	48,116	47,815	91.495	45,878	4 ,617	3 618	1,791	1,827
Koregaum	221,011	1	73	14,886	93.264	44,774	47,490	89.191	43,384	45, 07	2.883	1,309	1,577
Mán	401,747	1	77	9,961	63.957	31,628	31,429	61.908	30,484	31, 24	1 411	73	678
Patan	293,191	...	203	21,023	131.333	66,892	64 561	125.498	65,875	59,719	3.973	1,925	2,038
Tárgaum	207,949	1	48	10,922	93.185	46,892	46,293	89.272	46,016	43,256	1.961	1,43	1,518
Total, Sátára ...	3,088,316	13	1,323	196,730	1,235,969	613,902	622,067	1,165,856	581,926	583,930	43,390	21,	21,

TABLE. Talukas.

Population by Sex and Religion.

Christians.			Jain.			Pārsi.			Jew.			Animistic.			Others.		
Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
23	14	9	836	462	374	4	2	2	...	...	...	201	148	153	...	...	...
124	68	56	661	548	216	17	11	6	...	...	...	223	109	114	...	...	...
2	2	...	479	284	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	718	366	352	...	...	...
127	98	29	572	314	258	28	24	4	...	...	...	230	128	102	...	...	...
2,327	1,937	390	803	464	344	82	44	38	10	6	4	53	21	32	...	...	...
6	5	1	707	411	296	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
970	543	427	918	592	326	215	123	92	98	50	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	40	29	836	492	344	33	22	11	...	...	...	3,220	1,619	1,601	...	...	...
6	6	...	28	27	1	20	13	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	12	4	1,408	797	611	7	2	5	...	...	...	171	78	93	...	...	...
...	...	...	188	97	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	441	221	220	...	...	...
3	3	...	455	237	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,256	3,686	3,570	...	...	...
3,683	2,728	955	7,389	4,515	3,874	407	241	166	108	56	52	13,512	6,866	6,646	...	...	...
6	2	4	2,158	1,158	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,681	872	789	2,210	1,186	1,024	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	31	36	1,290	715	575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
275	161	114	1,825	992	833	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	12	13	504	286	218	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,430	1,593	837	2,105	1,343	1,122	124	94	30	33	15	17	23	15	8	12	8	4
145	74	71	1,344	723	621	...	...	...	...	...	...	302	139	163	...	...	...
16	13	3	483	303	180	...	...	...	7	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	6	7	1,067	573	494	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
339	232	107	1,668	903	765	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,355	741	614	1,178	660	518	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,333	3,737	2,596	16,202	8,802	7,400	188	97	91	39	20	19	325	154	171	12	8	4
830	551	279	955	693	262	159	80	79	68	36	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
151	80	71	1,368	1,053	315	8	3	5	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	11	...	1,486	893	593	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	3	...	521	307	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
150	89	61	951	527	424	43	20	23	8	4	4	...	...	...	2	2	...
...	...	...	627	343	284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
108	81	27	731	392	339	12	10	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
179	133	46	376	193	183	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	7	6	1,130	653	477	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,810	6,579	3,231	3,756	2,413	1,343	1,800	949	851	845	396	449	...	...	...	144	132	12
7	3	4	36	19	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,262	7,537	3,725	12,437	7,476	4,961	2,025	1,066	960	930	443	487	...	...	...	146	134	12
1	1	...	1,387	715	672	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	179	100	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	38	20	1,319	720	599	18	13	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
115	66	49	1,501	775	726	4	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	6	3	1,582	874	708	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
895	490	405	1,671	906	765	235	105	130	19	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	800	413	387	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,081	604	477	8,439	4,503	3,936	232	124	108	20	11	9	...	...	...	1	1	...
6	5	1	515	280	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
8	4	4	8	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	77	53	8	5	3	46	25	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
18	12	6	503	278	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
17	12	5	6,212	3,129	3,083	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	36	27
...	...	...	638	326	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
574	442	132	482	236	246	78	31	47	76	45	31	...	...	...	6	6	...
67	23	22	45	27	18	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	103	55	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	827	446	381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	13	8	548	309	239	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	441	235	206	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	38	43	170	107	63	8	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	7,432	3,844	3,588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
993	629	364	17,934	9,274	8,660	134	62	72	82	47	35	...	...	...	74	46	28

Talukas.

Population by Sex and Religion.

SUB-DIVISIONAL

Táluká and Pethá.	Area in Acres.	Number of			Total Population.			Hindu.			Mussalmán.		
		Towns.	Villages	Occupied Houses	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Belgaum	312,614	2	111	17,472	113,070	57,948	55,122	92,736	47,292	45,474	12,965	6,921	5,919
Chandgwi Petha			39	6,269	25,060	17,625	17,435	23,235	16,943	15,843	656	389	65
Parasgad	409,537	1	73	12,378	65,208	32,209	32,999	59,056	29,276	29,780	5,533	2,803	2,731
Murgud Mahál		...	51	9,569	45,216	22,605	22,611	41,877	20,848	21,029	3,749	1,859	1,890
Chikodi	542,269	1	97	33,619	176,641	89,911	86,730	145,836	73,748	71,088	11,319	5,978	5,341
Nakgri Petha		...	113	21,698	113,064	60,406	52,658	103,113	53,404	50,674	9,521	4,774	4,750
Athni	464,061	1	84	24,398	123,436	61,479	61,957	97,660	48,660	48,000	13,469	6,230	6,239
Gokák	429,816	1	113	23,126	113,565	56,670	56,695	107,278	54,037	53,241	5,639	4,507	4,132
Sampgaon	266,305	...	122	23,757	122,623	60,097	62,545	117,573	58,616	58,956	11,238	5,579	5,707
Khánápur	406,681	...	217	14,743	85,596	43,558	42,043	74,738	38,098	36,635	5,458	2,701	2,758
Total, Belgaum ...	2,847,274	6	1,070	185,827	1,013,361	511,285	501,376	873,061	439,981	433,079	80,494	40,810	39,674
Dhárwár	275,295	2	78	16,222	105,338	53,625	51,713	93,565	43,077	48,488	15,123	7,910	7,213
Mugud Petha		1	47	4,263	21,756	10,917	10,839	18,056	9,072	8,984	3,027	1,549	1,508
Hubli	197,979	1	69	20,272	118 183	59,526	58,656	92,772	46,437	46,335	21 989	11,097	10,792
Navalgund	351,544	2	55	14,062	76,539	37,647	37,992	67,794	33,245	34,549	7,953	3,849	4,044
Nargund Petha		1	39	5,865	29,397	14,451	14,946	26,533	13,094	13,508	2,850	1,346	1,504
Gadag	447,212	2	56	20,934	99,484	44,811	44,673	73,961	36,309	37,652	11,083	5 499	5,587
Mundargi Petha		1	41	6,496	35,229	17,622	17,607	31,503	15,716	15,786	3,497	1,783	1,714
Bankápur	220,276	2	141	14,897	85,603	43,854	41,749	69,937	35,006	34,931	15,943	6,040	6,906
Ranebennur	250,889	2	114	15,641	92 973	47,021	45,952	84,239	42,678	41,561	8,547	4,338	4,214
Hángal	191,564	1	139	14,087	74,506	37,914	36,592	61,636	31,158	30,478	11,834	6,237	5,597
Karajgi	262,511	2	128	16,080	90,306	45,228	44,978	73,665	39,938	33,727	9,997	5,022	4,975
Kalghatgi	177,374	1	104	9,797	55,260	28,278	27,982	48,037	24,534	23,503	5,396	2,765	2,633
Kod	256,139	1	176	15,726	84,427	43,142	41,285	75,615	38,583	37,032	8,231	4,379	3,852
Ron	276,682	2	83	17,089	93,270	45,935	47,335	84,218	41,903	42,315	7,389	3,964	3,425
Total, Dhárwár ...	2,942,816	23	1,080	194,071	1,061,214	539,071	523,243	903,730	455,113	450,617	121,060	60,278	60,782
Bijápur	606,564	1	93	15,792	102,788	52,258	51,530	88,974	44,712	44,262	14 121	7,151	6,980
Hungund	238,274	1	160	18,253	103,894	51,987	51,907	93,376	46,499	46,879	9,161	4,037	4,624
Badámi	393,517	1	167	19,452	100,511	50,338	50,173	92 987	46,499	46,488	6,784	3,468	3,316
Indi	536,392	...	130	13,758	92.679	47,147	45,532	81.186	41,250	39,936	10 451	5,466	4,985
Muddebihál	365,476	1	147	16,674	81,573	40,188	41,385	71.495	35,337	36,158	9.514	4,804	4,710
Bágalkot	437,414	1	99	13,851	77,113	38,822	38,791	67.894	33,761	34,133	9.273	4,468	4,805
Bilgi Petha		...	58	7,206	41,020	20,990	20,030	35.975	19,153	19,823	3.236	1,809	1,426
Sindgi	518,294	...	146	14,837	93.618	47,001	46,617	80.163	40,191	39,972	13.007	6,585	6,422
Bágewádi	488,919	...	120	13,067	103.444	50,643	52,801	89.338	44,377	44,956	13.007	6,232	6,775
Total, Bijápur ...	3,627,700	5	1,107	136,148	796.339	392,104	394,235	708 694	351,958	351,936	86.533	44,194	44,339
Karáchi	76,708	...	...	...	134.324	72,864	61,460	46 103	27,965	17,638	71.010	39,702	31,308
Tatta	827,370	...	...	...	45.647	24,907	20,740	6 994	3,740	3,254	38.318	20,923	17,995
Ghorabari	999,052	...	...	...	30.518	16,806	13,712	5.573	2,188	1,735	23.387	14,481	11,906
Mirpur Sákro	287,446	...	...	...	26.064	14,174	11,890	2.017	1,199	818	23.359	12,937	10,922
Nasáwal	170,771	...	...	...	29.501	15,998	13,503	2.803	2,132	1,670	25.610	13,829	11,811
Mirpur Bajoro	168,996	...	...	...	25.196	13,439	11,757	4.233	2,379	1,854	20.764	10,949	13,805
Jati	1,818,324	...	...	...	37.295	18,183	18,713	3.460	1,393	1,067	25.409	13,769	11,691
Shahbander ...	423,201	...	...	...	29.346	15,748	13,598	2.223	1,386	1,047	24.554	13,371	11,183
Johi	167,918	...	...	...	44.943	24,456	20,487	4.931	2,774	2,157	29.709	21,596	18,901
Dádu ...	168,942	...	...	...	55.454	30,296	25,288	5.417	3,018	2,399	49.989	27,113	22,777
Sehwan	521,783	...	...	...	53,274	28,890	24 744	9,211	4,675	4,539	44.289	24,101	20,179
Manjhand	97,291	...	...	...	19.891	10,491	9,190	3 678	1,797	1,881	15.911	8,694	7,277
Kotri	84,989	...	...	...	27.776	15,464	12,832	4.741	2,606	2,135	22 753	12,694	10,059
Kelahára	6,641	...	...	...	16.386	9,003	7,903	1.354	716	638	14.825	8,278	6,547
Total, Karáchi ...	5,113,742	3	778	112,040	564.689	313,183	251,726	106.547	57,681	48,866	453.139	248,978	204,161

Talukas.

TABLE. Population by Sex and Religion

Christian.			Jain.			Parsi.			Jew			Animistic.			Others		
Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
2,226	2,106	1,220	3,071	1,693	1,378	37	37	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
531	294	237	66	30	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	4	...	615	317	298	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	760	396	363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	15	1	19,560	10,073	9,487	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	88	89
61	34	27	5,961	3,006	2,955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	4	...	13,365	6,655	6,710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	40	17	3,491	1,595	1,896	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
113	49	64	3,631	1,833	1,798	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	11	19
2,905	1,658	1,247	2,409	1,196	1,213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,617	4,404	3,193	51,541	26,654	24,887	61	40	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	106	101
922	459	463	3,653	1,767	1,886	51	23	28	11	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
321	146	175	312	148	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,514	944	570	1,896	997	899	50	40	10	16	8	8	5	5	0	...	...	
2	2	...	947	448	499	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	145	81	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
767	418	349	681	373	308	19	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	4	5	231	117	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	4	1	1,014	504	510	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	9	2	124	66	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	19	8	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,056	519	537	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	10	2	511	267	244	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
551	220	331	1,344	689	655	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	12	9	460	238	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	9	8	95	58	37	1	1		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,322	2,903	1,919	13,159	6,956	6,201	125	70	55	27	14	13	32	22	10	...	...	...
57	37	20	594	242	252	23	13	10	8	2	6	1	1	...	...	...	...
16	8	8	341	185	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
894	346	548	96	55	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	7	2	823	424	399	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	582	297	285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	16	5	136	73	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	160	79	81	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...		449	225	224			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
33	19	14	171	114	57	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
937	431	506	3,353	1,794	1,559	24	14	10	8	2	6	1	1	...	...	...	...
5 906	4,301	1,605	99	65	34	1,277	730	650	126	64	64	32	32	00	119	99	20
38	29	9	...	...	.	3	1	2		...	...	394	214	180	...	...	...
3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	351	180	171	5	4	1
1	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	193	103	90	3	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	31	27	...	...	.
9	4	5	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	107	94	...	...	..
9	6	3	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	26	14	12	...	...	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,350	691	659	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	118	64	54	...	...	...
11	6	5	...	...		..	...	...	...	...		120	80	41	2	2	
11	9	2	..	...		...	...	...		..		73	43	30	...	...	...
23	16	7	...	...	...	4	3	2	5	2	3	60	30	31	1	1	...
235	120	108		...	...	23	15	7	14	4	10	23	10	6	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	17	9	8	...	...	...
6,314	4,493	1,821	99	65	34	1,405	760	675	147	70	77	3,043	1,630	1,413	125	103	22

Ta'lukas.

Population by Sex and Religion.

SUB-DIVISIONAL

Tálukás and Peths.	Area in Acres.	Number of			Total Population			Hindu.			Musalmán.		
		Towns	Villages.	Occupied Houses	Total.	Males	Females.	Total	Males	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Hyderabad	254,978		...	..	123.507	68,904	54,603	44.633	26,370	21,263	76.134	41,465	34,669
Guni	641,088	..	...	...	79.940	44,309	35,631	11.905	6,640	5,265	67,395	37,603	30,092
Badin	507,529				73.807	40,913	32,954	11.831	6,723	5,208	61.815	33,953	27,862
Tando-bágo	447,093	...	...	...	63.790	35,289	28,501	12.976	7,015	5,263	48 740	26,905	21,835
Dero-Mohbat	436,744	...	...	...	43.028	23,617	19,411	4.363	2,785	1,257	33,936	18,561	15,345
Mirpur Bhás	362,701		...	...	34.313	19,231	15,081	10.635	6,195	4,440	21 063	11,694	9,362
Tándo Allahyar	444 766	..	..	..	75.917	40,817	35,100	15.231	8,236	7,005	55,267	30,076	25,731
Shahdádpur ...	466,606	...	...	...	67,401	37,903	29,501	14.154	8,273	5,881	51.456	28,522	22,934
Hála	332,934	..	...	.	91.337	49,908	41,429	13.911	10,027	7,884	73.967	39,573	33,814
Sákrand	350,230	..	..		63.250	34,088	29,162	7.297	4,098	3,199	54 799	29,913	25,886
Moro	493,002	..	...		57.643	31,138	26,505	5.960	4,791	4,229	48.167	26,148	22,044
Nanghábro	338,057	...	..	.	60.975	47,302	43,376	15.311	7,468	7,743	73.564	40,229	35,335
Kandiáro ...	190,606	.		...	35.723	29,251	26,480	10.269	5,053	5,216	45.326	24,167	21,159
Total, Hyderabad	5 669,780	5	1 340	160,401	913.646	500,761	413,573	135.625	100,449	85,176	713,000	388,603	321 397
Kakar	344,650	.	...	...	54.959	29,864	25,095	9.118	4,507	4,611	46.332	25,142	21,190
Mehar	305,220	.	..	..	48 230	26,356	21,874	6.319	3,600	2,719	41,954	22,756	19,230
Nasirábád	266,260	.	...	...	44.644	24,122	20,522	5.991	3,291	2,700	38.643	20,956	17,707
Lárkhána	167,185	...	...	...	90.181	48,950	41,231	16.271	9,049	7,222	73.814	39,759	34,055
Kambar	401,537	...	...	..	79.019	42,331	36,688	9.437	5,040	4,397	69,567	37,322	32,265
Ratodero	308,459	...	..	.	61.366	33,597	28,771	9.635	5,068	4,567	51.617	27,816	23,801
Labdarya	220,000	...		...	63.650	33,612	30,047	9.606	4,831	4,867	53.393	28,844	25,079
Shikárpur	311,002	...	..	..	86 933	44,999	41,933	23.051	15,805	16,246	54.813	29,152	25,660
Sukkur	190,113	...	...	...	83.543	46,949	36,594	20.465	16,283	14,182	63.032	30,290	23,042
Naushahro	260,554		..		66.227	35,250	30,977	13.216	6,451	5,765	53.748	28,074	25,074
Rohri	985,959	...	..	..	81.041	43,290	37,751	18.771	9,858	8,913	61.350	32,959	28,441
Ubauro	397,757	.	.		40.933	22,278	18,655	6.982	3,587	3,396	34.161	18,638	15,523
Mirpur Máthelo	1,099,940	...		.	48.006	26,365	21,641	8.084	4,619	3,465	39,612	21 649	17,963
Ghotki	338,031	.			67 743	36 649	31,094	11.906	6,129	4,967	5 186	30,314	25,872
Total, Shikárpur	5,217,304	3	1,103	142,007	915.457	493,872	421,585	162.905	98,568	81,337	752,661	392,922	335,739
Khipro	1,669,320	...	..	.	50.921	28,873	22,048	6 743	4,091	2,652	37,089	21,303	16,286
Nangbár	452,925	...		..	37.923	18,923	19,000	2.123	1 363	760	23.633	13,333	10,300
Umarkot	1,481,264	..	...	.	73.099	41,840	31,759	19.658	11 411	8,247	39,957	21,402	17,555
Chachra	1,794,457	.	...		49.585	27,093	22,442	29.147	15,735	13,412	13 280	11,354	9,926
Mitli	901,478		...	..	31.786	16,859	14,927	6.914	3,636	3,278	14 523	7,760	6,763
Dipla	961,502	..	...	.	23 751	13,232	10,519	3.341	1,837	1,504	16.169	8,940	7,229
Nagar	1,065,494	..	..	...	41.178	21,945	19,233	11.353	6,843	5,510	12.639	6,965	5,674
Total, Thar and Párkar	8,148,500	2	210	32,450	298 213	168,225	129,978	79.853	44,669	35,184	194 990	92,127	72 763
Jacobabad ..	296,903			...	48.230	27,301	21,029	7 580	4,474	3,106	40 971	23,614	17,357
Shahdádpur	306,238				37 280	14,849	18,531	2.523	1 465	1,057	34,955	18,231	11,474
Thul ..	468,419		.	..	44.865	24,120	20,736	3.771	2,027	1,744	40.988	22,038	18,950
Kashmore	450,160	..		.	53.963	30,008	23,979	4.733	2,773	1,960	49 164	27,200	21,964
Total, Upper Sind Frontier	1,612,980	2	294	26,122	174.548	96,278	78,275	18.606	10,739	7,867	155 008	85,133	69,875
Total British Territory	75,220,685	225	24.971	2.373.222	18.827 044	9.753.067	9.063.977	14 657.173	7.836.725	7.170.448	3.501.910	1 874.556	1.627 354
Total, Feudatories	44,186 800	121	15.333	1 566.139	8,060.208	4 120,125	3 939.173	6 781 065	3,496.573	3.284.492	863.893	457 664	406.228
Grand Total	117,406,685	353	40.303	4.939.361	26 916.252	13.883.193	13.032.150	21 438.244	10 973.299	10 464.945	4.365.803	2.313.220	2.033.582
Aden	34,000	1	.	7,403	44.879	30 914	13,965	2.713	2 108	605	28.193	24 436	10,757

TABLE. Talukas.

Population by Sex and Religion.

Christian.			Jain.			Pársi.			Jew.			Animistic.			Others.		
Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
743	598	145	...	...	...	38	22	16	32	17	15	933	528	405	4	4	...
4	4	...	...	...	...	5	3	2	...	...	...	550	308	242	1	1	...
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	425	225	201	...	...	...
4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,679	1,417	1,262	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	4,238	2,280	1,958	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,534	1,361	1,173	...	...	...
9	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,730	2,505	2,225	...	...	...
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,792	1,006	786	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	369	208	161	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	77	77	...	...	...
8	5	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	519	278	241	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	110	91	...	...	...
5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	26	28	...	...	...
778	628	150	...	...	...	46	28	18	32	17	15	19,160	10,338	8,822	5	5	...
6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	9	4	...	...	...
33	23	10	1	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	9	4	5	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	9	3	6	...	...	...
9	8	1	...	...	...	8	5	3	...	...	...	49	30	19	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	9	6	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	23	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	338	137	101	...	...	...
27	17	10	...	...	...	3	2	1	13	7	6	26	16	10	...	...	...
423	253	170	...	...	...	54	35	19	14	6	8	198	112	86	337	271	116
10	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	251	135	116	2	2	...
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	913	511	402	...	...	...
6	6	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	343	177	171	3	3	...
4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	391	215	171	4	2	2
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	454	241	213	5	3	2
622	327	195	1	1	...	71	48	23	27	13	14	2,903	1,620	1,283	402	282	120
6	4	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	6,482	3,474	3,008	...	...	...
8	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,104	1,147	957	...	...	...
7	3	4	146	76	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,431	7,358	6,073	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,349	5,443	4,906	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,241	2,355	1,886	...	...	...
...	...	...	675	367	308	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,002	8,290	7,712	...	...	...
21	14	7	823	445	378	1	1	...	...	...	...	52,615	28,009	24,646	...	...	...
126	78	48	...	...	...	7	5	2	4	2	2	59	49	10	183	179	4
2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	55	42	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	29	25	...	...	...
129	81	48	...	...	...	8	6	2	4	2	2	210	133	77	183	179	4
158,765	94,804	63,961	240,456	133,237	107,199	73,945	37,629	35,316	9,639	4,810	4,829	213,518	110,156	103,362	1,552	1,149	403
8,239	4,467	3,772	214,773	159,396	155,377	2,511	1,422	1,089	1,082	536	546	78,405	39,403	38,999	95	82	13
167,004	99,271	67,733	855,229	292,633	262,576	76,456	39,051	37,405	10,721	5,346	5,375	292,023	149,5 2	142,461	1,647	1,231	416
2,005	2,657	348	...	...	...	318	234	84	2,836	1,456	1,370	...	...	...	24	23	1

SUB-DIVISIONAL TABLE.

NATIVE STATES.

The areas are given as reported by the Political Agents, and in the case of Mahi Kántha it differs from that shown in Table No. 1.

Population by Sex and Religion

SUB-DIVISIONAL

State.	Area in square miles.	Number of Towns	Number of Villages.	Number of Occupied Houses	Total Population Total	Total Population Males	Total Population Females.
Cutch	6,500	8	928	1,22,476	558 415	278,441	279,974
Rádhanpur	1 150	1	155	22,484	98 017	50,226	47,791
Pálanpur	3,177	1	495	60 943	274 864	142 005	132,859
Other Jurisdictional States	3,673		70	7,722	33 914	17,460	16 454
Civil Stations and Thána Circles		..	455	48,168	239 731	120,893	118,838
Total Pálanpur	8 000	2	1,175	139,917	647 526	328,587	318,939
Idar ..	1 900	3	1,015	60 018	302 134	152,876	149,258
Other Jurisdictional States	1 242	2	621	40 299	177 471	91,365	86,106
Civil Stations and Thána Circles	386	1	225	23,443	101 963	52,405	49,558
Total Mahi Kantha	3,528	6	1,861	123 760	581 568	296,646	284 922
Dhrángadra	1 156	2	130	23,499	103 754	52,700	50 954
Vánkáner	414	1	103	8,467	39 329	20 459	18,870
Limbdi	344	1	44	10 590	48 176	24,646	23,530
Wadhwán	236	1	30	10 071	42 438	21 217	21,221
Other Jurisdictional States	961	4	167	22,906	9. 876	50,108	48,768
Civil Stations and Thána Circles	1,281	1	260	31,047	135.662	70,412	65,250
Total Jhálawád Pránt	4 392	10	734	106,580	473,395	239 522	233 703
Junágad	3,280	7	825	105,368	484 190	249 947	234,243
Porbandar ..	636	1	88	18, 395	85.785	43,918	41,867
Jáfarábád ..	42	1	11	2,880	12 389	6 152	6,237
Other Jurisdictional States	1,028	4	215	35,122	166 106	84,709	81,397
Civil Stations and Thána Circles	234	1	46	7,660	36 562	18,805	17,757
Total Sorath Prant	5 220	14	1,185	169,425	785 032	403,531	381,501
Navánagar	3,791	3	638	70 521	379 611	194,496	185,115
Morvi	821	1	141	19 663	105 335	54,446	50 889
Gondal	1,024	5	169	33 422	161 036	81,497	79,539
Dhrol ..	283	1	64	5 124	27 007	13,760	13,247
Rájkot ..	282	1	60	9 966	49 938	25 842	24,096
Other Jurisdictional States	988		86	9,363	48 200	24,881	23,319
Civil Stations and Thána Circles	473	1	89	9,787	51 570	27, 367	24,203
Total Hálar Prant	7,062	12	1,247	137,866	823 067	422,289	400,408
Bhávnagar	2 860	8	550	98 130	467 282	242 479	224,803
Pálitána	289	1	88	12 429	60.848	31,597	29,251
Other Jurisdictional States	434	3	101	12,753	61 219	31 709	29,510
Civil Stations and Thána Circles	239		146	18 633	57 091	45,496	41,595
Total, Gohelwád Prant	3 822	12	985	141 945	671 440	351,281	320 159
Total, Kathiawar ..	20 496	48	4 151	575,816	2,753 404	1 416 622	1 336,771
Rájpipla ..	1 514						
Dhhota Udepur	873				171 771	88,503	83,268
Báriya	813				93 637	48 117	45 520
Lunáwáda	388				111 269	55,755	55,514
Bálásinor	189				99 147	45 974	44,173
Sunth	394				53 215	27 462	25,753
Nárukot	143				74 275	37,935	36,340
Other Jurisdictional States	196				7 460	3,762	3 688
Civil Stations and Thána Circles	530				41 776	21,696	20,080
Total Rewa Kantha	4 980	8	3 139	148 957	89 966	46 942	43,024
Cambay	350	2	86	22,888	733 506	376,146	357,360
Dharampur ..	794	1	271	21,240	89 722	46 231	43,491
Bánada	215	1	87	7,515	120 498	61 778	58,720
Sachin ..	42		20	4,520	41 373	21 489	19,884
Total, Surat Agency	1 051	2	378	33,275	19 337	9,190	10,147
Jawhár ..	534	1	106	8,887	121,395	62,457	58,781
Janjira	324	2	227	16,491	52 831	27,825	25,006
Sáwantwádi	926	1	226	39,476	81 780	39 629	42,151
The Dángs	660		343	6,224	193 948	93,520	99,428
Surgana	360		57	2,246	33 920	17,237	16,683
Bhor	1 491	1	472	24 001	12 398	6,545	5,853
Akalkot	498	1	105	11 002	155 669	78 002	77,067
Aundh	447		71	10,530	73 774	38,615	37,159
Phaltan	397	1	71	9,459	65 146	33,186	31,960
Total, Deccan Agency	844	2	142	20,009	66 353	33,083	33,300
					131,499	66,269	65,260

TABLE. Population by Sex and Religion

	Hindu.		Mussalmán.			Others		
Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
351 630	176,765	174,865	133.492	66,552	66,940	73 303	35,124	38,179
81.464	41,939	39,525	11 138	5,601	5,537	5.415	2,686	2,729
229 631	118,670	110,961	31 293	16,277	15,021	13 93ɔ	7,008	6,877
20 723	18,383	14,370	1.716	924	792	2 475	1,186	1,289
217 022	114,097	102,955	13.334	7,147	6,187	8 345	4,049	3,696
557 270	290,059	267,211	57.483	29,949	27,532	20 173	15,579	14,593
273 284	137,732	135,552	10 094	5 202	4,892	18 756	9,042	8,714
157.916	81,345	76,571	8 298	4 196	4,098	11 267	5,824	5,443
94 697	48,603	46,044	4.188	2,212	1,976	3.078	1,540	1,538
525.897	267,780	258,167	22.570	11,610	10,960	28.101	17,908	16,793
91 708	46,611	45,157	6.134	3 147	2,987	5 852	3,032	2,820
27 738	14,363	13,375	9 746	5,086	4,660	1.845	1,000	845
38 190	19,528	18,662	4 979	2,480	2,499	5.007	2,538	2,469
34 262	17,166	17,096	2 531	1,247	1,274	5.655	2,804	2,851
84 330	42 680	41,600	7 895	4,059	3,836	6 701	3 369	3,332
117.250	60,533	56,717	9 202	4,916	4,286	9 210	4,963	4,247
393.486	200,851	192,607	49.477	20,948	28,529	24 271	17,708	16,564
382 819	198,238	184 581	93 719	48,014	45,705	7 652	3,606	3,967
75 679	38,901	36,778	8 996	4 474	4,452	1.200	568	632
10 026	5,064	4,962	2,342	1,079	1,263	31	9	12
136 127	70,071	66,056	25 413	12,273	13,140	4 566	2,367	2,201
32 621	16,774	15,847	2.694	1,408	1,286	1.247	623	624
657.373	339,048	318 324	133.074	67,288	65,814	14.683	7,255	7,431
301 617	155,232	146,385	58 586	29,176	29,410	19 498	10,068	9,430
88 499	45,926	42,573	12 498	6,106	6,392	4 498	2,414	2,084
125 267	64,292	60,975	29.265	13,808	15,457	6 504	3,397	3,107
23 917	11,747	11,160	3 295	1,605	1,690	805	408	397
40 945	21,103	19,842	6 049	3,194	2,855	2 944	1,545	1,399
37,590	19,378	18,212	9 654	4,999	4,655	936	501	435
43 183	22,847	20,336	6 791	3,668	3,123	1.596	852	744
659.313	340,528	319,813	123.038	62,586	60,512	36,711	19,308	17,403
402 865	208,858	194,007	43 548	22,630	20,918	20 869	10,965	9,884
53 342	27,668	25,674	4.329	2,320	2,009	3 197	1,619	1,578
58 842	27,834	26,008	4 571	2,220	2,351	2 508	1,355	1,151
78.706	41,082	37,624	5 694	2,991	2,703	2 691	1,423	1,268
555.745	304,492	249,253	58.442	30,467	27,975	29,358	15,322	13,971
2,273,432	1,175,595	1,103,837	358.031	181,166	176,865	1 4 932	80,851	51,581
162 666	83,751	78,935	6 414	3,370	3,044	2 671	1,382	1,289
88 39.	45,416	42,979	1 941	1,038	903	3.301	1,663	1,638
63.403	31,708	31,700	2 076	1,258	818	45.786	22,789	22,998
86 316	41,130	42,186	3 511	1,701	1,810	329	143	177
47.966	25,027	22,959	5.121	2,388	2,733	108	47	61
72 187	36,728	35,459	1,466	874	592	623	333	289
5 191	2,604	2,587	76	47	29	2 253	1,111	1,142
34 794	18,094	16,700	1.471	808	663	b 511	2,794	2,717
60.918	42,217	38,701	3.027	1,018	1,409	6.021	3,107	2,914
641.871	320,975	320,135	25 103	13,103	11,001	6 .569	33 .49	30,223
73.590	38,351	35,239	12 712	6,218	6,494	3.420	1,662	1,758
118 379	60,628	57,751	1 851	979	872	208	171	37
40 311	20,908	19,403	888	479	409	1 4	102	72
16 608	7,890	8,718	2.429	1,148	1,278	309	152	157
175.2 8	89,426	85,872	5.169	2,606	2,563	751	425	326
52 239	27,492	24,740	421	235	186	178	98	80
66.803	32,898	33,905	14 136	6,984	7,852	841	447	394
183.749	89,115	94,634	4 455	2,120	2,335	4 744	2,285	2,459
21.343	11.268	10,075	151	83	68	11,426	5,886	5,540
12 118	6,397	5,721	131	66	65	149	80	69
152.716	77,021	75,695	1.992	1.074	918	961	507	454
65.034	33,092	31,942	10.210	5253	4,977	510	270	240
62 610	31,564	30,446	2 799	1,449	1,350	337	173	164
63,544	31,652	31,892	1.87.	929	943	994	502	492
135,154	68,216	66,938	4.774	2,378	2,396	1,301	675	626

States.

Population by Sex and Religion.

SUB-DIVISIONAL

State.	Area in square miles.	Number of Towns	Number of Villages	Number of Occupied Houses	Total Population		
					Total.	Males.	Females.
Jat	979	1	118	10,359	79,786	40,576	39,210
Kolhápur	2,115	6	790	115,647	705,251	362,842	342,409
Vishálgad	121	1	63	5,960	31,247	16,150	15,097
Bávda	137	...	66	7,878	43,770	21,272	22,498
Kágal	129	1	45	8,565	51,272	26,935	26,337
Ichalkaranji	288	2	72	11,488	66,365	33,734	32,631
Kapsi	35		10	2,210	13,226	6,639	6,587
Total, Kolhápur ...	...	10	1,104	151,748	913,131	467,572	445,559
Sángli	1,084	6	234	40,223	238,945	119,558	119,387
Miraj Senior ...	339	5	54	15,056	88,143	44,414	43,729
Miraj, Junior...	225	3	31	6,843	35,487	17,795	17,692
Kurundwád, Senior... ...	174	1	38	7,208	43,809	22,325	21,484
Kurundwád, Junior... ...	134	2	32	4,258	32,528	16,533	15,995
Jamkhandi	555	5	79	17,209	102,162	51,093	51,069
Mudhol	361	3	76	10,388	61,815	30,815	31,000
Ramdurg	169	2	34	6,835	36,181	17,968	18,213
Total, Southern Maratha Jaghirs ...	3,040	30	578	108,020	639,270	320,731	318,739
Sáwandi	70	1	23	2,901	16,976	8,330	8,646
Khairpur	6,100	1	148	26,619	131,937	72,733	59,204
Total, Feudatory States	**63,595**	**121**	**15,332**	**1,596,132**	**8,059,298**	**4,120,125**	**3,939,173**

States.

TABLE

Population by Sex and Religion.

Hindu.			Mussalmán.			Others.		
Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
74,690	37,919	36,771	4,764	2,488	2,276	332	169	163
632,549	324,264	308,285	29,657	15,681	13,976	43,045	22,897	20,148
29,966	15,474	14,492	1,181	617	564	100	59	41
42,118	20,411	21,707	1,367	700	667	285	161	124
47,280	23,830	23,450	2,288	1,192	1,096	3,704	1,913	1,791
58,599	29,767	28,832	3,093	1,589	1,504	4,673	2,378	2,295
12,014	6,037	5,977	686	348	338	526	254	272
822,536	419,783	403,753	38,273	20,127	18,146	53,333	27,662	25,671
209,246	104,643	104,603	16,366	8,342	8,024	13,333	6,573	6,760
74,960	37,770	37,190	9,653	4,767	4,886	3,730	1,907	1,823
32,012	16,015	15,997	2,066	1,061	1,005	1,409	719	690
35,590	18,100	17,490	4,304	2,189	2,115	3,915	2,036	1,879
26,190	13,325	12,865	3,216	1,652	1,564	3,122	1,556	1,566
89,736	44,833	44,903	9,607	4,816	4,791	2,819	1,444	1,375
57,184	28,469	28,715	4,404	2,214	2,190	227	132	95
33,551	16,703	16,848	2,581	1,239	1,342	49	26	23
558,469	279,858	279,611	52,197	26,280	25,917	28,604	14,393	14,211
12,108	5,978	6,130	4,853	2,344	2,509	15	8	7
28,214	14,644	13,570	103,033	57,[illegible]	45,436	690	392	298
6,781,065	3,466,573	3,314,492	853,892	437,664	416,228	424,341	215,888	208,453